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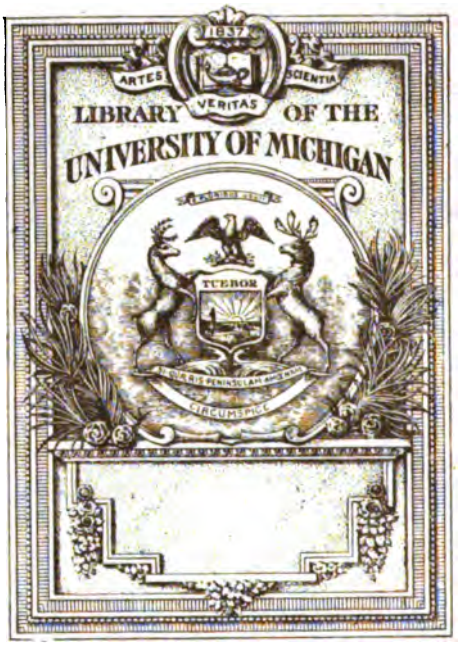

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

VOL. IV — PART I

1916

PRINTED AND BOUND IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

HARTFORD

1917

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NOTE.

Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number was assigned to each State departmental report.

This number was determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF FIRST PRINTED REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Document Number.		
1.	Comptroller,	1807
2.	School Fund (since 1909 in Treasurer's report),	1809
3.	Governor's Message,	1817
4.	State Prison,	1828
5.	Bank Commissioners,	1838
6.	Adjutant-General,	1838
7.	Quartermaster-General,	1839
8.	Board of Education (first issued by Commissioner of Common Schools),	1839
9.	Vital Statistics (first issued by Secretary of State),	1847
10.	Treasurer,	1852
11.	Connecticut School for Boys (Reform School),	1853
12.	Railroad Commissioners (see Public Utilities Commission, below),	1854
13.	State Librarian,	1855
14.	County Commissioners,	1862
15.	Connecticut School for Imbeciles,	1862
16.	Manual and Roll (since 1907 in Register and Manual and Pocket Manual only),	1864
17.	Insurance Commissioner,	1866
18.	State Board of Agriculture,	1866
19.	Fish and Game Commissioners,	1867
20.	Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	1867
21.	Connecticut Industrial School for Girls,	1870
22.	Indebtedness, rate of tax, etc. (Quadrennial)	1874
23.	Bureau of Labor Statistics,	1874
24.	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	1878
25.	State Board of Health,	1879
26.	Statement of Vote for State Officers,	1880
27.	Criminal Business of the Courts,	1880
28.	State Board of Charities,	1882
29.	Connecticut (formerly Storrs) Agricultural College,	1882
30.	Shell-Fish Commissioners,	1882
31.	Estimate of State Expenditures,	1885
32.	Dairy and Food Commissioner,	1887
33.	Factory Inspector,	1887
34.	Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station,	1889
35.	Board of Education of the Blind,	1895
36.	Highway Commissioner,	1897
37.	Building and Loan Commissioner,	1898
38.	Commissioner on Domestic Animals,	1898
39.	Sewage Commission (discontinued 1902),	1899
40.	Attorney-General,	1900
41.	Examiner of Public Records (formerly Commissioner of Public Records),	1900
42.	Dental Commission,	1901
43.	Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground Commissioners,	1902
44.	Connecticut Prison Association *de* Probation Law,	1904
45.	State Police Department,	1904
46.	Mediation and Arbitration,	1901
47.	Geological and Natural History Survey,	1903
48.	Tax Commissioner,	1903
49.	Soldiers' Hospital Board (last report 1908),	1905
50.	Board of Control,	1906
51.	Norwich State Hospital for the Insane,	1906
52.	Quadrennial Statement of Property exempt from Taxation,	1910
53.	Tuberculosis Commission,	1910
54.	Connecticut Reformatory,	1910
55.	Colony for Epileptics,	1910
56.	Public Utilities Commission,	1911
57.	Rivers, Harbors, and Bridges Commission,	1912
58.	Workmen's Compensation Commission,	1914
59.	Civil Service Commission,	1914
60.	State Park Commission,	1914
61.	Public Library Committee (formerly with Bd. Edu.),	1914
62.	Agricultural Extension Service,	1916
63.	State Board of Finance,	1916

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LIBRARY NOTE.

In order that each department report of the State of Connecticut for a series of years may be quickly located in the bound volumes of Public Documents, the Comptroller has also given each report a Binding Number by which its position in the bound volumes is permanently established, thus enabling each report to be found in the same position and volume from year to year.

That these several reports may be placed in the libraries of our several exchanges as soon as convenient after publication, he has provided that the State Librarian shall be supplied with two hundred sets bound in volumes of convenient size, each volume to be bound and labeled in harmony with the regular set and sent out as soon as possible after the printing of the reports belonging therein. This arrangement began with the reports for 1902.

Geo. S. Godard.

State Librarian.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY,
DECEMBER 31, 1916.

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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No 8

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

TO THE GOVERNOR

TOGETHER WITH

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15

PRINTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1915

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MEMBERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

1915

MARCUS H HOLCOMB, *Governor*	Southington
CLIFFORD B WILSON, *Lieut-Governor*	Bridgeport
HOWELL CHENEY	South Manchester
EDWARD D ROBBINS	New Haven
WILLIAM H PALMER	Norwich
SCHUYLER MERRITT	Stamford
CHARLES F SMITH	New Britain

OFFICE

ROOM 42 CAPITOL, HARTFORD

ASAHEL J WRIGHT, *Chief Clerk*, HARTFORD

PUBLICATION

APPROVED BY

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

THE WILSON H LEE COMPANY
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REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO THE GOVERNOR

Information concerning "the condition and progress of the public schools" is derived by this board from reports of school officials and other sources.

A summary of this information is given under the following heads:

i Provision for schools
ii Teachers
iii Scholars
iv Schoolhouses and libraries
v Expenses
vi Receipts
vii State appropriations
viii Special children
ix. Employment
x Trade schools
xi Supervision
xii Conveyance
xiii High school tuition
xiv High school conveyance
xv Average attendance grant
xvi Eye sight test
xvii Historical summary

i

SCHOOLS

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Number of districts		294		294		294
Number of schools		1,434		1,429		1,443
elementary	1,362		1,357		1,371	
high	72		72		72	
Number of one-room schools	842		807		813	
two-room schools	145		153		144	
three-room schools	51		46		47	
four-room schools	73		89		87	
five-room schools	29		24		22	
six or more	294		310		330	
Number of departments		5,282		5,433		5,633
Number of sittings		206,821		210,906		224,126
elementary	190,732		193,989		204,077	
high	16,089		16,917		20,049	
Schools averaging 8 or less		105		89		60
Average length of school year in days		184.47		184.66		183.01
elementary	184.31		184.54		182.86	
high	185.83		185.60		184.13	

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Each consolidated town constitutes a district and there are chartered districts as follows:

Manchester—9th district
Middletown—City district
New Haven—City district
New Haven—Westville district
Orange—Union district
Waterbury—Center district

A school is a group of departments in a single building. The number of schools of six or more departments increases steadily. The number of one room schools has fallen from 1039 in 1904 to 813 in 1915.

i (a)

EVENING SCHOOLS

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Number of towns having evening schools	23	24	27
Number of schools	40	43	46
Registration	12,636	14,465	17,444
Average attendance	4,320	5,407	6,268
Teachers	324	380	440
men	158	157	176
women	166	223	264
Average wages per night			
men	$2.30	2.17	2.12
women	1.97	1.87	1.87

Expense

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Instruction		$52,241.58		$61,076.30		$63,921.46
principals	$4,007.00		$3,305.75		$3,514.25	
teachers	43,492.74		47,348.75		53,804.25	
text books, stationery, supplies, etc.	4,741.84		10,421.80		6,602.96	
Operation of plant		8,441.94		11,127.70		9,706.23
Maintenance		2,203.56		3,142.22		2,508.61
Other objects		3,493.30		3,076.06		1,417.04
Total		$66,380.38		$78,422.28		$77,553.34

i (b)

HIGH SCHOOLS

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Number of high schools	72	73	73
Number of pupils	16,513*	18,326†	20,704
class a (highest)	2,287	2,577	2,733
" b	3,087	3,244	3,840
" c	4,125	4,879	5,622
" d	6,564	7,290	8,360
graduate students	81	127	128
unclassified	19	23	21

* records of one school burned; could furnish totals only

† half year classes 186

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i (b)

HIGH SCHOOLS *(concluded)*

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Number of teachers		710		772		814
men	210		237		254	
women	500		535		560	
Number of pupils from out of town		1,720		2,144		2,333
Number of graduates from		2,305		2,523		2,726
1 year course	5		1		2	
2 " "	23		11		16	
3 " "	174		224		78	
4 " "	2,103		2,287		2,630	
Number of graduates went to college		508		536		607
boys	368		407		437	
girls	140		129		170	
Number graduates went to normal school		278		343		415
Scholars registered in endowed academies free for attendance of pupils in the town		1,569		1,731		1,851

HIGH SCHOOL EXPENSES

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Current expenses		$854,879.62		$1,015,169.69		$1,116,056.77
General control		15,076.20		20,761.48		26,865.88
Instruction		699,731.91		805,061.03		899,913.47
principals	76,437.09		87,620.50		92,874.46	
supvs of special subjects	5,174.86		10,675.05		9,788.30	
teachers	567,050.47		645,455.22		728,929.17	
text-books	25,107.43		28,372.17		27,154.66	
stationery supplies, etc.	25,962.06		32,938.09		41,166.88	
Operation of school plant		94,456.56		109,647.65		113,668.80
janitors and engineers	44,104.65		49,790.43		50,167.50	
fuel, water, light, etc.	50,351.91		59,857.22		63,481.30	
Maintenance		27,799.64		44,991.94		49,260.40
Auxiliary agencies		13,643.32		23,599.72		19,514.01
libraries and apparatus	7,125.38		6,382.35		4,406.28	
health	127.75		214.10		535.07	
transportation	6,390.19		17,003.27		14,572.66	
Miscellaneous		4,171.99		11,107.87		6,834.21
Capital outlays		186,147.22		324,454.89		630,856.04
Total for local high schools		1,041,026.84		1,339,624.58		1,746,912.81
New local high schools		146,252.42		163,644.92		192,411.72
Tuition	108,398.35		119,148.21		142,462.10	
Transportation	37,854.07		44,496.71		49,949.62	
Total cost of high schools		$1,187,279.26		$1,503,269.50		$1,939,324.53

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Including the registration at endowed academies, the attendance at secondary schools is 22,555.

The ratio of men to women teachers is 9 to 20; in elementary schools 1 to 40.

The number of children taught by a single teacher is 17; in elementary schools 44.

ii

The instruction force in the foregoing schools is

TEACHERS

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Number of teachers		5,566		5,867		6,035
men	318		333		349	
elementary	140		128	133		
high	178		205	216		
women	5,248		5,534	5,686		
elementary	4,776		5,016	5,145		
high	472		518	541		
supervising principals		99		91		121
men					71	
women					50	
supervisors of special subjects and grades		181		210		232
men					74	
women					158	
Number of teachers employed whose service exceeds one year		5,264		5,372		5,790
Number of beginners		533		553		598
Number graduates of normal schools		2,930		3,374		3,725
Average monthly wages						
men		$111.49		$117.80		$122.70
elementary	$89.80		$96.54		$97.52	
high	128.55		131.18		138.20	
women		59.71		61.63		64.32
elementary	57.71		59.65		62.08	
high	80.04		80.68		85.62	
supervising principals				111.62		
men						193.66
women						113.97
supv grades and subj				80.02		
men						90.38
women						61.86

In trade schools the number of teachers is 50 and in normal schools 58. This swells the teaching force of the public schools to 6,496.

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SALARIES

The salaries of 5,783 teachers are distributed as follows:

Amount	elementary			high		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Less than $300	9	126	135	..	1	1
†$300–$399	15	573	588	1	2	3
$400–$499	19	1,121	1,140	..	10	10
$500–$599	9	914	923	2	39	41
$600–$699	7	863	870	3	79	82
$700–$799	3	776	779	4	82	86
$800–$899	10	380	390	9	86	95
$900–$999	9	81	90	14	64	78
$1000–$1099	16	31	47	15	40	55
$1100–$1199	12	23	35	16	41	57
$1200–$1299	18	21	39	26	17	43
$1300–$1399	8	5	13	13	6	19
$1400–$1499	10	2	12	15	3	18
$1500–$1599	11	5	16	10	4	14
$1600–$1699	7	1	8	7	2	9
$1700–$1799	4	1	5	6	1	7
$1800–$1899	7	1	8	1	7	8
$1900–$1999	1	..	1	10	..	10
$2000–$2499	13	1	14	13	..	13
$2500–$2999	7	..	7	4	..	4
$3000 and over	6	..	6	4	..	4
	201	4,925	5,126	173	484	657–5,783

† Some for part of a year's service.

The foregoing includes teachers of special subjects.

iii

In these schools are found children as follows:

SCHOLARS

	1912–13		1913–14		1914–15	
Population 1910		1,114,756		1,114,756		1,114,756
Estimated population 1915						1,290,343
Enumeration (4–16 years of age)		262,404		271,374		276,412
Registration		206,914		211,975		218,459
elementary	190,163		193,301		197,674	
high	16,751		18,674		20,785	
Pupils over 16 years of age		9,160		9,474		10,315
Average term registration		184,737		190,732		197,426
Registration in private schools		37,253		39,826		42,129
In no school		39,801		38,955		39,955
Average attendance		161,962		168,060		175,881
elementary	147,342		151,769		157,607	
high	14,620		16,291		18,274	
Per cent who attended part of year		78.8		78.1		79.0

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iii

SCHOLARS *(concluded)*

	1912–13	1913–14	1913–15
Per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	61.7	61.9	63.6
Per cent of attendance on basis of registration	87.6	88.1	89.0

Attendance is compulsory from 7 to 13 inclusive. "In no school" comprises the two classes of children—(1), from 4 to 6 inclusive; and (2), those 14 and 15—both of which classes are not subject to the compulsory attendance law.

iv

Accommodations for children are provided as follows:

SCHOOLHOUSES AND LIBRARIES

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Schoolhouses			
number	1,485	1,485	1,510
elementary	1,452	1,452	1,473
high	33	33	37
number poor	107	84	91
built during year	19	35	25
cost of new	$622,218.84	$1,176,949.25	$1,151,123.34
estimated value of sites and buildings	$21,097,280.67	$22,351,928.65	$23,293,194.84
elementary	$17,359,731.37	$18,744,493.04	$19,290,452.40
high	3,737,558.30	3,607,435.61	4,002,742.44
School libraries			
number of schools having	1,112	1,163	1,168
number of books	306,939	313,833	348,964
number drawing state grant	178	180	169
total amt from state	$9,710.00	$10,960.00	$12,355.00
*Public libraries			
number	181	183	187

*See report of Public library committee

v

Expenses of public schools were as follows:

EXPENSES

1913–14

100%	Total expenditure as reported by towns and chartered districts		$8,568,594.49
	Current expenses		6,158,265.77
2.16%	General control	$ 184,958.95	
	school board etc	$ 64,754.87	
	supervision	110,520.81	
	compulsory attendance	9,683.27	

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EXPENSES 1913–14 *(concluded)*

53.87%	Instruction		$4,616,292.14	
	supervisors of grades and subjects	168,386.91		
	principals	306,441.47		
	teachers	3,705,440.93		
	text-books	133,030.46		
	tuition fees	121,164.99		
	joint schools	6,865.51		
	stationery supplies etc	174,961.87		
8.30%	Operation of school plant		710,946.75	
	janitors and engineers	345,778.34		
	fuel water light etc	365,168.41		
4.14%	Maintenance of school plant (repairs insurance etc)		354,706.48	
2.47%	Auxiliary agencies		211,899.74	
	library and apparatus	26,606.90		
	promotion of health	21,350.07		
	transportation of pupils	163,942.77		
.93%	Miscellaneous		79,461.71	
21.51%	*Capital outlays*			1,843,412.12
	new grounds and buildings		1,745,645.86	
	new equipment		97,766.26	
6.62%	*Payments of debts*			566,916.60
	for interest		181,187.72	
	on principal		385,728.88	
100%	Total expenditure by towns on account of schools			$8,568,594.49
	Indebtedness on account of schools			7,581,435.32
	Per cent of taxable property appropriated for schools			6.07 mills
	" " " " " " " " by town tax			5.08 "
	Paid for each child enumerated (for current expenses)			$22.69
	" " " " in average attendance (for current expenses)			36.64

EXPENSES

1914–1915

100%	Total expenditure as reported by towns and chartered districts			$9,590,553.67
	Current expenses			6,485,449.83
2.14%	General control		$ 205,871.91	
	school board etc	$ 76,238.62		
	supervision	119,861.46		
	compulsory attendance	9,771.83		

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EXPENSES 1914–15 *(concluded)*

50.47%	Instruction		$4,840,[illegible].18	
	supervisors of grades and subjects	157,970.04		
	principals	342,834.12		
	teachers	3,859,460.53		
	text-books	124,796.15		
	tuition fees	158,204.40		
	joint schools	4,000.26		
	stationery supplies etc.	193,238.68		
8.17%	Operation of school plant		784,672.19	
	janitors and engineers	366,495.84		
	fuel water light etc	418,176.35		
3.81%	Maintenance of school plant (repairs insurance etc.)		366,228.48	
2.17%	Auxiliary agencies		209,130.90	
	library and apparatus	20,310.65		
	promotion of health	27,305.84		
	transportation of pupils	161,514.41		
.82%	Miscellaneous		79,042.17	
25.16%	*Capital outlays*			$2,413,843.10
	new grounds and buildings		2,281,458.55	
	new equipment		132,384.55	
7.26%	*Payments of debts*			691,260.74
	for interest		216,730.46	
	on principal		474,530.28	
100%	Total expenditure by towns on account of schools			$9,590,553.67
	Indebtedness on account of schools			8,703,329.21
	Per cent of taxable property appropriated for schools			5.73 mills
	" " " " " " " " by town tax			4.80 "
	Paid for current expenses per child enumerated (4–16)			$23.47
	" " " " " " in average attendance			36.87
Cost per working day of each child				.20

vi

RECEIPTS

The receipts by towns for school purposes were as follows:

	1913–14 Amount	%	1914–15 Amount	%
Permanent investments				
school fund	$ 116,851.55	1.67	$ 113,906.37	1.49
town deposit fund	26,123.10	.37	27,056.74	.35
local funds	22,552.62	.32	23,122.51	.30

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RECEIPTS *(concluded)*

	1913–14 Amount	%	1914–15 Amount	%
Taxation				
town tax	$5,124,051.16	73.02	$5,635,312.61	73.60
district tax	612,443.18	8.73	688,157.80	8.99
state tax	736,492.74	10.50	764,789.56	9.99
Voluntary contributions	46,605.82	.66	19,844.31	.26
Tuition fees	139,926.12	1.99	152,237.46	1.99
Other sources	192,267.00	2.74	231,996.03	3.03
Total	$7,017,313.29	100.00	$7,656,423.39	100.00
Loans	1,532,161.75		1,949,796.13	

The total contribution from the State treasury to public school education was $1,212,950.

This brings the total school expense for educational purposes for 1914–15 to $10,038,714.

vii

The appropriations by the legislature for educational purposes are given below.

Their distribution is regulated by law as follows:

i The state board of education does not disburse and has no control

ii The state board of education audits and applies to the comptroller for the sums prescribed by law

iii The state board of education disburses at its discretion

iv The public library committee disburses as the law prescribes.

i	1913-15	1915-17
Common schools	$1,236,000.00	$1,280,000.00
Evening schools	24,500.00	24,500.00
	$1,260,500.00	$1,304,500.00

ii		
High school tuition	$128,300.00	$86,000.00
High school transportation	48,000.00	50,000.00
Average attendance	270,000.00	270,000.00
School libraries and apparatus	26,000.00	20,000.00
Trained teachers	14,500.00	15,000.00
Model school teachers	15,000.00	7,500.00
	$501,800.00	$448,500.00

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iii

	1913–15	1915–17
Supervision	$139,000.00	$130,000.00
Teachers' meetings	8,000.00	8,000.00
Normal schools	220,000.00	220,000.00
Trade schools	200,000.00	250,000.00
Special agents	42,000.00	42,000.00
Office expenses	19,000.00	17,000.00
Printing and binding	3,500.00	4,000.00
Salaries	28,000.00	28,000.00
State board of education	100.00	100.00
Traveling expenses of secretary and agent	4,000.00	4,000.00
	$663,600.00	$703,100.00

iv

Public library committee	$6,500.00	$8,000.00
Public libraries	19,000.00	20,000.00
	$25,500.00	$28,000.00
Grand totals	$2,451,400.00	$2,484,100.00

The appropriations above described are distributed to the various divisions of education as follows:

	1913-15	1915-17	
i Elementary education			
(number for whom provision must be made to 14)	190,000	197,674	
Enumeration grant	$1,137,120.00	$1,158,369.64	
Evening schools	18,500.00	24,500.00	
Average attendance	270,000.00	270,000.00	
School libraries	18,000.00	20,000.00	
	$1,443,620.00	$1,472,869.64	59%
ii Secondary education			
(number for whom provision is made)	18,000	20,785	
Enumeration grant	$98,880.00	$121,630.36	
High school tuition	86,000.00	86,000.00	
High school transportation	33,000.00	50,000.00	
	$217,880.00	$257,630.36	11%
iii Training teachers			
Normal schools	$220,000.00	$220,000.00	
Model schools	15,000.00	7,500.00	
Trained teachers	13,000.00	15,000.00	
Teachers' meetings	8,000.00	8,000.00	
	$256,000.00	$250,500.00	10%

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		1913–15	1915–17	
iv	Trade schools	$200,000.00	$250,000.00	10%
v	Administration			
	Special agents attendance and labor	$40,000.00	$42,000.00	
	Office	16,000.00	17,000.00	
	Printing and binding	3,500.00	4,000.00	
	Salaries	28,000.00	28,000.00	
	Expenses of board	100.00	100.00	
	Expenses of secretary and agent	4,000.00	4,000.00	
		$91,600.00	$95,100.00	4%
vi	Supervision	$125,000.00	$130,000.00	5%
vii	Public libraries			
	Books	19,000.00	20,000.00	
	Expenses of committee	6,500.00	8,000.00	
		$25,500.00	$28,000.00	1%
	Total	$2,359,600.00	$2,484,100.00	

viii

SPECIAL CHILDREN

To ascertain the number and location of children who are laboring under such mental disability that the local public schools cannot be useful to them a survey of the state supervision system was made. The forms of inquiry were as follows:

Form 1

GROUPING

REPORT ALL CHILDREN BELONGING TO THESE GROUPS

1 Semi-deaf or semi-blind
2 Defective speech (stuttering or very faulty articulation, or very little talking)
3 Very nervous
4 Epileptic (convulsions at home or school since the age of four)
5 Mentally deficient (lacking in memory, judgment, comprehension and application; but not "merely backward")
6 Talented (specially gifted in drawing, music, mechanics, invention, handicraft, art or leadership)
7 All atypical children who have not been included in other groups

DIRECTIONS

1 Use separate card for each child reported
2 Fill out card in full for each child in group 5
3 Fill out *section one only* for children belonging to other groups

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Form 2

Report on Special Children

Section 1

Present date

Name of child

Born nationality

School grade teacher

Address

Belongs to group special characteristics

Section 2 Home and Family

Note any exceptional or significant facts in regard to the home, parents or relatives.

Give the *name*, *age*, and school *grade* of any brothers or sisters who are backward or defective.

School Ability

Send uncorrected representative specimens of the pupil's school work in 1 *Writing* 2 *Drawing (original and copied)* 3 *Spelling* 4 *Arithmetic If the child can write sentences have him write a letter on* "What I did last Saturday" *Allow* 15 *minutes of time and give no assistance whatever.*

ARITHMETIC: give an example of the most difficult work the child can do with fair ease and accuracy.

READING: the child can read about as well as the average ——————grade pupil.

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE: underline statements which describe the child; talkative —silent—stutters—can talk only in words and phrases—disfigured speech—can reproduce a simple story.

In what study has the child done the best work?

The worst work?

What seems to be the reason for this poor work?

HANDWORK: underline words which describe: clumsy, skilful, imitative, original, left-handed. Mention any form in which the child is especially interested or capable.

PLAY AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL: does the child play much at recess or outside of school?

play vigorously? play alone or with others?

age of playmates or chum? play intelligently?

favorite games?

interested in any trade or vocation?

any other special interest?

TEMPERAMENTAL AND MORAL TRAITS: underscore only those phrases and adjectives which are very characteristic of the child; trustworthy, obedient, dishonest, moody, cheerful, slovenly, quarrelsome, unfeeling, languorous, affectionate, stubborn, seclusive, no initiative, inattentive, no application, giggling, sociable, hard to manage, selfish, noisy, babyish, neat, very fond of music, keen sense of humor, stupid, lacks common sense.

DELINQUENCY: if there has been any delinquency, (thieving, lying, cruelty, destructiveness, sex habits, truancy, etc.) please specify and narrate significant incidents. Also specify how the child has given trouble in discipline at school.

Any further remarks?

The result is found in the following tables:

Table i

Population	139,605
Enumeration	32,223
Average attendance	20,029

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Table ii

Nationality	GROUPS i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Total
American	38	100	49	9	131	14	20	361
American (colored)	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	5
Austrian	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bohemian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Canadian	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	5
Danish	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
English	2	1	3	..	2	..	2	10
Finnish	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
French	4	4	1	..	2	1	3	15
German	5	11	4	..	10	2	2	34
Hungarian	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	7
Irish	2	6	4	..	20	2	4	38
Italian	8	9	4	..	10	..	3	34
Jewish	1	3	..	..	9	..	..	13
Polish	7	5	2	..	12	2	..	28
Portuguese	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Russian	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4
Scotch	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Swedish	1	4	1	1	6	..	..	13
Swiss	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Syrian	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foreign-American	2	4	6	..	4	1	4	21
Mixed foreign parentage	1	9	2	..	5	..	..	17
Total	75	171	83	12	221	23	39	624

Table iii

Age Nov 1 1915 Years	GROUPS i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Total
5	1	12	1	..	7	..	..	21
6	2	21	4	1	13	2	4	47
7	6	19	5	..	17	2	2	51
8	10	27	12	1	23	1	5	79
9	8	17	11	..	22	..	3	61
10	12	15	11	2	27	5	3	75
11	10	18	9	1	23	4	6	71
12	12	17	14	2	22	1	4	72
13	6	13	7	2	26	3	4	61
14	4	7	3	1	23	2	5	45
15	4	4	5	2	13	2	3	33
16	..	1	1	..	5	1	..	8
Total	75	171	83	12	221	23	39	624

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Table iv

Grade	GROUPS i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Total
I	8	52	10	2	53	..	4	129
II	9	30	14	2	47	3	6	111
III	10	21	13	2	32	2	5	85
IV	18	18	11	..	29	3	7	86
V	9	22	12	3	33	2	4	85
VI	10	15	10	1	10	5	1	52
VII	9	4	5	1	3	2	2	26
VIII	1	4	6	1	1	5	3	21
High school	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Not in school	1	4	1	..	13	1	7	27
Total	75	171	83	12	221	23	39	624

Table v

Sex	GROUPS i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Total
Male	46	101	51	5	139	11	23	376
Female	29	70	32	7	82	12	16	248
Total	75	171	83	12	221	23	39	624

The children who are unable to profit by the instruction in the public schools or are so far removed from the average of the schools that they cannot be profitably instructed is not very large.

These children however can be introduced to some occupations and their prospects for usefulness greatly enhanced by proper training.

In large cities where the number is considerable, special classes can be established. Children from rural and scattered communities can be assembled in an institution and their special needs duly considered.

The survey points to some special agency which the public schools cannot furnish for the education of these children.

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ix

EMPLOYMENT

Certificates of age 1911–15

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	Total
Number of cases continued from previous year		224	600	628	1,452
Number of new applications received during year	17,715	13,297	12,451	13,380	56,843
Total applications	17,715	13,521	13,051	14,008	58,295
Applications rejected					
did not satisfy educational test	2,588	2,294	1,910	1,514	8,306
physical condition	9	22	30	15	76
no evidence of age	1,589	1,244	1,547	1,327	5,707
under 14 years of age	495	491	598	446	2,030
no employment secured	502	545	1,159	1,752	3,958
other causes	*327				
over 16 years of age		9	168	369	929
house work		7	29		
farm work		3	11		
parent did not appear			6		
Total	5,510	4,615	5,458	5,423	21,006
Town clerk's certificates endorsed	3				3
Certificates issued	11,978	8,308	6,965	7,905	35,156
Cases continued to next year	224	598	628	680	2,130
Total	17,715	13,521	13,051	14,008	58,295
Notices to attend school	1,021	754	559	421	2,755
Statements of age issued to applicants over 16 years of age	274	647	846	1,395	3,162
Copies of certificates issued	not reported	not reported	312	5,379	5,691
Vacation certificates issued (included in certificates issued)			658	1,043	1,701
Assisted to employment				35	35

* In 1911–12 this item included in some cases "lack of work" and "continued cases"

All children who have not finished the seventh grade must be tested.

While this test is simple it has been found effective as the number rejected shows.

The causes of failure to meet the education test are:

1 Brief or irregular attendance.

2 Failure of the public schools to teach thoroughly the essentials of reading, writing and arithmetic.

3 Inability to learn.

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Summary for four years to August 1, 1915

year	i new applications	ii continued from previous year	total	iii certificates issued	v cases continued to next year	vi notices to attend school	vii statements of age	viii vacation certificates	ix copies of certificates issued
1911–12	17,715		17,715	11,978	224	1,021	274	*	*
1912–13	13,297	224	13,521	8,308	598	754	647	*	*
1913–14	12,451	600	13,051	6,965	628	559	846	658	6,312
1914–15	13,380	628	14,008	7,005	680	421	1,395	1,043	5,379

iv

Applications rejected

year	1 did not satisfy educational test	2 physical condition	3 no evidence of age	4 under 14 years of age	5 no employment	6 other causes	total
1911–12	2,588	9	1,589	495	502	327	5,510
1912–13	2,294	22	1,244	491	545	19	4,615
1913–14	1,910	30	1,547	598	1,159	214	5,458
1914–15	1,514	15	1,327	446	1,752	369	5,423

* not reported

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X

TRADE SCHOOLS

		1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15
Number of schools				2	5
" " pupils	Day	477	603		
	Cont	334	528		
	Co-op	143	289		
	Evening	908	754	1862	2174
Number of teachers				54	79
" " graduates				68	84
" " students left 3,000 hrs credit				18	22

EXPENSES

Current expenses		
General control	$7,317.20	$5,784.89
Instruction		
Principals and teachers	32,294.93	41,230.06
Supplies, etc	13,885.26	24,033.75
Operation of school plants		
Janitors and engineer	3,834.06	4,506.34
Rent, water, fuel, light and power	9,977.13	11,248.01
Maintenance of school plants		
Repairs, insurance, etc	1,560.05	1,249.52
Miscellaneous items	2,437.15	3,735.17
Capital outlays		
New grounds and buildings		
New equipment (not replacements)	9,017.09	29,758.73
	$81,322.87	$121,546.47

The law passed in 1909 runs as follows:

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF TRADES

SECTION 1 The state board of education is hereby authorized and directed to establish in each of the two towns in the state which may seem to said board best adapted for the purpose, a free public day and evening school, for instruction in the arts and practices of trades, and said board may make regulations covering the admittance of scholars, but no person shall be admitted to schools established under the provisions of this act under fourteen years of age; provided, however, that, during vacations, said board may admit children under fourteen years of age.

SEC 2 The state board of education shall expend the funds provided for the support of trade schools, appoint and remove their teachers; make rules for their management, and shall file semi-annually with the comptroller, to be audited by him, a statement of expenses on account of such schools, and shall annually make to the governor a report of the condition of such schools and the doings of said board in connection therewith. Said board may enter into arrangements with manufacturing and mechanical estab-

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lishments in which pupils of such trade schools may have opportunity to obtain half-time practice, and may also enter into and make arrangements with schools already established for instruction in trades approved by said board under the provisions of this act.

SEC 3 When such schools are established under the provisions of this act the state board of education may construct buildings, or hire, temporarily, rooms in which such schools shall be housed, and said board shall be authorized to expend not more than fifty thousand dollars, annually, for the purpose of erecting buildings and maintaining such schools.

SEC 4 Any town in which a trade school is established under the provisions of this act may contribute any sum properly voted therefor to the enlargement of such school, and for the improvement of its efficiency.

The law of 1913 (chapter 212) was

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1913 CHAPTER 212

SECTION 1 The state board of education, town school committees, and district board of education may jointly or severally establish and maintain schools or courses of instruction in distinct trades, useful occupations, and avocations. Said courses may be organized into day or evening, continuation or part time classes. Said committees or district board of education shall appoint advisory committees composed in part of those experienced in the trades, industries, and occupations taught to consult with and advise them in respect to the conduct of said schools or courses.

SEC 2 Whenever schools or courses shall be organized under the provisions of section one, with the approval of the state board of education, said state board may make application to the comptroller, who shall draw his order on the treasurer for one-half of the gross expenses of maintenance less returns from sale of product, not to exceed annually in any case fifty dollars per pupil in average attendance, and not to exceed the amount expended for such net cost of maintenance by the district boards of education or school committees. Whenever schools are organized and conducted by the state board of education said board may make application to the comptroller, who shall draw his order on the treasurer for the net expenses of maintenance of said school, including such expenses for building and equipment as are hereinafter provided. No money shall be expended by the state board of education unless the town or district in which the schools or courses are organized shall furnish such buildings and equipment as shall in the opinion of the state board of education, be necessary to the operation of said schools or courses except that during the first two years of the operation of such schools or courses the state board of education may expend such moneys for the rental of buildings and equipment as may be necessary to demonstrate the success of the undertaking.

SEC 3 The total estimated expenses annually chargeable to the state on account of all schools or courses approved under this act shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the fiscal year for which such estimate is made.

SEC 4 Schools or courses of instruction in trades and other industries shall be organized and maintained in Putnam before other schools are approved

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by the state board of education for instructions in building and metal trades and industries.

Under the act of 1909 two schools at Bridgeport and New Britain were established and are in successful operation.

Under the act of 1913 the school at Putnam was organized. It has the same trade standing as Bridgeport and New Britain.

Under the act of 1913 the city board of education of New Haven organized a school known as the Boardman trade school, which is similar in purpose to the schools at Bridgeport, New Britain and Putnam.

Under the same law the high school at Hartford maintains continuation classes with an attendance in hours which earned a grant of $462.63.

Waterbury similarly maintained continuation classes which earned a grant of $988.00.

Below is the present law relating to trade schools (Public acts of 1915 chapter 263)

SECTION 1 The State board of education may continue to maintain schools already established and may establish in such towns as may seem best adapted for the purpose public day and continuation schools, part-time schools, and evening schools for instruction in the arts and practices of trades and vocations, and said board may make regulations controlling the admission of students, but no person under fourteen years of age shall be admitted to schools established under the provisions of this act, except during vacations.

SEC 2 The State board of education may expend the funds provided for the support of schools established under the provisions of section one, appoint and remove teachers, and make rules for management of such schools, and shall file semi-annually with the comptroller to be audited by him, a statement of expenses of such schools, and shall annually make to the governor a report of the conditions of such schools and the acts of said board in connection therewith. Said board may enter into arrangements with manufacturing and mechanical establishments in which pupils of such trade schools may have opportunity to obtain practice, and may make arrangements with trade and vocational schools approved by said board under the provisions of this act and said board may prescribe the conditions and regulations under which said board shall make application to the comptroller for an order upon the treasurer for grants in aid of trade education in said approved trade schools.

SEC 3 When schools are first established under the provisions of section one, the State board of education may lease for not more than four years rooms in which such schools may be housed.

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SEC 4 Any town or district in which a school is established under the provisions of section one may appropriate such sum in a meeting warned and held for such purpose for maintenance or improvement of such school and for leasing buildings as it may determine.

SEC 5 Chapter 85 of the public acts of 1909 and chapter 212 of the public acts of 1913 are hereby repealed.

Schools and continuation classes are now operated at

		Managed	Act of	
1	Bridgeport	trade school	1909	Chapter 85
2	New Britain	" "	"	" "
3	Putnam	" "	1913	" 212
4	Torrington	" "	"	" "
5	South Manchester	" "	"	" "
6	New Haven	" "	1915	" "
7	Waterbury	continuation classes	1913	" "
8	Hartford	" "	"	" "

		Managed	Act of	
1	Bridgeport	state board of education	1909	Chapter 85
2	New Britain	" "	"	" "
3	Putnam	" "	1913	" 212
4	Torrington	" "	"	" "
5	South Manchester	" "	"	" "
6	New Haven	local committee	1915	" "
7	Waterbury	" "	1913	" "
8	Hartford	" "	"	" "

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF TRADE SCHOOLS

The State board of education prescribes the following conditions and regulations under which the board will make an application to the comptroller for an order upon the treasurer for grants in aid of trade education.

I

In every school each trade instruction department must be in operation not less than 44 hours during 48 weeks in each year.

II

The processes of the trades and courses in related subjects must be approved by the State board of education. Each school must have equipment sufficient in the opinion of the State board of education to insure practice in each trade and must secure instructors in such numbers as in the opinion of the State board of education will insure to each student-apprentice constant and thorough instruction and practice.

III

Each school must be so organized and conducted that not less than two-thirds of the work-hours of student-apprentices shall be occupied with shop work and not less than one-quarter with instruction in subjects related to the trades taught. The foregoing provisions in respect of division of shop work and instruction in related subjects shall not apply to continuation, part-time and evening school pupils. Each student-apprentice must elect a

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single trade and must continue in the course prescribed therefor to completion. No student-apprentice shall pursue more than one trade at the same time.

IV

Every shop instructor must have served a regular apprenticeship and have worked as journeyman at the trade which he teaches for at least three years. Drafting instructors must be able to plan free-hand and mechanical drawing to include designs adapted to modern methods of manufacture or building or other trades. The names and qualifications of all teachers must be submitted to the State board of education for approval.

V

Trade instruction must be of a general character involving all the processes or principles of a trade and must not be limited to what are known as "specific projects." The standards of instruction and practice both in the trades and related subjects must be such as will insure to the student-apprentice a thorough training in all the processes of the particular trade which is pursued.

VI

Shop standards and practice shall prevail and all the work shall be planned and perfected with reference to products which have a commercial value and these products must be judged by commercial standards in design, workmanship and accuracy.

VII

Actual attendance by hours shall be kept and these hours are herein designated as "work hours." Form 7 will be furnished to approved trade schools. On these forms shall be recorded weekly;—full name of each student-apprentice, the trade elected and pursued, actual hours of shop work, and actual hours of related work. At the end of each week each student-apprentice shall be credited with his work hours and with the previously credited work hours, showing the total work hours to date. These forms so filled shall be forwarded over the signature of the principal or director each month to the State board of education; but no hours shall be credited to any student-apprentice, except those in which he has pursued the specific elected course in the trade which he intends to complete.

VIII

The state director of trade education shall supervise the work of each school and shall advise with the principal or director and with the heads of departments and shall from time to time recommend to the State board of education and the secretary such changes in the plans or practice or methods of instruction as in his judgment are necessary or desirable.

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IX

Grants to approved trade schools shall be computed on the "work hour" basis. 2400 work hours shall constitute one work year for boys and 1800 work hours shall constitute one work year for girls. For the year beginning September 1915 a grant of $60 may be paid for each completed work year, but no grant will be made which results in exceeding the appropriation for trade schools. The number of work years shall be ascertained by dividing the total number of work hours as found on form 7 by 2400 or 1800 as the case may be and the quotient will be the number of work years for which a grant may be made. The number of work years multiplied by $60 will be the amount for which application may be made by the State board of education to the comptroller if the total appropriation for the purpose permit, but application will not be made for more than one-half the total annual expenses of the school for specific trade education. The work hours of student-apprentices shall not be included in the work year unless they are regularly in attendance for at least 40 hours for 40 weeks in each year, provided that during vacations of grammar schools or other schools of similar grade the work hours of vacation student-apprentices who are regularly in attendance not less than 40 hours a week during seven weeks of vacation may be included. Certificates of proficiency will be given upon the completion of 4800, in the case of boys, or 3600, in the case of girls, work hours in a single trade and the course of 4800 or 3600 work hours respectively must be completed within three years.

X

The terms "part-time" and "continuation" pupils designate apprentices employed at a trade during the day who attend a trade school or especially organized classes approved by the State board of education for stated periods of not less than 4 hours each week in the daytime for practice or instruction in drafting, mathematics and other subjects directly related to shop processes. The attendance of such apprentices must be regular and constant. The principal shall furnish each month to the employer of each apprentice a record of attendance hours, record of work, and statement of efficiency.

XI

So far as the equipment permits of satisfactory practice, evening instruction may be extended to persons regularly employed at a trade during the day, who desire to improve in the processes of the trade for which they have fitness by experience and in mechanical and architectural drawing and mathematics related to trades. Persons under 16 will not be admitted to evening trade classes.

XII

The work hours of "continuation," "part-time" and "evening" pupils must be recorded on form 7 and attested by the principal and forwarded each month to the State board of education. The work hours thus recorded will be used as the basis of a grant under the provisions of section ix.

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XIII

Elementary shop instruction may be given to children of grammar and high schools over 14 years of age for a specified period each week, provided the hours do not interfere with the full-time trade courses. Children attending grammar and high school classes will not earn the grant provided in section ix.

XIV

As the law provides, children over 12 may be admitted and receive instruction in trades during vacation, provided they register and attend not less than seven weeks of the local school vacation period. These children will not earn the grant provided in section ix.

A worthy state trade system must satisfy these conditions:

1 Adequate supervision of boys and girls until they are 16-18.

2 Supply means of specific trade training which may include subjects related to the trades.

3 Supply organization for opening occupations for which definite preparation has been made.

The state has in its public schools an organization which watches over and controls the early education and conduct of its children to the age of 14. It has insured proper conditions of employment. It has recognized in several ways the duty to provide the elements of physical well-being.

It has specifically exercised control

1 By prohibiting employment below a certain age or in certain classes of industry.

2 By limiting the number of hours during which children may be employed.

3 By enforcing certain regulations as regards sanitation and the proper guarding of machinery and by requiring certain health fitness.

We find that for the first year after school boys do not settle down to any fixed employment and many of the skilled trades do not take learners until they are 15. The year between the ages of 14 and 15 is for children a year of uncertainty and many are without definite and continuous occupation.

For a longer or shorter period a considerable number are doing nothing. They have been thrown out of one situation and are looking for another. It is a common practice for the children and not their parents to select the form of occupation and find for themselves situations. These children are too young to choose

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wisely. Naturally they drift from place to place until they find something that suits their taste or ability. It is difficult to imagine a more unsatisfactory method of entering upon training or upon life. Until the age of 14 they are carefully supervised at school. At the age of 14 they are set free from all forms of discipline and become practically their own masters. We are not therefore surprised to learn that under such conditions the effect of school training is transient and the large amount of money spent on elementary education is to a certain extent wasted.

The advantages of keeping children at the present schools until the age of 15, however, is not obvious. It is true they receive an extra year's instruction at a period when they are most apt to learn. If they have a good school they are under discipline just at the period when it is easiest to influence them permanently in right conduct. If compelled to go to school this extra year they escape a year of aimless drifting from occupation to occupation and have a year's extra experience to help them in the choice.

On the other hand the subjects which are taught in the schools are not profitable for those who must enter at once or later upon a wage earning occupation.

Moreover the tendency to follow the line of greatest initial wage will be the same at the end of this additional year as before.

We find that there is no good argument for raising the school age so long as the existing schools maintain their present character. We might consider whether the necessary subjects can be finished earlier and thus the special training entered upon before 14. Endeavors have been made by prevocational work to introduce children to a subsequent occupation. These endeavors however have never succeeded in directing children to special and definite occupations.

We are compelled then to look to the trade school organized with a definite purpose, some with longer and some with shorter courses, as determining for many the training after 14.

We have qualities which are the result of school training, regularity, obedience and intelligence, qualities required in all forms of work, but supplying a complete technical outfit for casual and short time occupations. Boys leave school having caused

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the town and state a capital sum of public money of about $600.00. They are valuable assets. Employers recognize the fact and adjust their methods of production or distribution to make full use of this valuable supply. High wages attract the boy who makes his own choice. Earning is regarded as more attractive than the laborious and less remunerative learning.

This leads to the second stage, the blind alley or dead-end occupation or the establishment where there is no real training. Four years of this work dissipate the factors of elementary education. Sometimes weakened physically by long hours, demoralized by the life of freedom and the fatal facility in obtaining a second job when fancy has made him throw up the first, robbed by disuse of the power to learn—even if the inclination be present, the boy at 18 is a distinctly less valuable asset in the labor market than he was four years before. The $600.00 investment of public money intended for life has been squandered in use. The employer has possessed himself of a part of it. When the boy asks the wages of a man he is informed that his services are no longer wanted and he must transfer them elsewhere.

Then comes the final stage of degeneration—unemployment or underemployment. A habit acquired of leaving a job on the smallest pretext remains with the boy of 18 until the facility of finding another is no longer his. The intensity of the demand for men varies almost inversely with the intensity of the demand for boys. The two are competitors in the same labor market and of the two the boy is the cheaper and the more efficient instrument of production. Moreover habits of boyhood have too often bred a liking for casual employment with its frequent holidays. Here again employers are willing to meet children half way. They find it convenient to have at their disposal a reserve of labor which can be drawn upon when business is brisk and discharged in time of slackness.

Finally if the boy desires regular employment it is none too easy to discover a suitable opening. The sphere of his usefulness is small. He has for barter a certain amount of animal strength, not any too well developed, but he has little else. He can push and he can pull indifferently well, but in the sphere of industry there is not, as is sometimes supposed, an unlimited demand for pulling and pushing. All the time he is confronted with the fact that recruits to the army of pushing and pulling are meeting on

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all sides. Men skilled in the performance of a single operation are robbed of their well paid employment by a new invention; men from decadent or decaying trades and incapable through lack of training of adapting themselves to fresh conditions; men a little past vigor of manhood; men discharged for misconduct; men who are out of work through bankruptcy of a company or the death of an employer, all in vast company when everything fails them turn in desperation to pulling and pushing. Meanwhile machines of novel design decrease year by year the demand for pulling and pushing.

All these misfortunes with innumerable variations are the result of a wrong start and of the neglect during the years that lie between the ages of 14 and 18. Lack of supervision, no technical training, no opening for which special preparation has been given—these are the three great and characteristic evils of the school child situation. Taken together they are an absolute negation of all training in the true sense of the word. In the last few years we have been struggling to know the causes and have endeavored to take first steps in the path of instruction. In our trade system we begin to see rising from the wreck of the old stabilities of life and the ancient order of industrial organization an edifice, small indeed at the moment, but having the mark of constructive thought and reared by the growing power of collective enterprise, that is the State. We can turn with confident hope to the task of outlining and promoting such a system.

From the point of view of the employer we require more intelligence in the unskilled workman. From the point of view of the community and the man himself the need is even more urgent. We must not forget the man in the workman. He is not for all his time an unskilled workman. He has a home and perhaps a family and perhaps is a voter. These functions are best discharged by skilled workmen. Parents without any training, without any hope are a danger to their children. Unemployed voters who are illiterate are a peril to the state.

The man himself with a better outlook on the world, with a life richer in interests, with more opportunities to healthy enjoyment, all derived from intelligent acquaintance with his daily work is a better and happier citizen. The shame of our modern civilization so far as it is based on education—its abiding

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menace to security—resides in the vast horde of stupid, unintelligent, uninterested workmen who have been trained to be good for nothing except the exercise of mere brute strength and indulgence in mere animal pleasures.

Looking then at the problem of the skilled and unskilled workmen alike whether from the point of view of the individual or the employer we see that the great essential is the possession of a large measure of intelligence centered in their particular occupations and not thinly expanded over every kind of book learning or schooling which can be thought of. The trade education is the only method both for skilled and for unskilled and is the only chance for the unskilled. With continual changes in the methods of industry men must be capable of changing too. They must be capable of readily adapting themselves to new conditions and not become petrified in a rigid and inflexible mould. The intelligence secured in a complete preparation for a trade which is properly developed means adaptability. If this were found in all, the problem of dealing with the unemployed would be comparatively easy of solution. The inextricable tangle lies in the hopeless task of securing employment at a living wage for men who are not worth it. Each boy should be made good for something. It is not beyond the range of wise state enterprise to give him a chance for preparation.

xi

SUPERVISION

Number towns under state supervision			97
Number of supervisors			34
Number of teachers			925
Education			
graduates of normal schools		420	
Connecticut	382		
other states	38		
college		67	
high school		383	
common school		55	
			925
Certificates			
town		374	
state		551	
			925
Median salary			$458

The supervision of schools in urban communities by trained men has long been deemed necessary. Strange to say neither the need nor the possibility for similar direction of rural schools was generally admitted until recent years. It is now realized however that

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country children should have educational opportunities equal to those of city children. Small towns that have always found it difficult to pay adequate salaries to teachers have seldom felt able to employ skilled supervisors. Manifestly it became necessary for the state to assist such communities if the standards of rural schools are to be kept abreast of the times.

With this end in view the supervision law of 1903 was passed. That law made possible the payment by the state of three-fourths of the salary of a supervisor in towns having less than eleven teachers and one-half of the salary in districts formed by the union of two or more towns having in all from twenty-five to fifty teachers. A few towns applied for assistance under this act and a beginning in real rural school supervision was made.

The need for further aid became evident and the act was amended in 1907 to make possible the payment of three-fourths of a supervisor's salary in towns having as many as twenty teachers. In 1909 still more assistance was offered by a law making possible the payment by the state of the entire supervisor's salary in towns having not more than twenty teachers. Towns having from twenty to fifty teachers were under certain conditions still aided by the state through the payment of one-half of the supervisor's salary.

It should be noted that in all of these acts relative to supervision its adoption has been left locally optional. Decision was either by vote of the local school committee or by vote of the citizens in town meeting. The growth of supervision in this state therefore has depended wholly on its merits as tried in town after town.

Table i

year	no towns	withdrawn	by law to another class
1903	8	..	..
1904	12	1	..
1905	11	2	..
1906	12	..	..
1907	22	1	..
1908	41	1	1
1909	55	2	..
1910	73	..	..
1911	83	..	..
1912	92	..	..
1913	92	..	4
1914	93	..	..

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year	withdrawn	to next class
1904	*North Canaan	.....
1905	*Granby	.....
	*Newington	
1907	*East Granby	.....
1908	*Morris	Westport
1909	*Cheshire	.....
	Old Saybrook	
1913	.....	Bethel
		Colchester
		Simsbury
		Watertown
1915	Trumbull	

* Returned to supervision later

Of the 67 towns that have received supervision through the petition of the town school committees 6 thereafter submitted the question to town meetings. In every case the town meeting approved the action of the town school committees. Four of the towns that voted affirmatively have since voted again and in favor of supervision.

There are 16 towns in the state which continue the school visitor system. Of these 10 (starred) can have the entire salary of the supervisor paid by the state. These towns are

*Andover	Griswold	Stafford
*Clinton	Groton	Vernon
*East Haddam	Newtown	*Westbrook
*East Haven	*Old Saybrook	Windham
*East Windsor	*Plainville	*Woodbridge

Of the 97 towns now under state supervision 68 entered the system by petition of their town school committees and 29 by vote of the town.

The number of teachers under supervision in these rural communities has increased from fifty-five in 1909 to nine hundred and twenty-five; the number of pupils in supervised country schools from one thousand and thirty-four to twenty-five thousand three hundred and four.

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Table ii

	no towns	depts	enrollment	aver att	teachers	expense
1907–08	22	168	5,141	4,495	194	$5,840.01*
1909–10	55	535	12,826	11,053	578	28,717.61
1911–12	83	644	17,073	14,145	703	47,549.12
1913–14	92	836	23,045	18,225	867	59,105.75
1914–15	93	869	25,006	20,280	892	59,867.73
1915–16	97	887	25,304	20,515	925	65,000.00†

* Paid to town—three-quarters of salary
† Estimate

The system compares with cities in the state as follows:

Table iii
(1914–15)

	registration	av att	per cent of att	no of schools	no of depts	no of teachers	supervision expense
New Haven	28,028	23,471	83	55	591	686	$75,696.90
Bridgeport	17,885	15,185	85	28	352	402	56,157.55
Hartford	19,696	15,261	77	17	419	599	73,476.50
Waterbury	13,456	11,369	84	31	320	417	51,286.00
State (93 towns)	25,304	20,515	81	612	869	925	59,867.73

This year thirty-four trained men supervise schools in 97 towns having 20 teachers or less. Their powers and duties are prescribed in the statutes as those pertaining to "Acting visitors." Although these men are assigned to supervise schools in certain towns the business administration remains with the local committees except so far as the committees have voluntarily delegated certain powers to the supervisor as their agent. In 70 towns teachers are employed by the supervisors and other administrative duties are delegated to them.

Except for the fact that the buildings are far apart the supervised country schools may be compared to the parts of a well organized city system. Like principals of buildings in the best city systems the state supervisors work directly with their teachers, are expected to know all of their pupils individually and the particular needs of each.

To the other duties of the supervisors has been added the administration and enforcement of the attendance and employment law. The result has been to bring the attendance to the highest level of regularity attained by any system in the state as is shown by table iii.

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DUTIES

The duties of supervisors prescribed by vote of the board are

1 Responsibility to this board for the organization classification discipline and progress of the schools in their charge.

2 Visit for inspection or examination or both each school at least twice in each month.

3 Report each month upon forms prescribed by this board and make special written reports as requested by the secretary.

4 Formally notify state board of education and the school committee in writing when any teacher is not qualified in respect of character or education or is not teaching or managing successfully to the end that such teacher may be disapproved as the law permits.

5 Keep local officers informed of the qualifications and work of each teacher the attendance of the children the condition of the buildings and from time to time to report such other facts as will fix local responsibility and will enable the school officers to act intelligently.

6 Give to teachers at least two hours' instruction each month. This instruction may be given at teachers' meetings or at such other times as seem most convenient.

REQUIREMENTS

Requirements of the system are

1 Organize and classify the schools and apply the plans of progress

2 Direct promotion and accomplishment

3 Organize and operate the model schools—test the schools and report

4 Give demonstration lessons

5 Investigate constantly the attendance and report to office cases needing a special agent

6 Attend all committee meetings and report on condition of schools

7 Responsiblity to inspectors for definite results in each subject

8 Organize public meetings

9 Direct schools to community activities

10 Collect and compile the average attendance facts

11 Office hours in each town at stated times

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By school committees administrative duties are entrusted to supervisors as follows:

1	81 towns	Distribute books and supplies
2	70 towns	Employ teachers and provide substitutes
3		Pay teachers
4	all towns	Attend to discipline
5	42 towns	Attend to repairs—supply of fuel etc
6	7 towns	Keep records of committee meetings

In fine the supervisor is the educational expert, the engineer, the principal, the interpreter and manipulator of the course of study, the advisor of the state board of education and of local committees.

Besides the direction of schools a novel yet equally important part of the supervisor's work is the training of teachers. This is done through regular monthly meetings, through model schools organized for demonstration and practice teaching. These activities are immediately directed by the inspectors and the secretary. All teachers are now receiving this systematic instruction in the practice and art of teaching. The state supervisory force constitutes as it were a normal school in the field with laboratory in each town. This work is of great value to the state as a whole. By thus increasing the number of trained teachers the system supplements directly the output of the four normal schools which alone cannot supply the demand for trained teachers.

RESULTS

Some of the beneficial results already observable in the rural schools under supervision are

1 Better attendance

2 Decreased number of one-room schools through consolidation

3 Increased number of trained teachers employed

Number of teachers	925
Number normal graduates . . .	420
Number teachers holding state certificates	131

The number having some professional training is 551 or 60% of the whole number. Many of the remainder have experience and ability and are well adapted to their surroundings.

4 Increase in pupils who complete the elementary course and enter high school

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5 Larger enrollment, more regularity and punctuality

6 Marked improvement in buildings

7 Unmistakable evidence of greater interest in schools on the part of school officers and parents

8 Cultivation of close relations with high schools (high schools admit children certified by supervisors without examinations)

The records of small towns now under the system show the following interesting changes since 1903–4:

1 Proportion of registered pupils attending school every day has risen from 77% to 82.7%.

2 The number of normal graduates employed as teachers in these towns has increased from 211 to 382—an increase of 55%.

3 The number of pupils attending high schools from these towns has increased from 1131 to 2004 or 77%.

4. Lengthening of school year

36	weeks	no towns	23	180	days
37	"	"	30	185	"
38	"	"	35	190	"
39	"	"	1	195	"
40	"	"	8	200	"
			97		

The most significant result of supervision has been the elimination of waste effort and lost time in the schoolroom. The gain in efficiency by these economies is making possible the more rapid advancement of pupils. Already a reduction of the elementary school course from the traditional nine years to eight has been effected in schools under state supervision and a reduction to six is in sight. The gain through economy of time and better organization of work will eventually mean the completion in the early years of the course of the necessary training in fundamental operations with numbers and in the mechanics of reading and penmanship. One or two years in the latter part of the course may be then devoted to practical studies directly helpful to pupils soon to leave school for work. There can also be lines of special preparation for pupils fortunate enough to be able to continue their studies in higher schools.

After careful observation we are confident that good supervision stirs a revolution in rural schools. It introduces at-

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tention instead of neglect, order in place of chaotic variety, business methods instead of wastefulness, unified management in the place of multiplied officials and above all, good teaching instead of uncertainty.

In respect of the most important function of school teaching these schools are organized and administered by this board, no school system in the state includes so many supervisors and in four only, viz: New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury and Bridgeport, is the number of teachers, the enrollment and attendance so large. Each supervising agent makes frequent and detailed reports of visitation, examinations and inspections. The buildings, attendance and teaching are the subject of frequent conferences with the inspectors. The entire record shows substantial accomplishment and improvement in every town. Moreover from every board of local officers have come approval and requests for continuance. This method of organization and control has been more profitable to children, has contributed more to good schools than grants of money and indiscriminate increase of teachers' wages.

Grants distributed to teachers without guarantee of efficient teaching are largely wasted. That reasonable but careful oversight which plans the work and insists upon an outcome commensurate with the time, energy and money expended, is the only assurance of good schools.

The supply of teachers deserves the most careful attention. Throughout the country except, perhaps, in large cities the teaching force migrates frequently; the teachers wander from place to place if they remain in the profession.

The condition in this system is clearly set forth in the following:

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF 522 TEACHERS IN THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS

time	number	per cent
1 year	117	22
2 years	93	17
3 "	36	6
4 "	38	7
5 "	29	5
6 to 10 years	85	16
more than 10 yrs	124	23
	522	

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This shows that 22% of the teachers swap positions every year.

The usefulness of the teacher increases as a better understanding of the community and acquaintance with the children is gained. This is especially true in country schools where often the teacher does not remain long enough to become acquainted with the topography of the district she superintends. Happily changes are not so frequent as they were five or ten years ago.

SUPERINTENDENTS

The foremost requirement for realization of the aim of any school is that it be under skillful direction and control. The persons and superintendents or inspectors must be personally and professionally fitted to act as directors of real educational processes.

It is far from sufficient that they be administrators or directors or inspectors of high grade, however necessary the qualities and activities implied may be. The capacity to lead without compulsion, to inspire without futile dalliance with wordy sentiment, to produce a unity of aim and accomplishment from diversity of effort, to measure results scientifically and humanely, to estimate justly, these are demands made upon the supervisor. If these be in any considerable degree wanting the machinery or organization moves slowly or backwards and all programs curricula and courses of study are depreciated. Accordingly the competent supervising agent represents the energy and vitality of a system.

The legislators and administrators perform a cardinal and most important duty toward public schools by providing a supervisor.

The first and perhaps the maximum test of the supervisor's power comes with the assigning of the teachers' instructional work. Given teachers of the requisite preparation and general fitness it is necessary to bring about a definite adjustment of the varying circumstances under which instruction within the school must be conducted.

The second test of the worth of the supervisor is to be found in his ability to serve as an inspector and to distinguish teaching that is fruitful from that which is barren. This seems simple but it is in reality a most complicated and difficult accomplishment.

The most common types of unprofitable time wasting instruction are generally known—as well as those having real worth.

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The extreme types do not ordinarily present grave problems—the real problem is to be found in the vast, world-wide amount of teaching that is neither good nor bad. To detect without delay teaching of this sort and to analyze it into its constituent elements characterizes the trained inspector. To be able to eliminate from these elements those that are useless or harmful and to modify and expand those that are really profitable, distinguishes the constructive supervisor.

These tasks are most needful for the efficiency of instruction and consequently least frequently attended to. In the state of development of our schools of every grade, the supreme business of the supervisor is to transform average—or less than average—teaching performance into something that has positive and definite worth. To accomplish this great end, the instruction of each standard and stage and class from highest to lowest will be constantly guided; it will be guided but not in a foolish way restricted.

Strict justice requires the intimate acquaintance with the work of each teacher that comes from regular and systematic and critical visitation by the supervisor. The best suggestions are individual, indeed, they must be individual to be constructive. They cannot be generalized and applied by treating teachers as a body. Much can be done at teachers' meetings and they are an effective and economic means of increasing the growth of power in teachers but they never take the place of constructive and active individual suggestion.

xii

CONVEYANCE

127 out of 168 towns in Connecticut provide conveyance in some form.

59 schools were closed during the year 1914-15 and 917 children transported to other schools.

The cost was $25,458.

In most cases the transportation was satisfactory, see pages 194-196.

92 towns and districts furnished transportation for children to their own schools. 3,515 children were transported.

The cost was $88,535.

The transportation or conveyance always means consolidation

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and a diminution of the number of schools maintained. If one school only is transported the expense does not fall below that of maintaining the school. If two or more are closed the expense per scholar decreases rapidly.

Children conveyed to non-local high schools numbered 2,308 and the expense was $49,950.

The whole sum paid for conveyance in the state was $163,943.

The two most apparent results of transportation are conservation of health and regular attendance.

xiii

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION

The law relating to payment of tuition fees was passed in 1897. At first it applied to towns having a grand list of $500,000. In 1899 its scope was extended to all towns, without regard to valuation.

In 1903 the state board of education was authorized to approve attendance in any incorporated or endowed high school or academy under the same conditions as obtained for public high schools.

The following table exhibits the number of pupils attending out-of-town high schools and the amount paid by the state during the seventeen years the law has been in operation.

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year	no of towns sending scholars	no of scholars attending non-local high schools	no of high schools approved	paid by the state
1897–8	32	136	27	$2,315.96
1898–9	40	214	24	3,584.09
1899–1900	55	408	26	7,059.85
1900–1901	61	389	31	8,591.72
1901–1902	64	580	37	12,563.47
1902–1903	69	649	42	15,312.85
1903–1904	76	813	52	19,403.94
1904–1905	83	918	47	21,936.67
1905–1906	77	1,019	49	24,839.80
1906–1907	83	1,063	49	26,557.23
1907–1908	82	1,118	51	27,620.22
1908–1909	87	1,264	50	31,739.56
1909–1910	87	1,307	55	33,938.35
1910–1911	90	1,451	54	37,180.56
1911–1912	88	1,659	57	42,968.83
1912–1913	91	1,895	57	47,854.21
1913–1914	94	2,349	59	59,544.85
1914–1915	95	2,604	59	68,670.29

xiv

HIGH SCHOOL CONVEYANCE

The law relating to high school conveyance was passed in 1903.

The facts relevant to correct estimate of the system will be found in tables i ii iii

Table i

year	no of towns paying high school tuition	no of scholars attending non-local high schools	no of high school approved	paid by state tuition	paid by state conveyance
1897–8	32	136	27	$ 2,315.96	.....
1898–9	40	214	24	3,584.09	.....
1899–1900	55	408	26	7,059.85	.....
1900–1901	61	489	31	8,591.72	.....
1901–1902	64	580	37	12,563.47	.....
1902–1903	69	649	42	15,312.85	.....
1903–1904	76	813	52	19,403.94	8,341.27
1904–1905	83	918	47	21,936.67	9,226.69
1905–1906	77	1,019	49	24,839.80	10,085.77
1906–1907	83	1,063	49	26,557.23	10,785.19
1907–1908	82	1,118	51	27,620.22	11,556.61
1908–1909	87	1,264	50	31,739.56	12,616.93
1909–1910	87	1,306	50	33,914.45	12,803.71
1910–1911	90	1,451	52	37,180.56	14,213.83
1911–1912	88	1,659	55	42,968.83	16,418.77
1912–1913	91	1,895	57	47,854.21	18,336.31
1913–1914	94	2,349	59	59,544.85	22,036.01
1914–1915	95	2,604	59	68,670.29	24,644.37

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Table ii

Number and cost

year	no of towns	no of high schools	no conveyed	state	amount paid town	total
1903–4	66	48	721	$8,341.27	$8,670.74	$17,012.21
1907–8	72	51	1,059	11,556.61	11,746.92	23,303.53
1911–12	80	52	1,505	16,237.80	16,418.77	32,656.57
1912–13	81	55	1,750	18,336.31	18,663.02	36,999.33
1913–14	81	56	2,098	22,036.01	22,460.70	44,496.71
1914–15	82	54	2,308	24,644.37	25,305.25	49,949.62

Table iii

Method of conveyance

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Railroad	442	425	499	549
Railroad and team	41	54	44	60
Railroad and auto	..	..	..	49
Trolley	747	908	1,122	1,214
Trolley and team	22	23	10	14
Trolley and steam	27	16	35	30
Team	212	201	245	227
Train and bicycle	..	1	..	..
Ferry	3	53	72	77
Steam and ferry	9	21	9	12
Trolley and ferry	..	48	40	50
Bicycle	2	..	..	1
Ferry trolley and steam	..	...	8	..
Railway and toll	..	...	8	..
Auto	..	...	6	25
	1,505	1,750	2,098	2,308
Average number of miles per pupils	..	6.8	6.9	7.2
Total cost	..	$36,999.33	$44,496.71	$49,949.62
paid by state	..	18,336.31	22,036.01	24,644.37
paid by towns	..	18,663.02	22,460.70	25,305.25

Table iv

Number of towns having high schools (1913–14)		72
Number of towns sending pupils to non-local high schools		94
Population of towns sending pupils to non-local high schools		150,112
Enumeration of towns sending pupils to non-local high schools		33,994
Enrollment of pupils in towns sending pupils to high schools		28,141
Number of pupils attending non-local high schools		2,349
per cent of population	1½%	
enumeration	7½%	
enrollment	8 %	

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In 73 towns it is quite impossible to maintain a high school. In these towns the district schools cannot economically include high school classes.

The cost of tuition fees of high schools has risen unreasonably.

Comparing conveyance with attendance it appears that 90% of those who attend are conveyed and the expense met in part by this grant.

Assuming that the state is to subsidize high school education there are sound arguments in favor of conveyance.

1 *Location.* The high school at a distance forbids attendance by children who must walk. This creates inequality of privilege.

It is anomalous and unfortunate that children born and reared in these towns should be deprived of the privileges open to children from all the world. A foreigner coming here to make his home by stopping in the cities and larger towns obtains every educational advantage for his children. The elementary schools and the high schools are wide open. While we would not close these schools to the foreigner we would open them to the native born.

The counter argument is that high school privilege should be obtained at the expense of the parents or by self sacrifice and toil on the part of the children.

2 In many towns a high school cannot be organised. There are few qualified children and the expense is greater than the town budget can bear.

A good four-year high school cannot be maintained for less than $3,000.00. One and one-half per cent of the enumerated children in any town will—if opportunity be proffered—attend a high school for two or more years. The attendance at high schools from country towns bears a greater ratio to the population than from cities.

In a rural high school good teaching will ensure progress just as rapid as in a larger school. These schools are however subject to frequent changes and find difficulty in pursuing a steady policy and maintaining a high standard.

In such towns the expense of attendance includes not only tuition fee but also transportation if school be reached from home daily. The non-resident expense is far too large for some families.

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The parents in most towns contribute to the tuition fee. The town pays $15 which with the amount contributed by the state ($30) makes $45. The remainder is paid by parents. Frequently the town pays to parents the $45 which is by them applied to the tuition fee. This often far exceeds the state and town contribution running as high as $115 a year in Hartford and $100 a year in New Haven.

The same is true of the conveyance grant. The parent receives from the town $20 and from the state $20 and provides the conveyance whatever it may cost.

These contributions by parents to high school education are not few or small.

There are reasons for providing conveyance so that children can live at home.

Family life is dear to many people and much store is set by home influence. The family life is not to be lightly broken up. When members leave it care must be exercised that the influence to which they are exposed shall not be prejudicial to conduct. Frequently circumstances do not enable parents to make proper arrangements for board and oversight when children are obliged to reside away from home. After a certain age children must in any case learn to look out for themselves and here a careful upbringing insures the up-development or moral qualities which are a safeguard against idleness and temptation after the time comes when parental restraint is of necessity removed. But the matter of age is a vital one. A boy of sixteen or seventeen may be able to fight his own battle but not those who are younger. Hence it becomes of great importance that pupils should be kept as long as possible at home or in local schools—that is, as long as a suitable curriculum can be provided and sufficient stimulus imparted. Their removal from home should be delayed as long as with safety it can be done. After all the moral risk is a much more serious matter than shortening of ideal educational conditions.

On page 155 will be found a list of subjects taught in high schools and the number of students pursuing each subject.

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XV

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

SUMMARY

	1913–14		1914–15	
Number of towns drawing grant	80		78	
2½ mill tax	32		26	
3 "	33		35	
3½ " "	10		13	
4½ " "	3		3	
6 " "	2		1	
Grand list	$48,644,742		$36,943,901.00	
Tax	$198,884.16		188,483.79	
Average attendance	15,185.3144		14,607,889	
Towns must expend	$379,632.77		365,197.11	
Actually expended by town	$496,999.23		465,793.75	
Received from state	$217,931.36		215,665.50	
Raised by towns	$279,067.87		250,128.25	
Per cent contributed by state	43.8		46.3	
Per cent contributed by towns	56.2		53.7	
Received from state enumeration grant	$49,388.07		$45,159.75	
high school tuition	25,914.08		28,105.99	
high school transportation	10,987.23		11,981.23	
school library law	1,250.00		1,330.00	
supervision law	1,500.00		902.50	
average attendance grant	128,821.98		128,186.03	
		$217,861.36		$215,665.50
Received from enumeration and average attendance grant	$178,210.05		$173,295.78	
Paid for teachers wages	$299,131.73		290,139.09	
Per cent paid by state	59.5			59.7
Teachers	1902	1914	1902	1915
number	653	707	623	661
trained	146	260	126	246
state certificates	93	372	86	371
average wages	$30.37	$44.98	$30.15	$45.94
	1902	1914	1902	1915
Town tax	$167,433.26	$279,067.87	$151,592.48	$250,128.25
Average cost per scholar in average attendance	$19.65	$37.74	19.54	37.33

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BEGINNINGS

This grant is based upon average attendance. It is conditioned upon local tax for schools which varies with the grand list of the town.

At the beginning there was no uncertainty of aim which was

1 to equalize to some extent the amount to be raised by local taxation for the support of schools by making the wealth of the whole state contribute to the educational needs of the localities whose resources are small.

2 to encourage education in towns of small or inadequate resources by increasing the sum available for teachers' wages.

Some towns of considerable wealth are as needy as towns of small resources because the school population is large and the valuation small. For this and other reasons the local tax has been perpendicularly diminished and the valuation augmented until $2,500,000 is the outside terminal of eligibility.

Many towns though taxing themselves severely were unable to take the all-important first step of securing good teachers at reasonable wages and to maintain suitable buildings. By the act of 1903 towns of $500,000 or less grand list were eligible to a state grant conditioned upon expending $25.00 per scholar in average attendance and paying a four-mill tax for schools. This law worked automatically. If the grand list were large and the average attendance small the town received little and if the attendance were large and the grand list small, the grant was larger. The system was tangible and workable in the immediate present.

In this simple form and limited to small towns the legislation was decidedly beneficial. Schools could depend for their bare maintenance upon local taxation and for a development of their teaching efficiency upon the state.

In 1907 the limit of eligibility was raised from $500,000 to $1,000,000 and by the general assembly of 1909 to $1,750,000 with a change in the tax condition and again in 1911 to $2,500,000.

1914

PARTICIPATING TOWNS

The five classes with legally prescribed tax rate and the average grant per scholar are exhibited as follows:

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Table i

	grand list	tax	no of towns	average per scholar
Class I	$500,000	2½ mills	32	$12.30
Class II	500,000–$1,000,000	3 "	33	9.71
Class III	1,000,000– 1,500,000	3½ "	10	7.47
Class IV	1,500,000– 2,000,000	4½ "	3	3.01
Class V	2,000,000– 2,500,000	6 "	2	2.33

NON-PARTICIPATING TOWNS

The following towns are eligible for average attendance grant but do not participate:

*Bloomfield	*Middlebury	*Sprague
*Cheshire	*Montville	*Trumbull
Clinton	*Newington	*Washington
*East Haven	*Newtown	*Waterford
*East Lyme	*Pomfret	*Westbrook
*Essex	*Portland	*Wethersfield
*Guilford	*Redding	*Wilton
*Madison	*Sharon	*Woodbridge

* does not raise required tax

Of the foregoing list the following have at some time received the average attendance grant but have passed out of the participating class:

Bloomfield	Middlebury	Trumbull
East Haven	Montville	Westbrook
Guilford	Sprague	Wilton

STATE GRANT VS LOCAL EXPENDITURE

The following table (ii) covering the whole period of the operation of the grant shows that

1 75% of eligible towns participate.

2 The amount expended for all school purposes has steadily increased. The sag in 1912–13 is due to the application of the automatic non-participating limit which excludes some towns and the increase of grand list of others which cuts the grant.

3 The ratio of grant to teachers' wages has declined but this fall may not be steady.

4 The change in rate of taxation has not diminished the total amount raised by towns. It is impossible to accurately trace the fluctuation of local taxation. The reductions are apparent rather than real.

5 No town now raises less for schools than before the law went into operation.

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Table ii

	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
Eligible towns	58	58	58	90	85
Number receiving grant	36	43	43	61	63
Expended for schools	$ 99,406.00	$125,300.00	$128,730.00	$232,330.00	$277,441.86
Received from state	55,895.00	71,376.00	72,064.00	127,590.00	149,937.02
Per cent expenses paid by state	56.2	56.9	55.9	54.9	54.4
Expended for teachers' wages	$81,606.00	$97,883.00	$99,019.00	$173,841.00	$189,588.69
Received from state for teachers' wages	50,134.00	63,056.00	62,658.00	111,142.00	123.994.51
Per cent of wages paid by state	61.3	64.4	63.2	63.5	65.4

Table ii (*concluded*)

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Eligible towns	100	111	109	108	103	102
Number receiving grant	66	79	85	82	80	78
Expended for schools	$318,551.22	$412,977.27	$532,153.91	$484,183.39	$496,999.23	$465,793.75
Received from state	153,094.39	194,782.43	222,060.97	214,641.84	217,931.36	215,665.50
Per cent expenses paid by state	48.0	47.1	41.7	44.3	43.8	46.3
Expended for teachers' wages	$214,322.46	$268,161.62	$315,646.60	$325,892.38	$299,131.73	$290,139.09
Received from state for teachers' wages	132,366.91	167,932.13	187,087.20	179,674.09	178,210.05	173,295.78
Per cent of wages paid by state	61.7	62.6	59.2	55.1	59.5	59.7

CONNECTION WITH SUPERVISION

Consubstantial with this grant is supervision. While the millenium and supervision do not exactly synchronize the educational results are due in large measure to the management of supervisors. Supervision has been the channel for concentration of scattered energies. In towns in which state supervision is established the following are manifest

1 better attendance
2 better qualified teachers and better teaching
3 prolongation of school life
4 reform and improvement in every direction
5 the arranged conditions evoke local effort

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The following are abundantly clear

1 erection repair and refitment of buildings (approximately) 800
2 increase in length of school year
School year

36 weeks	24
37 "	26
38 "	23
39 "	1
40 "	6
	80

3 prolongation of school life

TEACHERS

1 The ratio of trained and certificated teachers to the whole number of teachers has increased from 41 to 81. This indicates improvement in teaching which is the cardinal purpose of the grant.

2 Teachers' wages have steadily advanced.

Table iii

	*1902	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Number of teachers	258	253	309	324	511	535
Number of trained teachers	27	48	85	70	111	92
Number of teachers holding state certificates	23	62	85	94	144	165
Teachers' monthly wages	$26.38	$34.70	$34.70	$34.50	$37.24	$37.71

Table iii (*concluded*)

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Number of teachers	577	687	773	†735	707	661
Number of trained teachers	116	171	264	248	260	246
Number of teachers holding state certificates	227	313	351	403	372	371
Teachers' monthly wages	$39.72	$41.82	$43.07	$43.43	$44.98	$45.94

* two years before the law went into effect
† recession of towns

The foregoing conclusions are not precipitate generalizations upon single instances but are derived from a long survey of all relevant facts. They show orderly advance and presage enduring growth.

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SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS

The question is primarily one of finance. Assuming that the state will make grants in aid of common schools is this the best method of procedure?

Discounting the occasional waste and even misapplication of the grant there has been little unnecessary leakage. It has definitely accomplished its purpose by supplying funds to

increase of teachers' wages
augmentation of necessary apparatus and material and libraries
release local funds for repairs and improvements

The towns have not gone to sleep and there has been no general reduction of local financial contributions.

SCHOOLING

The survey shows that on the whole the results have been educationally beneficial. This is particularly true where supervision has had its perfect work. Indeed supervision is the proper complement of average attendance because by careful management of schools and by enhancing the quality of instruction the grant of the state is immediately and economically directed.

EFFECT

A fair question is whether the original purpose of the grant is still maintained and if not what change is possible.

Manifestly it is not a deceptive system; it has achieved its own intentions. Table i makes clear that the classification by valuation and taxation still operates to bring to the most needy towns the greatest assistance.

The towns receive in proportion to their ability to meet school demands. The amount per scholar shows a perpendicular decline from $12.30 in class i to $2.33 in class v. The scheme works automatically though never with desirable precision. The great augmentation of the grand lists by the state board of equalization never permits a town to forecast what will be received. The actual resources of the town remain the same and the grant becomes less.

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SUGGESTIONS

Interrogating our experience we find

1 In a few towns both small and large in area the cost of transportation is very large.

To give equality of school advantages the grant might be increased to those towns which must incur large expense for transportation.

2 A classification on the basis of merit of schools or of tests —increasing the grant say $1.00 per scholar in case the schools attain high rank determined by the character of the buildings and equipment the quality of the teaching and certified results in scholarship.

3 All towns receiving the grant have supervisor appointed by the state board of education.

4 A system of bookkeeping which will show the relation of grants to local contributions and resources.

CONCLUSION

After reviewing the change in law and reviewing the history of its operation in the light both of statistics and results the system has proved beneficial educationally and has generally operated automatically and justly to its proposed end.

The following table is an illustration of the foregoing statements:

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

CLASS I

class I under $500,000.00 2½ mills	average attendance	1914–15 amount paid
Andover	46.59	$ 432.84
Ashford	122.48	1,865.95
Barkhamsted	145.13	2,133.86
Bethlehem	84.72	662.02
Bolton	52.487	549.79
Bridgewater	74.168	619.72
Canterbury	107.558	1,247.61
Chaplin	67.3	843.75
Colebrook	91.5	838.38
Columbia	112.43	1,545.84
Eastford	95.51	1,412.53
Franklin	86.17	743.71
Hampton	70.77	576.20

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CLASS I *(concluded)*

class I under $500,000.00 2½ mills	average attendance	amount paid
Hartland	81.94	$1,104.93
Hebron	143.48	1,874.26
Killingworth	107.561	1,424.50
Ledyard	170.61	2,520.50
Lisbon	158.99	2,435.25
Lyme	90.644	746.49
Marlboro	50.271	680.97
Monroe	148.476	1,828.55
New Fairfield	65.98	333.33
Prospect	57.3	534.52
Salem	75.593	999.30
Scotland	73.85	988.00
Sherman	64.146	311.17
Union	63.67	868.44
Voluntown	122.09	1,795.26
Warren	73.862	820.75
Weston	91.	750.80
Willington	199.84	3,285.07
Wolcott	90.15	1,187.84
	3,086.266	$37,962.13

	towns	average per scholar
Class i	32	$12.30

CLASS II

class II over $500,000.00 and less than $1,000,000.00 3 mills	average attendance	amount paid
Avon	248.64	$2,838.36
Beacon Falls	178.992	1,591.62
Bethany	73.26	29.92
Bozrah	120.86	657.71
Brookfield	166.261	1,594.70
Burlington	240.71	3,720.44
Canaan	89.21	369.70
Chester	241.5	2,482.20
Colchester	463.518	7,403.88
Cornwall	139.5	913.89
Coventry	225.83	2,285.45
Durham	139.71	1,138.55
East Granby	123.468	358.86
Easton	140.59	854.26
Goshen	86.6	283.87

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CLASS II *(concluded)*

class II over $500,000.00 and less than $1,000,000.00 3 mills	average attendance	amount paid
Granby	193.416	$1,500.52
Haddam	324.935	3,266.04
Harwinton	305.86	4,058.79
Kent	159.707	1,289.29
Lebanon	219.5	2,084.89
Mansfield	260.2	3,082.36
Middlefield	155.27	870.31
Morris	87.643	276.24
North Branford	121.54	543.26
North Stonington	140.71	1,368.78
Old Lyme	180.803	964.41
Oxford	167.188	1,310.41
Rocky Hill	221.15	1,974.24
Roxbury	122.19	934.94
Somers	288.972	3,556.70
Southbury	163.77	1,598.44
Sterling	202.308	2,156.38
Tolland	197.83	2,816.19
	6,191.641	$60,175.60
	towns	average per scholar
Class ii	33	$9.71

CLASS III

class III over $1,000,000.00 and under $1,500,000.00 3½ mills	average attendance	amount paid
Chatham	394.183	$4,158.68
Cromwell	435.05¶	5,176.64
East Haddam	371.172	4,080.32
Ellington	295.985	1,702.53
New Hartford	248.	76.92
North Canaan	312.77	1,620.66
Old Saybrook	206.983	439.20
Saybrook	360.685	2,683.72
Woodbury	241.84	1,078.80
Woodstock	287.56	2,552.63
	3,154.228	$23,570.10
	towns	average per scholar
Class iii	10	$7.47

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CLASS IV

class IV
over $1,500,000.00 and
under $2,000,000.00
4½ mills

	average attendance	amount paid
Canton	452.98	$1,196.76
North Haven	362.78	157.43
Plainville	509.328	2,647.29
	1,325.088	$4,001.48

	towns	average per scholar
Class iv	3	$3.01

CLASS V

class V
over $2,000,000.00 and
under $2,500,000.00
6 mills

	average attendance	amount paid
Bethel	607.692	$ 684.72
Plymouth	824.267	2,657.59
	1,431.959	$3,342.31

	towns	average per scholar
Class v	2	$2.33

SUMMARY

	towns	average per scholar
Class i	32	$12.30
Class ii	33	9.71
Class iii	10	7.47
Class iv	3	3.01
Class v	2	2.33

The average attendance law was enacted in 1903. The original law will be found in the annual report of the state board of education for 1904, page 156. (See Chapter 102, Public Acts of 1903.)

1904

39 towns received a grant for the first year.
Payments were $36,326.05.
For detailed statement, showing amounts paid to towns see page 213 of the report of the state board of education for 1905.

1905

36 towns received a grant.
Payments were $35,767.29.
For amounts paid see page 148 of the report of the state board of education for 1906.

1906

43 towns received the grant.
Payments were $46,103.80.
For detailed statement see page 336 of report for 1907, 1908, 1909.

1907

43 towns received a grant.
Payments were $45,895.03.
For details see page 342 of report for 1907, 1908, 1909.

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1908

61 towns received the grant.
Payments were $79,511.44.
For detailed statement see page 349 of report for 1907, 1908, 1909.

The law had been amended at the session of 1907 so that towns between $500,000.00 and $1,000,000.00 as regards valuation could have the grant. This accounts for the large increase in the amount paid for the school year which ended July 14, 1908.

This amendment to the law appears as chapter 216 of the public acts of 1907.

1909

63 towns received the grant.
Payments were $89,281.51.
For details see page 306 of report for 1910, 1911.

1910

66 towns received the grant.
Payments were $94,839.16.
For detailed statement see page 314 of state board of education report for 1910, 1911.

At the session of 1909 the law was so changed that the limit was placed at $1,750,000.00 as to valuation and towns having lists between $1,000,000.00 and $1,750,000.00 were given the benefits of the law. The tax rate for towns having lists under $500,000.00 was put down to three mills; those having lists between $500,000.00 and $1,000,000.00 three and one-half mills; those between $1,000,000.00 and $1,250,000.00, four mills; and those between $1,250,000.00 and $1,750,000.00, six mills (See acts of 1909, page 1185, chapter 242).

1911

85 towns received the grant.
Payments were $133,910.24.
For detailed statement see page 249 report of state board of education for 1912, 1913.

1912

79 towns received the grant.
Payments were $122,684.05.
For details see report of the state board of education for 1912, 1913.

At the session of 1911 the average attendance law was again amended and the tax rate for towns having valuation of less than $500,000.00 was put down to two and one-half mills. Those having from $500,000.00 to $1,000,000.00 were required to pay only three mills; those having lists between $1,000,000.00 and $1,500,000.00 three and one-half mills; those between $1,500,000.00 and $2,000,000.00 four and one-half mills; and those having lists from $2,000,000.00 to $2,500,000.00 six mills.

See chapter 251 of the public acts of 1911.

1913

82 towns received the grant.
Payments were $129,725.84.

SUMMARY

school year	no of towns	amounts paid
1903–04	39	$36,326.05
1904–05	36	35,767.29
1905–06	43	46,103.80
1906–07	43	45,895.03
1907–08	61	79,511.44
1908–09	63	89,281.51
1909–10	66	94,839.16
1910–11	79	133,910.24
1911–12	85	122,684.05
1912–13	82	129,725.84
1913–14	80	128,821.98
1914–15	78	123,186.03

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EYESIGHT TEST

In the year 1913 the eyesight of children in the public schools of the state was tested as required by law.

The following is a summary of the triennial tests since 1905.

year	number enrolled	number tested	number cases of defective sight	per cent defective
1905	143,983	133,144	17,338	13.0
1908	151,176	142,554	12,217	8.5
1911	166,163	154,379	14,824	9.6
1914	182,427	173,095	13,655	7.8

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The summary given below shows the course of legislation since 1700, a period of 215 years. Most of this legislation deals with support and maintenance.

Support of public schools

The system of public instruction in Connecticut in 1700 embraced the following:

1 A tax of "forty shillings on every thousand pounds of the lists of estates" was collected in every town with the annual tax of the Colony, and payable proportionately to those towns only which should keep their schools according to law

2 A school in every town having over seventy families, kept eleven months in the year, and in every town with less than seventy families, kept for at least six months in the year

3 A grammar school in each of the four "head county towns" to fit youth for college, two of which grammar schools must be free

4 A collegiate school, toward which the general court made an annual appropriation of £120.

In 1733 an act was passed granting all the moneys that should arise from the sale of seven townships, in what is now Litchfield county (viz.: Norfolk, Goshen, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Salisbury and Sharon), to the towns of the colony then settled for the support of schools, "to be divided in proportion to the number of their polls and ratable estate." The amount realized from the sale of all these townships cannot now be determined. Norfolk was sold for £6,824 10*s.*; Kent for £1,225 19*s.* In the revised statutes published in 1750 the "Act for educating and governing children" remains nearly the same as it was in 1650 with the addition made in 1670. The "Act for appointing, encouraging, and supporting Schools" was the same as in 1700 with the additions mentioned above.

In 1754 the amount to be paid from the treasury was reduced to 10*s* on each £1,000; in 1766 it was raised to 20*s*; and in 1767 it was restored to 40*s*, where it remained till 1820.

In May, 1766, the selectmen in each town were authorized to collect any sums which remained unpaid at that date for excise on liquors, tea, etc., and pay the same to the school committee in the several towns and societies to be set apart as a fund to be improved for the encouragement of schools. And at the October session, 1774, the treasurer of the colony is directed to pay out to the

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several towns the principal sums paid in by them as excise money, together with the interest due at the time of payment, "which moneys shall be appropriated to the use of schools."

The money received from this source, with that received from the sale of the townships in Litchfield county, constituted the principal part of the so-called *School society funds.*

By the Charter of 1662, given by Charles the Second, Connecticut was bounded on the north by the Massachusetts line, and on the south by the "sea" (Long Island sound), and extended to Narragansett bay to the "South sea" (Pacific ocean). The parts of this territory covered by the grants already made to New York and New Jersey were never claimed by Connecticut; and the part covered by Pennsylvania was given up to the claims of that state; the remaining portion was held by Connecticut till after the Revolutionary war, when it was all ceded to the United States, except about 3,300,000 acres in what is now the northwestern part of Ohio. The territory was known as the "Western reserve," or the "Lands west of Pennsylvania." In May, 1795, an act was passed appropriating the interest on the moneys which should be received on the sale of these lands to the support of schools, "to be paid over to the said societies in their capacity of school societies according to the list of polls and ratable estate of such societies respectively." The societies here referred to were formerly known only as *parishes* or *societies,* and later as ecclesiastical societies. This act recognizes them in a distinct capacity and denominates them *school societies.*

The "lands west of Pennsylvania" were sold August, 1795, for $1,200,000, by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their report was accepted by the legislature in October of the same year.

The first apportionment of the income of the school fund was made in 1799. In March, 1800, the dividends were $23,651. Up to this time the fund was managed by the committee that negotiated the sale. In 1800, three persons, with the treasurer, were appointed "managers" of this fund. In 1810 Hon James Hillhouse was appointed commissioner of the school fund. During the fifteen years of his administration the annual dividend averaged $52,061.85, and the capital was increased to $1,719,434.24.

In 1810 the expense of keeping a district school above the amount of public money was apportioned according to the number of days of attendance of each person at school; and in 1811 this was so altered as to authorize the apportionment according to the number of persons attending.

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In 1820 an act was passed providing that the appropriation of $2 upon every $1,000 (40s on every £1,000) in the list of each school society should not be paid whenever the income of the school fund equaled or exceeded $62,000, which it did the next year. From this date the income of the fund was apportioned to the several school societies and districts according to the number of persons over four and under sixteen in each, on the first Monday of August in each year.

In 1836 the United States revenue was in excess of the expenditures, and Congress directed all the surplus, except $5,000,000 to be divided and deposited with the several states, according to their representation in Congress. The amount thus appropriated was $37,468,859.97, but owing to financial revulsions only three-fourths of this amount was paid to the states. This state received as its share $764,670.60. At the session of the legislature the same year, an act was passed requiring this money to be distributed among the several towns in the state in proportion to their population, and that one-half at least of the entire income received from such funds should be annually appropriated for the promotion of education in the common schools. This is denominated the "Town deposit fund." The amount actually distributed to the several towns was $763,661.83.

In 1841, an act authorized the school societies to divide the public money either according to the number of persons in the districts between four and sixteen, or according to the number who had attended school; but no district was to receive less than $50; and dividends from the school fund were not to be paid to any district unless its school had been kept *at least four months* of the year. It was also provided that "two or more adjoining school districts might associate together and form a union district with power to maintain a union school, to be kept for the benefit of the older and more advanced children of such united district." In 1842 the act constituting a Board of commissioners was repealed.

In 1846, the act passed in 1841 requiring the school societies to appropriate to each district at least $50 was amended, making the amount $35, provided there were not less than twelve children in the district.

In 1854, each town was required "annually to raise by taxation a sum equal to one cent on the dollar on their grand list (as made up at that time) for the support of schools," and the whole amount

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to be annually distributed to the several school societies within each town, under the direction of the selectman and town treasurer. When the amount of public money received by any district was less than thirty-five dollars, it was to be increased to that amount from the money raised by the town for the purposes of education, and the year for school purposes was to end on the 28th of February.

In 1858 School districts were authorized to fix a "rate of tuition" not exceeding two dollars for any term; but they might exempt therefrom all persons whom they considered unable to pay the same, and the town was to pay the amount abated. In 1862 this was raised to six dollars a year, and to twelve dollars for high schools.

In 1860 the amount to be raised by the town for schools was fixed at not less than *three-tenths of a mill* on the dollar, which is about the same as the amount fixed in 1854. In 1866 this was raised to *four-tenths*. In 1861 an act provided that the amount raised by towns for school and the income of the town deposit fund should be distributed under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors; but that no district should receive less than *thirty-five dollars* of the public moneys.

In 1868 the amount to be raised by the towns was "such sums as each town may find necessary to make the schools free, not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar," in addition to four-tenths of a mill before required; and the public money, with the exception of so much as was necessary to make the amount to each district fifty dollars, was to be divided "according to average daily attendance."

In 1869 the amount to be raised by the towns was fixed at not less than one mill on the dollar; sixty dollars to be apportioned to each district, and the balance of the public money to be "divided according to aggregate attendance.

In 1871 an annual appropriation was made from the state treasury of a sum equal to fifty cents for each person between four and sixteen years of age, to be paid to the several towns with the dividends of the school fund.

In 1872 the Legislature voted an appropriation to schools from the state treasury "equal in dollars to one-half the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age." In 1872 the sum of $1.50 for every person between the age of four and sixteen was voted.

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In 1893 an act was passed providing that when the income of the school fund did not warrant the payment of seventy-five cents per enumerated scholar, making with $1.50 a grant of $2.25 to the towns for each enumerated child, the deficiency should be paid from the state treasury. In 1897 it was directed that the income of the school fund be covered into the treasury, and that $2.25 be paid to the towns for each enumerated child.

In 1903, an act was passed giving towns having grand lists of less than $500,000.00 a grant from the state treasury upon the basis of average attendance in addition to the grant of $2.25 per child enumerated to enable them to make an expenditure of $25.00 per child in average attendance for support of schools. Each of these towns was required to expend the proceeds of a four-mill tax for the support of the schools.

This act was amended in 1907 so that all towns having grand lists of less than $1,000,000.00 could obtain the grant.

In 1909 this law was further amended so that all towns having grand lists less than $1,750,000.00 could obtain the grant. The tax rate for towns having lists under $500,000.00 was reduced to three mills; those having lists over $500,000.00 and less than $1,000,000.00, three and one half mills; those having lists over $1,000,000.00 and less than $1,250,000.00, four mills; and those having lists over $1,250,000.00 and under $1,750,000.00, six mills.

In 1911 this law was again amended so that all towns having grand lists under $2,500,000.00 could obtain the grant. Those having lists under $500,000.00 were required to expend two and one half mills; those having lists over $500,000.00 and less than $1,000,000.00, three mills; those having lists over $1,000,000.00 and less than $1,500,000.00, three and one half mills; those having lists over $1,500,000.00 and less than $2,000,000.00, four and one half mills; and those having lists over $2,000,000.00 and under $2,500,000.00, six mills.

District system

In May, 1717, the obligation heretofore imposed on towns of seventy families to maintain a school for eleven months, was extended to parishes or ecclesiastical societies having that number of families; and parishes having less than seventy families were to maintain a school for half the year; and the majority of householders in any parish were authorized to lay taxes for the support of the school.

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In October, 1766, a law was passed authorizing each town and society to "divide themselves into proper and necessary districts for keeping their schools, and to alter and regulate the same from time to time, as they shall have occasion; which districts shall draw their equal proportion of all public moneys belonging to such towns or societies, according to the list of each respective district therein."

In his report of 1853, Dr Henry Barnard says that "this act, with the operation of other acts transferring to school societies the direction and control of schools, which should have been confined to towns, has resulted in distributing the means of education most unequally over the state, and lowering the standard of education."

In 1794 *School districts* were authorized "by vote of two-thirds of all the qualified voters, passed at a meeting called for that purpose, to lay a tax to build a schoolhouse, and to locate the same, and to choose a collector."

In May, 1798, the *school societies* were invested with the powers, and subjected to the duties, which the former laws had given to and required of towns and ecclesiastical societies relative to the same objects, and from this date they are known in law as *school societies* —with territorial limits sometimes co-extensive with a town, or in some cases a part of a town, and in other cases parts of two or more towns. These School societies not only had the control of schools, but generally of the burying grounds within their limits.

In the revision of the laws respecting schools made in 1799, these societies are required to appoint "overseers or visitors," whose duties were nearly the same as those now required of school visitors. School societies were authorized to form school districts, and these districts to tax themselves for the purpose of building and repairing schoolhouses, to appoint a clerk, a treasurer, and a collector; but the "committee to employ teachers and manage the prudentials" was appointed by the school societies. School societies were authorized to institute and support schools of higher order. The law did not specify how long a time in each year the schools should be kept open.

Free text books and supplies

In 1886, towns were authorized to direct their school visitors to purchase at the expense of the town the text books and other school

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supplies used in the public schools. This act provided that the books and supplies should be loaned to the pupils of the public schools free of charge.

Child labor

In 1886 the employment of children under thirteen in mechanical, mercantile, and manufacturing establishments was forbidden, and the State board of education was authorized to enforce the law. In 1895 the age was changed to fourteen. Under this law children under fourteen and unemployed children between fourteen and sixteen are sent to school by the agents of the State board of education.

Transportation of school children

In 1889, towns were authorized to discontinue small schools, and in 1893, school visitors were authorized to provide transportation for children wherever any school was discontinued.

Rights of women to vote on school matters and to hold office on public library boards

In 1893, women were given the right to vote for school officers and also to vote upon any matter relating to education or to schools. In the same year women were made eligible to serve on the board of directors of any public library or on the Connecticut public library committee.

Connecticut public library committee

In 1893, the State board of education was directed to appoint a committee to be known as the "Connecticut public library committee" and in 1895 acts were passed providing for the expenses of said committee and for annual appropriations for public libraries.

High school tuition and transportation

In 1897 it was enacted that children residing in towns whose grand list was less than $900,000 might, with the consent of the school visitors, attend a non-local high school, and that a tuition fee not exceeding two-thirds of $30 should be paid from the State treasury. In 1899 the $900,000 limit was removed so that all towns might receive the State grant for scholars attending non-local high schools.

In 1903, the state was authorized to pay one-half the expense of conveying children to and from non-local high schools, provided that not more than twenty dollars be paid by the state for each scholar conveyed.

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Eyesight test

In 1899, it was provided that the eyesight of the pupils in the public schools should be tested annually and in 1901 this law was modified so that after 1904 the test should be made triennially.

Supervision

In 1903, the supervision of schools was authorized. Two or more towns together employing not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty teachers were authorized to form a supervision district which should continue for three years at least and employ a superintendent of schools. The state was required to pay one-half of the annual salary of the superintendent provided that one-half did not exceed $800.00. This act also provided that upon the petition of the school board of any town employing not more than ten teachers, the State board of education should appoint an agent who should discharge the duties of superintendent of schools in said town. Any town for which a superintendent was appointed under this act was required to pay one-quarter of the salary of the superintendent and the state was required to pay three-quarters. In 1907, this act was so amended that any town having not more than twenty teachers could petition the State board of education to appoint an agent to discharge the duties of superintendent, the town to pay one-quarter of the salary and the state three-quarters. A further amendment to this act was made in 1909 so that towns having over twenty and not more than thirty teachers could appoint a superintendent of schools and obtain one-half of the salary of said superintendent from the state provided the half should not exceed $800.00 per year. Another amendment provided that the state should pay the entire salary of superintendents appointed for towns having not more than twenty teachers.

Trade schools

In 1907, the establishment of free public schools for instruction in the principles and practice of trades was authorized. The State board of education was authorized to expend a sum not to exceed $50,000.00 for the support and maintenance of not more than two schools.

No action was taken under the provisions of this law and it was repealed in 1909 when an act authorized the State board of education to establish two schools and providing an annual appropriation of $50,000.00 for their support.

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In 1913, the act of 1909 was amended so that town school committees and district boards of education could establish and maintain schools or courses of instruction in distinct trades, useful occupations and avocations, and obtain from the state annually a grant not to exceed fifty dollars per pupil in average attendance.

This amendment also provided that the sum of $125,000.00 should be appropriated for the maintenance of such schools.

Model schools

In 1913, the State board of education was authorized to organize one school in each town having twenty teachers or less as a model school for observation and instruction of training classes conducted by the supervisor, and it was provided that the board might pay the teacher not to exceed three dollars per week, provided that the town in which the model school is located should pay not less than ten dollars a week or not less than the wage which was paid for teaching in said school during the previous year.

In "An Act concerning schools," passed in 1839, a school district is for the first time declared to be a "body corporate, so far as to be able to purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real or personal, for the support of schooling in the same, and to prosecute and defend in all actions relating to the property and affairs of the district." This act also empowered school districts to appoint their committees. It named the branches (the same as those now required) which a person must be found qualified to teach before he could receive a certificate from the school visitors. This act also provided that any school society might "apportion the public money among the districts, either according to the number of persons between four and sixteen, or according to the amount of attendance for a period of six months in each year." It was also provided that school districts might tax themselves to the amount of $30 the first year and $10 each year afterwards for school libraries; and that two or more districts might associate for supporting a high school.

In 1856, School societies were abolished, and their property and their obligations transferred to towns.

In 1865 towns were authorized to consolidate their school districts; and the act constituting the State Board of education was enacted. The act making the principal of the normal school *ex officio* superintendent of common schools was repealed.

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In 1870 the time schools must be kept in each year was made, at least, thirty weeks in districts in which there were twenty-four or more persons between four and sixteen years of age; and twenty-four weeks, at least, in other districts; and the appropriation of funds was to be made under the direction of the school visitors and selectmen.

In 1888 the towns were required to maintain schools thirty-six weeks in each year in districts numbering one hundred or more children, and twenty-four weeks in other districts. In 1889 this was changed to thirty-six weeks for districts enumerating fifty or more, and thirty weeks for other districts. In 1895 thirty-six weeks was prescribed for all schools.

In 1909, the district system was abolished in fifty-seven towns. Ninety-one towns had voluntarily consolidated their districts previous to the passage of this act and several had obtained special legislation under which consolidation in part had been established. Only sixteen towns were left under the district system. After July 1, 1915, there will be only thirteen.

Normal schools

In 1849, the State normal school was established at New Britain.

In 1889, a second normal school was established at Willimantic.

In 1893, normal schools were authorized at New Haven and Bridgeport. In 1895, so much of this act as provided for a normal school at Bridgeport was repealed.

In 1903, a normal school at Danbury was established.

In 1909, an act was passed providing that the State board of Education may at all times maintain, in any of the normal schools, one student, selected on the basis of scholarship and general fitness, from each town in the state having a valuation of less than one and one half million dollars. The board was authorized to pay the living expenses of each student, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars in any one year. Each student was required to enter into an agreement with the State board of education to teach in one of the towns from which such students are nominated or appointed for a period of three years after graduation unless excused by the State board of education.

Teaching of physiology and hygiene

In 1882 was enacted a law requiring "instruction concerning

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the effect of intoxicating beverages" if "twelve persons of adult years" petitioned the school visitors therefor. If the visitors did not grant the petition, an appeal to town meeting was provided.

In 1886 physiology and hygiene relating especially to the effect of alcohol on the human system were made obligatory subjects and put on the same plane as reading and writing; school officers were required to examine teachers in these subjects.

In the same year the State board of education was authorized to prescribe the books and to prepare a text-book and charts to be distributed to schools without charge. Under the law about forty thousand copies of a text-book were distributed.

In 1893 the "nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics" became an obligatory study. Graded text-books must be used in every school and studied by all pupils. In the lower grades one-fifth of each book must be devoted to "the nature and effects" of alcohol and narcotics; in higher grades the books must contain at least twenty pages relating to the subject. Massing these pages at the end of a book is not compliance with the law. Teachers must have an examination as to the "effects and nature of alcoholic drinks upon the human system." Failure to comply with the provisions of the law is "sufficient cause" for forfeiture of public money.

Teachers' certificates

In 1884, the state board of education was authorized to grant certificates of qualification to teach in any public school in the state and to revoke the same.

In 1895, an act provided that certificates granted by the State board of education should be accepted by local boards in lieu of any other examination.

Evening schools

In 1885, the establishment of evening schools was provided for by law. Provision was made thereby for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age in spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and such other studies as might be prescribed by the board of school visitors.

A grant of $1.50 per child in average attendance was fixed by this act to be paid from the treasury of the state.

In 1893, this law was amended so that it was compulsory on every town and school district having ten thousand or more inhabitants to estabish and maintain evening schools. It was provided

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that no person over fourteen and under sixteen years of age should be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile, or mechanical occupation in any town where evening schools were established unless he had attended an evening school twenty consecutive evenings in the current school year and was a regular attendant. The state grant was increased to three dollars per pupil in average attendance. One hundred sessions of a school was required as a condition of obtaining the state grant.

In 1895, the law was amended so that only seventy-five sessions were required to obtain the grant and the grant was reduced from $3.00 per child in average attendance to $2.25. A further amendment of the law was made in 1909 so that on petition of at least twenty persons over fourteen years of age instruction in any study usually taught in a high school might be introduced.

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A Wisconsin Experiment in Vocational Education and Some of Its Lessons

By Mr Howell Cheney

Mr John R Commons, a member of the Wisconsin industrial commission, speaking before the Social service institute in Milwaukee on April 10, 1913, on the subject of industrial education, concluded with the following words: "It is the business of those who do the planning [referring to industrial education] to know in advance what the results will be, otherwise reactions occur and the program goes farther back than it was at the beginning. This is especially true of such a profound and far-reaching reform as industrial education through the continuation school."

In view of this utterance at the close of an address which evidently saw quite clearly some of the unfortunate as well as the fortunate reactions of a great social experiment, it would be as unnecessary as it would be valueless to examine the results of Wisconsin's experiment in vocational education with a view to pointing out individual cases of failure. The correction of these failures as instances of a proper lack of methods must be for that state to work out which has assumed the responsibility for them. The traditions between our various states differ so greatly as to the forms in which legislation shall express itself that mistakes are often made in criticisms because they go no deeper than a comparison of the forms and leave the vital principles unaffected. While, therefore, the forms which are peculiar to Wisconsin are its own responsibility, the vital principles are a matter for every state's concern—no less for Connecticut than for Wisconsin.

The industrial education problem had, previous to 1911, been largely a work of promoting an idea. Massachusetts had, in a limited way, worked for the establishment of all-day trade schools under state aid. Connecticut had authorized an experiment in trade schools entirely under state control. These were all-day schools as well and were realized to be tentative experiments. New York had made valuable demonstrations under institutional management without state aid. In all of these cases, and in other states where similar experiments had been under way, the aim was confessedly to attempt to give those who had not yet entered industry the elements of a trade training. The report of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education had made a shibboleth of "the two

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wasted years," and the evil effects of this discovery were rung from one end of the land to the other. No very clear ideas had been expressed in the legislation as to how to get at the problem, though numerous studies of the European and especially German experience had been made and able reports had been written which had vitally affected public opinion.

While it was realized that the all-day trade schools could not reach a very large number of pupils, the hope was thrown out that an adaptation of the German idea of continuation schools could reach a far greater number of individuals. Trade schools had become either weak imitations of an actual trade training or frankly manual-training experiments under the control of school-masters who had a vague and hazy notion that by pursuing handwork for a cultural purpose the practice and theory of a trade could be taught.

The able report of the Wisconsin commission, on which its later law was predicted, reflected the above conditions and further emphasized the industrial situation which, to a greater extent than in our eastern states perhaps, lacked opportunities for skilled training. With a large vision, Wisconsin in one law determined to write the following principles into her legislation: first, that she would assume the responsibility for some form of an education of her children up to the time they were sixteen years of age; second, that the trade experience of all children in industry should be supplemented by a school training in the years between fourteen and sixteen; third, that the state would regulate an apprenticeship system in a way that would guarantee a real training in all of the processes of a trade to all workers in the skilled industries until they were sixteen years of age.

A comparison of the ideas governing the control and conduct of industrial education and apprenticeship in Wisconsin and Connecticut would show the following:

Wisconsin meant to create a dual control of her educational system and has so widely published it. Statewise, she has not, as we understand it in eastern states, much direct supervision of her common schools. She has a state superintendent who is charged with the general inspirational as well as the statistical duty, but in effect he lacks power, except through his general influence, to alter or direct the standards of the common schools. In creating a new state board Wisconsin legislators made it practically an advisory board, but gave the state superintendent, as regards industrial education,

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a considerable degree of supervision when money shall have been appropriated to support it. They left to him the appointment of all assistants, except that the salary of the first assistant must be approved by the board.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York have state boards of education which are administrative and not advisory bodies. The secretary of each of these boards is its executive officer, but without a vote, and so is in theory a servant of the board.

Wisconsin has paralleled her theoretical idea of dual control statewise as regards the local boards. The local industrial board is appointed by the school board, and the superintendent of the common school board is ex officio a member, without a vote, of the industrial school board. In practice he has been the expert and necessarily the executive officer in the direction of work in which the other members of the board were inexperienced. In consequence he has been given a degree of independence and responsibility to which he was foreign as superintendent of the common schools, and to a greater degree than probably exists in any other state system. As regards the state control, it may, therefore, be said that as far as it exercises the supervisory power which it has in theory, but which it has not been able to exercise for lack of funds, such supervision is in the hands of the state superintendent, who looks to his industrial board, if at all, as an advisory board and not as an administrative one.

Connecticut and Massachusetts have clung to the single control, both locally and statewise. Their boards are, however, administrative bodies, backed by the power of appointment of their executive officers and assistants, and backed by the even greater power of making many grants conditional upon the compliance with standards which they enforce, subject of course to statute.

In the control of trade training Connecticut created no dual boards. At the start she conceived of her trade training as being limited to all-day trade schools, but in its development she has made these trade schools centers of influence for training of teachers and for evening schools, continuation schools, and part-time schools. To this factor more extended reference will be made later. In this connection it is only necessary to point out that, while Connecticut has the single control, her efforts have gone toward creating centers of trade educational influence; that is, toward creating men who had practical experience in the trades to be taught, and providing them

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with the tools necessary to duplicate practical trade conditions in instruction. It was not an accident that, in seeking to avoid the pitfalls caused by intrusting an industrial training to school teachers, she retained the form of a single control, but set herself sincerely to work to create an experience and spirit, as far as her trade education was concerned, of men trained in the industries.

In the creation of the apprenticeship system Wisconsin may have hoped to create, through fiat of law, an effective system of trade training under state-controlled indentures. This purpose is expressed in many of the writings on the subject.

It is noticeable that even in Wisconsin's analysis of the elements of apprenticeship there is little emphasis laid upon the ability to produce work under commercial conditions, on manual dexterity and skill, or on applied mathematics, physics, and drawing.

The insertion of this legislation in regard to apprenticeship would have indicated that Wisconsin had a serious purpose in mind and really meant to depend upon this form of apprenticeship for the actual trade training. It could hardly, however, have been supposed that a system which had already vanished would have been automatically created by advising employers of their ability to do certain things which they were not already doing if they would only undertake greatly increased burdens. It would have seemed necessary, if she meant to re-create a system of apprenticeship by the fiat of law, to create some new advantages in it for the employer, or to penalize him by some new disadvantages if he did not establish such systems of apprenticeship. An incentive which would have been in harmony with the rest of the legislation might have been the idea that no one could employ any children under eighteen years of age except in establishments which freely offered systems of indenture and apprenticeship under state supervision, but that in such establishments the state would provide the supervision and reimburse the employer for the $50 bonus.

In the absence of any reasonable hope for its success, I have not considered the system of apprenticeship as a serious part of the Wisconsin plan, and have not believed that it was intended that it should be.

The principles involved in the above legislation would seem to be the following:

Wisconsin sought to offer a form of vocational training to all

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pupils betweeen fourteen and sixteen years of age who were engaged in industry. She conceived that the function of such training was primarily the teaching of the theoretical, artistic, and scientific aspect of a trade—of the cultural side of a trade in its best sense; the practice of a trade she left to industry to give. She aimed at centering the control of the vocational training in school boards separate from those intrusted with the conduct of the common schools, to the end that it might be inspired by men who were experienced in the trades and industries taught. She made the obtaining and the continuance of employment between the ages of fourteen and sixteen dependent on the attendance upon some form of vocational school for a minimum of five hours a week for six months in a year. She believed that actual experience and skill in employment, whether manual dexterity or knowledge of processes, products, and tools, or the ability to co-operate effectively with fellow-employees, would be developed in industry.

She endeavored to enforce the attendance and certificating laws through several and distinct legal officers, which excluded the school-teacher, in theory, but left it in large part to his discretion, in fact.

She expressed a purpose to terminate compulsory school attendance on the basis of a certain standard of mental attainment, but of permitting employment practically on the basis of age only.

Such were the theoretical forces that were to abolish the deadened employments and the two wasted years. The ultimate exclusion of children from real industry until they were sixteen was the logical aim, and the initial substitutes offered were instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, hygiene, civics, English, citizenship, mechanical drawing, and manual training.

Connecticut's purpose is not so strongly contrasted in aim as it was in the principles and methods employed. In developing a training applicable to the many, she started on an experimental basis with a few, and she devoted herself to teaching the practice as well as the theory of a trade. She did not attempt to separate the control of the vocational schools from that of the existing common schools. Starting with an all-day trade school, she used the building, equipment, and teachers for continuation schools, evening schools, and part-time schools. The secondary aims have become as important and valuable as the original aims. Instead of taking cultural-school teachers for trade-school teachers, she made her trade schools also training schools for teaching men who had had

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experience. She definitely insisted that mental and physical ability to undertake employment were the essential tests above an age of fourteen rather than an increased age. She declared against the exclusion of children from real industry until they were sixteen, and attempted to supply opportunities for trade training as a substitute for necessary restrictions. She attempted to duplicate ideal trade conditions as a possible basis for developing a system of the state's actually supervising children in industry. She enforced her attendance and certification laws through one central state authority and took away from the schoolmasters the power of passing on their own work. She held the common schools up to a definite standard of performance and tried not to create new agencies to make good ancient and shirked responsibilities.

In brief, Connecticut started to develop her system with a few rather than with the many, but for the benefit of all; to create vocational teachers rather than separate vocational boards; to test pupils both in school and at work by ability rather than by age; to hold the common schools up to a definite performance of their old ideals, and to put up to the vocational schools the developing of a new training for the practice and science of a trade.

Wisconsin's legislation looked toward the exclusion of children from real industry until they were sixteen; Connecticut's looked toward developing the physical and mental ability necessary to the entering of industry without injury as soon after fourteen as was practicable. Wisconsin laid small emphasis on the teaching of a trade more on the teaching about a trade and considerable on making good the deficiencies of the common schools. Connecticut tried to hold the common schools responsible for their failures, and in its vocational schools frankly laid the emphasis on the trade training.

If the above analysis of the purpose for which the two states were legislating is true, it has shown that they were both sincerely working for a common purpose—the connecting of a child's school training with his life training. With this clearly in mind, let us examine the reactions from the methods that were employed, always remembering that these are not as vital as the common principles. The results in Wisconsin have been widely published in both the spoken and the written utterances of the chairman of the State board of industrial education, Mr H E Miles. Coming from her responsible leaders, it represented the state's attitude toward the problems that had arisen under the enforcement of the law. Let me enumerate

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somewhat in detail the claims which the most ardent believer in the system, Mr Miles, has made for it, as illustrated in his article in the *World's work* of October, 1913.

Mr Miles claims:

1 That it is possible to organize education "so that good vocational teaching costs only $10 per year per pupil."

2 That for the last year 17,000 pupils in the state of Wisconsin were given free vocational education for five hours a week; that this year 25,000 pupils will be given the same, and next year, 40,000.

3 That the "continuation schools have solved, in a simple yet highly efficient and practical manner, the biggest educational problem confronting the United States."

4 That the "dual form of control was working out admirably from an educational point of view," as well as from a social side.

5 That with a continuation school opened in every industrial community there will be no idle children learning the vices of the street.

6 That the extent of the failure of the common-school education was a surprising revelation.

7 That in the continuation schools every child was given instruction in the theory and practice of the industry in which he was engaged.

8 That it takes "only from four to twelve weeks to start a substantially perfect industrial school, which will operate at one-half of the cost of the common schools, or, on an average for the entire state, of $10 per year per pupil."

9 That an abundance "of competent, enthusiastic, and up-to-date teachers can be found in the shops."

10 That the Wisconsin schools "aim to give to every person of every age in the state the training that he or she needs."

11 That the trade school in Milwaukee is only half full and costs $300 per year per pupil, as contrasted with $10 per year in the continuation schools; that Connecticut is running its trade schools for 250 pupils at a cost of $250 per year per pupil.

12 That "85 per cent of the children have gone into blind-alley jobs on leaving school," but that compulsory attendance at the continuation school will save the boy or girl from the blind-alley job.

13 Finally, that Wisconsin was trying, through its conception of vocational education, "to stop the 50 per cent waste in our present educational system" and was trying "to remove from America the

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stigma that there is thirty-eight times as much illiteracy among our native white people as in Northern Europe and eleven times more among the children of our native whites than among the children of our immigrants."

On the basis of these and similar statements coming from the authoritative head of the Wisconsin board of Industrial education, an issue has been frankly joined with the eastern states, on the following claims:

1 That a good vocational education could be given to industrial workers for $10 a year.

2 That the content of this training should not be the practice but the theory and art of a trade .

3 That good teachers could be found in abundance, of this content, in the shops.

4 That the leaven of this new education would react upon and revolutionize our common-school systems.

5 That, finally, Wisconsin had a vision which would abolish the blind-alley jobs, lead idle children away from the vices of the street, remove the sting of illiteracy, and give to every person in Wisconsin, from children to gray-haired men and women, "the special training that he or she needs."

Stated as boldly as above, these claims would doubtless now seem as exaggerated to their authors as they here appear. That of getting a good vocational education for $10 has already been retracted by its author. Nevertheless, the gist of these claims has been vigorously defended, and because of their source they were taken up by practical business men all over the land, as well as by progressive school men. The eastern men were pointed to as reactionaries who had missed the vision of real education and were spending enormously unnecessary amounts for a type of vocational education that was as mistaken in purpose as it was unsuccessful in reaching working people.

WISCONSIN CONTINUATION-SCHOOL PUPILS RECEIVED LESS THAN FORTY HOURS' VOCATIONAL TRAINING PER YEAR

The annual report for the school year 1912-13 does not show an enrolment of 17,000 pupils, as Mr. Miles claims, but 12,219. The weekly attendance for the thirty-two weeks the continuation schools were in session, and for the twenty-four weeks the evening schools were open, was 6,335 pupils. About half of this whole attendance

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was in the evening schools, and of pupils over sixteen years of age, consequently not coming under the study of the conditions governing pupils from fourteen to sixteen. In evening schools, further, about one-half of the pupils were in classes called vocational, that is, in classes which were learning about a trade more accurately than practicing it.

In the continuation schools proper there were in weekly attendance 192 pupils in the classes for indentured apprentices; 221 in those of the temporarily unemployed pupils; and 3,263 of permit children, that is, children between fourteen and sixteen years of age legally employed, but not indentured. About three-quarters of the time, on an average, of the continuation-school pupils was spent upon what we would consider non-vocational studies—more than that if we except mechanical drawing and typical school manual training. The average attendance in hours on the various classes has been estimated by the writer. He has assumed that every child in weekly attendance averaged 4 hours for thirty-two weeks, or 5 hours for twenty-six weeks, which is hardly supposable, as it is a practical maximum. In the evening schools the average hours of attendance for pupils was 40. In the continuation schools the average for permit pupils was 62 hours, and for the very small number of apprentices and unemployed pupils, 90 hours and 86 hours respectively. Figured to a numerical average, the general average would have been about 52 hours per year for each pupil in average attendance, of which, very roughly, three-eighths, or say 20 hours per pupil for the year, was given to vocational work. To guarantee an overstatement, rather than a possible understatement, let us assume that twice this amount, or 40 hours a year per pupil, was spent upon work which had some relation to a vocation. On this basis the children of Wisconsin received as much vocational training, measured in time, in one year, as the pupils in an all-day trade school would receive in one week.

THE COST OF TRAINING IS HIGH

The cost of the Wisconsin system is shown in the 1912-13 report to have been $120,831.73, of which the state contributed $49,924.83, or 41+ per cent. On the basis of an enumeration of 12,219 pupils the cost per pupil was a few cents under $10 per year, which is the figure taken as the basis for the statement that a good vocational education could be given for $10 a year. On the basis of weekly at-

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tendance, however, it was nearly double this, or $19.07 per year for approximately fifty-two hours of instruction. There was an estimated total of approximately 707,072 student hours costing $120,831.73, or an average cost per student hour of 17¼ cents. The cost per student hour net average attendance in our common schools is now about 4 cents, and in our high schools from 6 to 7 cents. In Wisconsin, the cost of what is called vocational training is more than four times as great as a similar class of instruction in our public schools and 2½ times greater than the cost in our trade schools, and nearly three times as great as in our high schools, estimated on a unit basis of student hours. The cost in our trade schools per pupil in net average attendance for a year of 2,450 hours would be $171.50. The cost in Wisconsin, to duplicate an equal amount of student hours, would be $322.65. The cost, even for the full number of hours which the Wisconsin law prescribed (130), would be $23.15, but slightly less presumably than it costs Wisconsin to maintain her common schools for a year of over six times as many hours.

MAKING GOOD THE FAULTS OF THE COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM

Much that has been written on the Wisconsin situation has emphasized the imperative necessity which the continuation schools found themselves confronted with—of first making good the deficiences of the common-school system. It was further found that they devoted from five-eighths to three-quarters of their time to purely common-school subjects. Assuming, however, that it is only one-half of the time, was it good economy or good educational efficiency to create an entirely new system of schools in order to get twenty-five hours of instruction in common-school subjects at four times the cost of providing for these same subjects in her existing system, and then to hand these schools over to the authors of her previous failures? Further, how much has she permanently weakened her common schools by accepting a condition of failure as necessary, and without making a determined effort to bring them up to a higher level of accomplishment?

It has not been my thought to imply that the East has not the same problem of school efficiency to contend with, or has had a better common-school system, because I have not sufficient basis of comparison upon which to express an opinion; but when Connecticut awoke to a realizing sense of the possibilities of failure in her

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common schools and was faced with the same problem, instead of accepting failure she said to her schools, her parents, and her employers that thereafter no child should leave school to go into employment unless he had a grasp of the three R's as expressed by an ability to read intelligently, write legibly, and to perform the simple operations in numbers, including decimal fractions. This law has had a stimulating effect upon the worst conditions and has aroused many parents to seek for the causes of failure which prevented their children from becoming wage-earners at fourteen. The further causes will be found in the quality of the teaching itself. During the last year, however, it is more than significant that nearly 12,000 children passed this test without the imposition of a new school burden on this commonwealth, while Wisconsin spent $120,000, of which somewhere near $75,000 went toward trying to overcome the failures of the older and existing system.

INVESTIGATIONS AGREE

Three expert examinations have been made of the Wisconsin system and seem to be in agreement on the following points:

1 That the day continuation schools of Wisconsin are doing a fine work, which vitally needs to be done, in trying to make good some of the deficiences of the common-school system. They question only the success of the methods chosen to attack this purpose.

2 That the character of the instruction is mainly along traditional and cultural-school lines and is not vocational in the sense of specialized training for useful occupations, but is to a limited extent manual training.

3 That, notwithstanding the dual form of control, the continuation and evening schools are generally organized, directed, and supervised by school superintendents who have been given more responsibility and freedom in their direction than they have ever had in the supervision of the common schools. In other words, dual control exists more in theory than in practice.

4 That the system of indentured apprentices, which had 192 pupils in weekly attendance for the whole state, has been ineffective, as was expected, in offering a real vocational training on any considerable scale, and no new all-day trade schools have started since the enactment of the law. Wisconsin has practically made little new progress in training boys or girls in the practice of a trade since

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the law went into effect, and is apparently not now interested in that phase of the problem. There are exceptions to this statement in Racine and Milwaukee.

5 Little attempt has been made even to group children according to the occupations they were engaged in. They are usually classified according to the grade from which they left school, and the instruction is similar for children working at radically different employments.

6 Wisconsin has failed, as has every other state, in providing a valuable course of training for children over fourteen who were temporarily out of employment. No system on a large scale has yet been perfected for really helping the drifting children.

7 Most of the teachers are not qualified for vocational or trade work. The teaching problem is just as difficult a one in Wisconsin as elsewhere.

Can we now point to any conclusions from the experience we have been studying? Has any light been thrown upon the vexed problems of public education, from either these laws or their reactions, which can be stated in terms of general principles?

There has in recent years grown up in the minds of many earnest and sincere people what has amounted almost to a hysteria in regard to child labor. In the face of a very real evil, existing under certain conditions, a campaign has been conducted for the enforcement of the universal principle of the exclusion of all children from all gainful employments practically until they are sixteen years of age, and this exclusion is to be based on the age limit alone. With the enforcement of an age limit of fourteen years, the writer is heartily in accord. The sixteen-year age limit has already been enforced in whole or in part in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, and possibly in other states, and is being vigorously pushed in all of the northern states. The success of this movement can be attributed to three forces: the real humanitarian consideration for the protection of children; the earnest desire of labor to exclude competition from immature workers; and the evident desire of traditional educators for the state to assume the entire responsibility for the child's development until he is sixteen years of age.

This whole question of our attitude toward child labor has such an important bearing upon the subject that it is not possible to avoid its consideration. As regards age, we all recognize that it is a relative matter; that maturity of mind and body—the factors

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necessary to protect the child in industry—are positive standards. It has been insisted that age, largely because of tradition and existing records, was the only possible basis of enforcement; the only factor that could be readily known; the measure most easily applied. The evils of this attitude pushed beyond the fourteen-year age limit have been threefold. It has put up neither to the schools nor to the state the necessity of furnishing the really valuable factors of mental and physical maturity as possible measures of restriction. The increasing age limit has thrown back upon the schools the product they had already failed with, while it brought no practical compulsion upon the schools to do more effective work with the oncoming generations and ever more heterogenous races, creeds, traditions, and conditions. With an almost blind and sentimental confidence in the efficacy of age, it did not point the way to building up where it had torn down nor acknowledge the responsibility for the substituting of opportunity for restriction.

The foregoing evils cannot always be clearly recognized or kept separate in their effects. The result we see most often is that restriction has condemned a class of pupils to a school which has nothing to feed them with. A concrete example, which approached to the tragic, was the driving of the pupils out of the excellent Cincinnati continuation schools by the enforcement of the more drastic Ohio age law. The medicine has always been more school—ever more school of the same kind—and failure has fed upon failure with small attempt at fixing responsibility or insisting upon achievement. The wail of the two wasted years ending in blind alleys was laid at the doors of industry entirely, perhaps properly so, and a school blind alley or idleness was substituted in its place. The opportunity to do the thing the boy or girl might do, and through the doing of which only can he realize the incentives of achievement and reward, is being shut out. The defence has been that when the problem was put up to the school it would find a solution. The raw material of the product was put up to the school in abundance, but not the means of handling it. On the other hand, an accumulating number of failures in the school, for which the school has been held to no definite responsibility and from which it saw no relief except in the passing of them on for others to struggle with, has been the result.

The first lesson of the experiments we have been witnessing is that society should not exercise a restrictive or prohibitive power

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alone. It should not forbid an exercise which is not necessarily wrong for great numbers of individuals without offering some substitute in its place which will reach an equally great number. The second lesson is that the place to stop failure is at its source. If a school is allowed to cover up its failures by passing them on to someone else to bury, it will surely do it. On the other hand, if you hold the school up to an accounting to parents for a definite achievement, it will set its strength to meet the bill. The way to improve your common schools, to speak in plain language, is not to create more schools of the same kind to do their work over; it is to begin in the old schools and insist that every department shall do its task and not hand it on to other schools as a legacy of failure. Not until our common schools have been held to a more definite performance can we lay the foundation of a good vocational education. There Wisconsin was correct in her conception, but from that point she went on to lay a faulty superstructure. Her vision has been in part blinded by the age-restriction idea. In part she lost her clearness of vision in her anxiety to create practical boards of control rather than practical teachers. Finally, she has lost her bearings in the fog of pedagogy which she tried to escape. In the end practical boards may find practical teachers. For the time being, one of the greatest problems confronting the providing of a real vocational education is the providing of practical men and women experienced in the trades and industries taught, who have the ability to teach, and this is true of every state in the Union. They cannot be found among the ranks of the school teachers because these are too old to be trained in the pactice of industry. They will be found slowly in the shops, as Wisconsin believes, but Connecticut was right in making her trade schools centers for the training of teachers for the creating of trade ideals of instruction as well as centers for the trade training of its pupils.

Next, can we seriously question that it is better to work out social experiments on a small scale before attempting them as of universal application? The reply that you never will prove a principle which is meant for all until it is applied to all has a basis in theory, but you never can produce a product for all until you have created the tools to work with. There must come a time in the near future for Connecticut to face the test of applying to all what she has done for a few, and that test will be watched with great anxiety. It will succeed in proportion as her working drawings are correct, her tools are available, and her men are capable of applying both.

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The question as to whether our solution shall lie in continuation schools, part-time schools, or trade schools, neither Wisconsin's nor Connecticut's experience can answer conclusively. It is more likely to be a combination of them all. A continuation school for general improvement in culture can do certain definite things for adult workers who have begun to find themselves. Its real province is of much the same character for pupils between fourteen and sixteen that evening schools are for more adult workers. To be effective it must exercise upon pupils who have become conscious of a lack in themselves and can appreciate the application of theory to the practice of the occupation they are following. To those who are already in line for promotion it can be a direct inspiration and help to self-betterment. We shall look to it in vain, however, if we expect to raise boys and girls out of blind alleys and idleness, because, in the first instance, such boys and girls cannot get their feet on the ladder unless they can learn some of the things the trade demands of them. Hygiene, citizenship, trade ethics, and political economy will be all the more robust if they have bread to feed upon. You cannot secure bread without performing some service that society needs. You cannot be valuable to society without learning some trade or profession that is essential to its support. We cannot all follow the professions. We can all come into a realizing sense of some of our needs for the application of the principles of science and art through learning to do first one or more useful things. Can we ever learn to do that useful thing effectively except under conditions similar to those we find confronting us when we are thrown upon society's tender mercies? When we have felt her spurs we may then appreciate both the technical theories related to our work and the broader and more general culture to be found correlated with work as well as with study.

It is coming, therefore, to be realized that that vocational education can most probably raise a boy out of a blind-alley employment, i.e., unskilled occupations offering no road to promotion, which first provides its pupils with some skill. A general improvement continuation school alone cannot do this, and general courses in hygiene, civics, manual training, physics, drawing, mathematics, etc., "are usually ineffective and uneconomical in contributing to trade efficiency." Anything is unproductive of any real training which is limited to fifty hours spread over a year. Trade continuation

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courses of five hours a week, twelve months in the year, will be effective in developing trade ability in those starting at industry, if they offer practical trade processes and methods under as nearly commercial conditions as is possible. General continuation schools will be valuable, particularly in the machine trades, in showing the application of mathematics, physics, and the allied sciences to actual products to those who have a start and have had some little experience in a trade. Evening continuation schools will be valuable both as trade continuation courses and as general improvement courses. They will be most valuable in making good known deficiences through short-unit courses. To the man who has the ability to make good at the next stage of promotion they are invaluable. But when all of the above has been said and done, there remains much to be accomplished in all-day trade schools in adapting children to living and working conditions.

Many of the mistakes which have followed attempts to initiate vocational education have come from losing sight of the fact that the purpose of vocational education is to prepare children to enter useful occupations and vocations at as high a stage of development as their abilities will allow them and with the least waste of time to themselves. Its intent should be clearly differentiated from that of cultural education in that while one prepares the child in a general way for his future and the happy maintenance of his position in society, the service of the other is the much more definite one to make it possible for a child to enter that place in the industrial organization to which he is best adapted through a specific trade or occupation.

It is true that the whole content of neither the cultural nor the vocational education is exclusive one of the other. The intent, however, of both should be limited to their peculiar fields as clearly as possible, to the end that each should be kept to a distinct purpose and performance, and that particularly vocational education should be saved from that vague and shadowy realm of theory and fads and indefinite performance which is the worst enemy to-day to our cultural educational system.

There is great danger of grants for vocational education being used for common schools without commensurate benefits if the two systems are not sharply differentiated. We certainly do not want more of the same kind of public education as at present. We must insist upon a distinctly higher quality of performance on the part

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of the present establishment, and in addition to that we must create a definite, distinct training for useful occupations.

I do not doubt that we shall come to enforce vocational training by compulsion, as Wisconsin has attempted, with as little opposition finally as now follows compulsory attendance at grammar school. Every child has as inherent a right to be taught the elements of a useful occupation or vocation as he has to be taught the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The method and degree of compulson to be exercised is a matter for every state to determine for itself, but compulsion without enforcement is infinitely worse than a voluntary system, because it endangers all of the laborious advantages gained in the enforcement of our compulsory attendance and child-labor laws. It weakens respect for all laws, though it may be partially successful. Also, compulsion without the material and financial support which offers a reasonable prospect of meeting the demands is a confusing rather than a clarifying method. It is of course as ridiculous to delay compulsion until every contingency is covered as it is to force it without the knowledge, experience, support, and equipment or facilities to meet it. State compulsion must be a progressive and intelligent development enforced just as fast as it can be practically achieved.

Finally, whether vocational education shall be conducted in continuation schools, part-time schools, trade schools, apprenticeship schools, or evening schools, singly or together, is not yet a question to be decided as a matter of principle so much as a matter of wise adaptation to the particular occupations to be taught and the working conditions of the pupils to be provided for. That system is best which will give the pupils the best training primarily, and secondarily, which causes the least disturbance to their employment, with the least duplication of facilities and the least expense to the public.

HOWELL CHENEY.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut

Your secretary respectfully submits his twenty-sixth annual report.

This covers the period from July 14 1912 to July 14 1914.

The report is arranged under the following heads:

1 Towns in order of
- ii population
- iii grand list
- iv enumeration grant
- v enumeration
- vi cost per child enumerated
- vii average attendance
- viii cost per child in average attendance
- ix enrollment
- x number teachers employed
- xi average monthly wage of teachers

2 General statistics

3 Financial statement
- i receipts
- ii expenditures

4 Enumeration registration attendance

5 Attendance and labor
- i reports of agents
- ii statistical tables
- iii prosecutions

6 Teachers
- i teachers' wages
- ii teachers' meetings
- iii teachers' library
- iv state examinations
- v teachers' bureau

7 Supervision
- i history of state system
- ii superintendents
- iii growth of state system
- iv statistical table
- v report of inspection committee
- vi excerpts from annual reports

8 Schools
- i statistics
- ii school year
  - (*a*) diagram
- iii normal schools
  - (*a*) attendance
  - (*b*) entering classes
  - (*c*) graduates
  - (*d*) teachers
  - (*e*) towns represented
  - (*f*) expenses
  - (*g*) reports of principals
    - i New Britain
    - ii Willimantic
    - iii New Haven
    - iv Danbury
- iv high schools
  - (*a*) statistics
  - (*b*) state grant for
    - i tuition fee
    - ii conveyance
- v evening schools
  - (*a*) statistics
- vi kindergartens
  - (*a*) statistics
- vii special subjects
- viii schools at temporary homes
- ix private schools
- x arbor and bird day

9 Schoolhouses and libraries
- i statistics

10 Town management

11 Free text-books

12 Conveyance of children

13 School documents issued 1913 and 1914

14 Trade schools

15 Average attendance grant

16 Medical inspection in schools

17 Fire escapes on school buildings

18 School savings banks

19 Caterpillar extermination contest

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The appendix contains

1 Statistical tables 1913–14
- i receipts
- ii expenses
- iii scholars
- iv teachers
- v schools
- vi schoolhouses and libraries

2 Report of a committee on the status of music teaching in Connecticut

3 List of town school committees, boards of school visitors, boards of education

The arrangement of this report follows in the main the lines of the previous reports.

The usual analysis of educational statistics of the current year is preceded by eleven tables which summarize a part of the general statistics. (Appendix).

The first is an index giving the rank of towns in the following tables. By this introductory table comparison of the towns in respect of resources, attendance, cost of schools, etc., may be readily made.

It is worthy of note that some towns having a small valuation and population take high rank in expenditure.

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TABLE I

Alphabetical list of towns showing ranks as exhibited in tables ii-xi, pages 6 to 15

town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1913	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
Andover	166	165	168	168	23	167	6	167	166	35
Ansonia	15	17	13	13	157	14	155	16	16	5
Ashford	146	153	136	136	50	133	44	134	124	134
Avon	109	116	107	107	45	97	98	103	101	99
Barkhamsted	133	145	132	132	122	123	142	127	112	167
Beacon Falls	116	123	116	116	109	114	131	116	145	43
Berlin	53	76	55	55	26	54	47	57	62	67
Bethany	160	134	157	157	41	160	24	157	160	123
Bethel	52	71	60	60	60	47	158	50	52	63
Bethlehem	155	137	155	155	28	151	46	155	146	95
Bloomfield	93	79	87	87	88	88	69	82	96	101
Bolton	164	156	164	164	59	165	26	161	161	115
Bourah	134	131	134	134	110	136	63	135	125	157
Branford	35	43	34	34	107	30	141	30	29	54
Bridgeport	2	2	2	2	153	3	154	3	3	1
Bridgewater	149	151	161	161	91	157	90	159	162	74
Bristol	17	13	16	16	85	17	100	17	17	32
Brookfield	120	127	121	121	111	117	116	123	134	105
Brooklyn	90	94	90	90	148	126	5	131	113	61
Burlington	110	138	98	98	98	98	110	101	102	80
Canaan	143	140	150	150	6	147	8	154	147	81
Canterbury	132	150	139	139	32	139	35	140	126	152
Canton	70	75	70	70	77	58	152	61	63	51
Chaplin	163	166	163	163	93	164	34	164	167	143
Chatham	74	88	83	83	1	78	4	80	81	96
Cheshire	82	62	93	93	14	94	9	90	91	85
Chester	107	101	104	104	69	91	132	93	114	68
Clinton	112	90	127	127	168	168	2	168	164	106
Colchester	80	104	66	66	47	55	120	56	53	88
Colebrook	153	121	160	160	34	148	85	144	148	144
Columbia	148	159	146	146	10	140	22	141	135	145
Cornwall	126	119	130	130	44	128	39	117	97	122
Coventry	101	103	101	101	53	103	54	97	92	113
Cromwell	77	92	71	71	94	64	129	66	69	72
Danbury	10	19	10	10	133	12	86	14	14	10
Darien	49	28	53	52	130	67	45	62	55	48
Derby	25	27	23	23	161	31	124	33	31	16
Durham	128	126	128	128	39	134	15	128	118	135
Eastford	159	163	145	145	80	142	81	145	127	162
East Granby	140	105	125	125	140	138	55	132	136	118
East Haddam	73	107	76	76	108	76	127	73	70	126
East Hartford	27	29	25	25	126	21	165	21	21	90
East Haven	94	74	68	68	162	75	159	72	93	29
East Lyme	86	78	99	99	100	96	133	96	108	107
Easton	123	128	133	133	102	129	106	125	115	156
East Windsor	60	54	49	49	131	53	119	49	56	141
Ellington	81	97	82	82	121	85	64	88	82	86
Enfield	22	25	22	22	145	24	145	25	25	58
Essex	69	64	79	79	40	61	136	68	71	49
Fairfield	34	30	32	32	86	28	109	29	32	33
Farmington	58	56	58	58	5	48	27	51	57	41
Franklin	158	146	151	151	43	149	49	150	149	121
Glastonbury	43	53	44	44	101	40	150	39	38	102
Goshen	145	135	147	147	19	152	12	149	137	155
Granby	108	112	110	110	29	110	51	108	98	139
Greenwich	14	7	14	14	15	13	17	10	10	6
Griswold	47	66	52	53	105	52	122	52	45	142
Groton	33	38	35	35	156	34	157	34	34	62
Guilford	66	70	77	77	55	68	99	67	60	87
Haddam	84	100	81	81	142	80	140	79	83	100

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town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1913	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	x
Hamden	36	31	31	31	104	29	121	27	35	57
Hampton	150	147	156	156	18	156	16	156	150	146
Hartford	3	3	3	3	9	2	11	2	2	3
Hartland	156	161	152	152	82	150	75	151	138	166
Harwinton	106	109	89	89	97	81	148	78	74	109
Hebron	130	141	126	126	123	124	118	122	119	119
Huntington	31	24	30	30	83	27	113	28	30	20
Kent	118	124	119	119	68	118	60	118	94	127
Killingly	30	44	37	37	64	41	58	41	36	55
Killingworth	147	154	138	138	89	137	84	139	128	130
Lebanon	104	106	105	105	78	105	61	98	84	161
Ledyard	122	133	117	117	73	115	77	107	85	158
Lisbon	139	142	122	122	129	116	144	126	129	111
Litchfield	65	39	62	62	8	62	10	60	50	56
Lyme	142	143	144	144	119	146	74	147	139	147
Madison	103	68	111	111	52	108	82	110	104	92
Manchester	16	11	17	17	22	16	62	13	13	21
Mansfield	83	108	88	88	37	95	20	92	86	114
Marlborough	168	168	167	167	132	166	143	166	165	124
Meriden	6	8	6	6	62	7	42	7	7	7
Middlebury	136	115	140	140	154	141	153	133	151	104
Middlefield	124	113	129	129	67	122	76	130	130	77
Middletown	11	15	15	15	70	11	95	12	12	15
Milford	45	22	46	46	120	43	156	42	47	44
Monroe	127	144	131	131	115	120	146	120	131	136
Montville	68	81	73	73	96	69	115	70	87	79
Morris	144	125	153	153	72	144	112	142	152	131
Naugatuck	18	20	18	18	79	18	108	19	18	18
New Britain	5	5	5	5	128	5	78	5	5	13
New Canaan	55	35	54	54	138	57	123	53	58	53
New Fairfield	154	136	162	162	38	153	70	153	153	150
New Hartford	79	96	67	67	167	90	111	86	105	154
New Haven	1	1	1	1	66	1	138	1	1	4
Newington	97	82	84	84	33	87	18	89	99	65
New London	12	10	11	11	134	10	134	11	11	14
New Milford	40	59	39	39	149	36	168	36	40	103
Newtown	64	69	74	74	75	70	94	64	48	159
Norfolk	102	50	100	100	4	100	7	104	88	70
North Branford	137	118	137	137	49	135	41	137	140	137
North Canaan	78	87	85	85	56	77	130	77	75	83
North Haven	75	83	78	78	71	73	107	76	76	125
No Stonington	121	139	118	118	144	121	137	119	106	160
Norwalk	9	9	8	8	136	8	128	8	9	19
Norwich	8	12	9	9	135	9	73	9	8	17
Old Lyme	115	110	114	114	16	112	31	111	132	110
Old Saybrook	105	95	109	109	31	102	87	105	120	40
Orange	20	18	20	20	81	20	125	20	20	22
Oxford	125	111	115	115	36	119	28	114	107	138
Plainfield	29	48	33	33	160	32	162	32	33	97
Plainville	67	72	65	65	54	59	92	59	72	71
Plymouth	39	61	38	38	152	38	167	35	41	94
Pomfret	91	85	94	94	21	101	13	102	108	120
Portland	59	73	50	50	163	71	102	74	64	73
Preston	85	129	123	123	165	125	166	124	121	168
Prospect	157	158	165	165	99	163	96	165	163	148
Putnam	28	47	36	36	143	46	38	44	44	34
Redding	100	84	97	97	63	131	1	136	154	36
Ridgefield	62	41	64	64	61	63	57	63	65	52
Rocky Hill	114	117	108	108	58	107	66	109	133	75
Roxbury	135	130	135	135	158	130	163	121	122	153
Salem	162	160	158	158	51	162	25	163	155	163
Salisbury	57	57	57	57	146	74	72	71	66	98
Saybrook	87	89	69	69	117	72	114	75	77	66
Scotland	161	164	159	159	42	158	33	162	168	8
Seymour	44	46	42	42	113	37	160	40	43	30
Sharon	88	67	96	96	13	83	36	83	78	93
Sherman	151	152	154	154	106	161	52	158	141	149
Simsbury	72	52	72	72	2	60	21	58	51	31

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town	rank in population	rank in grand list	rank in amount received from state enumeration grant	rank in enumeration 1913	rank in cost per scholar enumerated	rank in average attendance	rank in cost per scholar in average attendance	rank in registration	rank in number of teachers employed	rank in average wages of women teachers
TABLE	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi
Somers	98	114	91	91	35	86	48	91	89	50
Southbury	113	122	120	120	114	113	147	113	123	128
Southington	32	36	29	29	48	23	126	26	23	39
South Windsor	76	55	80	80	12	82	3	84	79	69
Sprague	71	98	63	63	166	88	80	94	100	42
Stafford	38	49	43	43	112	45	89	45	37	117
Stamford	7	6	7	7	24	6	50	6	6	11
Sterling	111	120	113	113	20	109	40	112	116	89
Stonington	23	32	24	24	95	22	117	22	22	91
Stratford	37	37	27	27	116	25	149	23	28	23
Suffield	51	40	56	56	3	51	14	48	59	47
Thomaston	56	58	59	59	92	49	161	54	61	37
Thompson	42	63	41	41	164	56	105	55	54	76
Tolland	117	132	112	112	17	111	30	115	117	129
Torrington	13	14	12	12	124	15	97	15	15	9
Trumbull	99	77	103	103	76	106	56	100	109	45
Union	167	167	166	166	25	159	68	160	156	164
Vernon	24	26	28	28	127	33	91	31	26	60
Voluntown	141	162	142	142	27	132	59	138	157	64
Wallingford	21	21	19	19	57	19	88	18	19	26
Warren	165	155	148	148	118	154	71	148	142	132
Washington	95	60	106	106	11	99	23	99	110	59
Waterbury	4	4	4	4	141	4	65	4	4	2
Waterford	63	65	61	61	151	66	135	65	67	108
Watertown	50	45	48	48	103	50	83	47	46	38
Westbrook	129	99	141	141	74	143	43	143	158	165
West Hartford	41	23	40	40	7	39	19	38	27	25
Weston	138	143	143	143	159	155	79	152	159	133
Westport	46	34	47	47	84	44	93	46	49	28
Wethersfield	61	80	75	75	139	65	164	69	68	84
Willington	119	149	102	102	150	104	151	106	111	82
Wilton	96	86	86	86	90	84	103	87	95	78
Winchester	26	33	26	26	147	35	67	37	39	27
Windham	19	16	21	21	125	26	37	24	24	12
Windsor	48	42	45	45	65	42	104	43	42	46
Windsor Locks	54	51	51	51	155	79	32	81	80	24
Wolcott	152	157	149	149	30	145	53	146	143	112
Woodbridge	131	91	124	124	46	127	29	129	144	140
Woodbury	89	93	95	95	87	92	101	85	90	116
Woodstock	92	102	92	92	137	93	139	95	73	151

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TABLE II

Towns of the state in order determined by population census of 1910

rank	town	popul'n	rank	town	popul'n	rank	town	popul'n
1	New Haven	133,605	57	Salisbury	3,522	113	Southbury	1,233
2	Bridgeport	102,054	58	Farmington	3,478	114	Rocky Hill	1,187
3	Hartford	98,915	59	Portland	3,425	115	Old Lyme	1,181
4	Waterbury	73,141	60	East Windsor	3,362	116	Beacon Falls	1,160
5	New Britain	43,916	61	Wethersfield	3,148	117	Tolland	1,126
6	Meriden	32,066	62	Ridgefield	3,118	118	Kent	1,122
7	Stamford	28,836	63	Waterford	3,097	119	Willington	1,112
8	Norwich	28,219	64	Newtown	3,012	120	Brookfield	1,101
9	Norwalk	24,211	65	Litchfield	3,005	121	No Stonington	1,100
10	Danbury	23,502	66	Guilford	3,001	122	Ledyard	1,079
11	Middletown	20,749	67	Plainville	2,882	123	Easton	1,052
12	New London	19,659	68	Montville	2,804	124	Middlefield	1,036
13	Torrington	16,840	69	Essex	2,745	125	Oxford	1,020
14	Greenwich	16,463	70	Canton	2,732	126	Cornwall	1,016
15	Ansonia	15,152	71	Sprague	2,551	127	Monroe	1,002
16	Manchester	13,641	72	Simsbury	2,537	128	Durham	997
17	Bristol	13,502	73	East Haddam	2,422	129	Westbrook	951
18	Naugatuck	12,722	74	Chatham	2,390	130	Hebron	894
19	Windham	12,604	75	North Haven	2,254	131	Woodbridge	878
20	Orange	11,272	76	South Windsor	2,251	132	Canterbury	868
21	Wallingford	11,155	77	Cromwell	2,188	133	Barkhamsted	865
22	Enfield	9,719	78	North Canaan	2,171	134	Bozrah	861
23	Stonington	9,154	79	New Hartford	2,144	135	Roxbury	837
24	Vernon	9,087	80	Colchester	2,140	136	Middlebury	836
25	Derby	8,991	81	Ellington	1,999	137	North Branford	833
26	Winchester	8,679	82	Cheshire	1,988	138	Weston	831
27	East Hartford	8,138	83	Mansfield	1,977	139	Lisbon	824
28	Putnam	7,280	84	Haddam	1,958	140	East Granby	797
29	Plainfield	6,719	85	Preston	1,917	141	Voluntown	779
30	Killingly	6,564	86	East Lyme	1,916	142	Lyme	746
31	Huntington	6,545	87	Saybrook	1,907	143	Canaan	702
32	Southington	6,516	88	Sharon	1,880	144	Morris	681
33	Groton	6,495	89	Woodbury	1,860	145	Goshen	675
34	Fairfield	6,134	90	Brooklyn	1,858	146	Ashford	668
35	Branford	6,047	91	Pomfret	1,857	147	Killingworth	660
36	Hamden	5,850	92	Woodstock	1,849	148	Columbia	646
37	Stratford	5,712	93	Bloomfield	1,821	149	Bridgewater	600
38	Stafford	5,233	94	East Haven	1,795	150	Hampton	583
39	Plymouth	5,021	95	Washington	1,747	151	Sherman	569
40	New Milford	5,010	96	Wilton	1,706	152	Wolcott	563
41	West Hartford	4,808	97	Newington	1,689	153	Colebrook	557
42	Thompson	4,804	98	Somers	1,653	154	New Fairfield	551
43	Glastonbury	4,796	99	Trumbull	1,642	155	Bethlehem	550
44	Seymour	4,786	100	Redding	1,617	156	Hartland	544
45	Milford	4,366	101	Coventry	1,606	157	Prospect	539
46	Westport	4,259	102	Norfolk	1,541	158	Franklin	527
47	Griswold	4,233	103	Madison	1,534	159	Eastford	513
48	Windsor	4,178	104	Lebanon	1,528	160	Bethany	495
49	Darien	3,946	105	Old Saybrook	1,516	161	Scotland	476
50	Watertown	3,850	106	Harwinton	1,440	162	Salem	443
51	Suffield	3,841	107	Chester	1,419	163	Chaplin	435
52	Bethel	3,792	108	Granby	1,383	164	Bolton	433
53	Berlin	3,728	109	Avon	1,337	165	Warren	412
54	Windsor Locks	3,715	110	Burlington	1,319	166	Andover	371
55	New Canaan	3,667	111	Sterling	1,283	167	Union	322
56	Thomaston	3,533	112	Clinton	1,274	168	Marlboro	302

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TABLE III

Towns of the state in order determined by valuation of property 1914

rank	town	grand list	rank	town	grand list	rank	town	grand list
1	New Haven	$145,499,708	57	Salisbury	$2,694,479	113	Middlefield	$750,023
2	Bridgeport	111,251,936	58	Thomaston	2,604,594	114	Somers	734,317
3	Hartford	108,978,809	59	New Milford	2,573,268	115	Middlebury	726,971
4	Waterbury	70,087,891	60	Washington	2,500,442	116	Avon	713,663
5	New Britain	42,977,748	61	Plymouth	2,469,290	117	Rocky Hill	712,690
6	Stamford	41,182,240	62	Cheshire	2,426,924	118	No Branford	703,712
7	Greenwich	37,475,317	63	Thompson	2,373,205	119	Cornwall	682,252
8	Meriden	23,621,042	64	Essex	2,346,586	120	Sterling	676,329
9	Norwalk	22,993,133	65	Waterford	2,251,868	121	Colebrook	629,486
10	New London	20,653,266	66	Griswold	2,235,899	122	Southbury	615,346
11	Manchester	18,447,563	67	Sharon	2,227,297	123	BeaconFalls	602,188
12	Norwich	17,535,315	68	Madison	2,176,691	124	Kent	586,691
13	Bristol	15,467,264	69	Newtown	2,041,431	125	Morris	585,837
14	Torrington	15,430,455	70	Guilford	2,033,101	126	Durham	577,595
15	Middletown	15,080,159	71	Bethel	2,032,344	127	Brookfield	576,646
16	Windham	14,215,550	72	Plainville	2,015,295	128	Easton	567,908
17	Ansonia	12,314,764	73	Portland	2,008,514	129	Preston	562,114
18	Orange	11,826,382	74	East Haven	1,985,577	130	Roxbury	561,564
19	Danbury	11,280,760	75	Canton	1,950,995	131	Bozrah	521,502
20	Naugatuck	10,507,520	76	Berlin	1,910,734	132	Tolland	505,910
21	Wallingford	9,122,095	77	Trumbull	1,870,546	133	Ledyard	482,531
22	Milford	8,704,108	78	East Lyme	1,851,458	134	Bethany	482,002
23	West Hartford	7,223,860	79	Bloomfield	1,851,101	135	Goshen	480,497
24	Huntington	7,221,811	80	Wethersfield	1,837,217	136	New Fairfield	476,759
25	Enfield	7,210,639	81	Montville	1,768,191	137	Bethlehem	470,140
26	Vernon	6,727,114	82	Newington	1,753,711	138	Burlington	467,481
27	Derby	6,648,806	83	North Haven	1,724,752	139	No Stonington	467,301
28	Darien	6,495,282	84	Redding	1,713,036	140	Canaan	457,535
29	East Hartford	6,466,524	85	Pomfret	1,571,857	141	Hebron	448,233
30	Fairfield	6,291,415	86	Wilton	1,430,633	142	Lisbon	436,881
31	Hamden	6,059,108	87	North Canaan	1,376,938	143	Lyme	435,320
32	Stonington	5,925,788	88	Chatham	1,317,520	144	Monroe	428,711
33	Winchester	5,838,673	89	Saybrook	1,308,795	145	Barkhamsted	397,313
34	Westport	5,683,538	90	Clinton	1,281,539	146	Franklin	391,234
35	New Canaan	5,584,186	91	Woodbridge	1,262,487	147	Hampton	388,018
36	Southington	5,500,034	92	Cromwell	1,225,016	148	Weston	382,209
37	Stratford	5,428,864	93	Woodbury	1,218,839	149	Willington	381,954
38	Groton	4,866,533	94	Brooklyn	1,211,309	150	Canterbury	358,660
39	Litchfield	4,819,789	95	Old Saybrook	1,169,810	151	Bridgewater	350,024
40	Suffield	4,600,637	96	New Hartford	1,155,373	152	Sherman	329,354
41	Ridgefield	4,581,646	97	Ellington	1,077,507	153	Ashford	319,773
42	Windsor	4,487,808	98	Sprague	1,070,680	154	Killingworth	316,582
43	Branford	4,001,408	99	Westbrook	979,964	155	Warren	303,645
44	Killingly	3,973,830	100	Haddam	978,355	156	Bolton	295,158
45	Watertown	3,892,606	101	Chester	955,848	157	Wolcott	291,722
46	Seymour	3,873,786	102	Woodstock	920,729	158	Prospect	280,387
47	Putnam	3,662,195	103	Coventry	915,389	159	Columbia	272,888
48	Plainfield	3,616,686	104	Colchester	908,985	160	Salem	247,454
49	Stafford	3,553,151	105	East Granby	906,632	161	Hartland	246,197
50	Norfolk	3,451,318	106	Lebanon	902,948	162	Voluntown	241,912
51	Windsor Locks	3,437,911	107	East Haddam	851,513	163	Eastford	234,344
52	Simsbury	3,208,249	108	Mansfield	810,916	164	Scotland	216,721
53	Glastonbury	3,147,407	109	Harwinton	805,213	165	Andover	195,881
54	East Windsor	3,048,597	110	Old Lyme	781,698	166	Chaplin	186,379
55	South Windsor	3,013,631	111	Oxford	767,335	167	Union	177,235
56	Farmington	2,698,201	112	Granby	762,793	168	Marlboro	150,838

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TABLE IV

Towns of the state in order determined by enumeration grant received from state treasury for teachers' wages

($2.25 per enumerated person, see table v)

rank	town	amount received from state	rank	town	amount received from state	rank	town	amount received from state
1	New Haven	$72,987.75	57	Salisbury	$1,694.25	113	Sterling	$59
2	Bridgeport	56,736.00	58	Farmington	1,659.49	114	Old Lyme	57
3	Hartford	54,249.75	59	Thomaston	1,590.75	115	Oxford	56
4	Waterbury	52,134.75	60	Bethel	1,581.75	116	Beacon Falls	54
5	New Britain	27,015.75	61	Waterford	1,577.75	117	Ledyard	54
6	Meriden	16,807.50	62	Litchfield	1,478.25	118	No Stonington	53
7	Stamford	15,970.50	63	Sprague	1,469.25	119	Kent	53
8	Norwalk	13,493.25	64	Ridgefield	1,458.00	120	Southbury	52
9	Norwich	13,434.75	65	Plainville	1,451.25	121	Brookfield	52
10	Danbury	11,085.75	66	Colchester	1,433.25	122	Lisbon	51
11	New London	10,856.25	67	New Hartford	1,424.25	123	Preston	51
12	Torrington	9,585.00	68	East Haven	1,370.25	124	Woodbridge	51
13	Ansonia	9,400.50	69	Saybrook	1,336.50	125	East Granby	49
14	Greenwich	9,315.00	70	Canton	1,323.00	126	Hebron	49
15	Middletown	8,563.95	71	Cromwell	1,298.25	127	Clinton	49
16	Bristol	7,542.00	72	Simsbury	1,289.25	128	Durham	47
17	Manchester	7,287.75	73	Montville	1,271.25	129	Middlefield	47
18	Naugatuck	7,083.00	74	Newtown	1,244.25	130	Cornwall	46
19	Wallingford	6,754.50	75	Wethersfield	1,199.25	131	Monroe	46
20	Orange	6,403.50	76	East Haddam	1,188.00	132	Barkhamsted	46
21	Windham	5,960.25	77	Guilford	1,170.00	133	Easton	45
22	Enfield	5,096.25	78	North Haven	1,158.75	134	Bozrah	44
23	Derby	4,970.25	79	Essex	1,145.25	135	Roxbury	44
24	Stonington	4,943.25	80	South Windsor	1,134.00	136	Ashford	40
25	East Hartford	4,767.75	81	Haddam	1,129.50	137	North Branford	40
26	Winchester	4,293.00	82	Ellington	1,125.00	138	Killingworth	39
27	Stratford	4,275.00	83	Chatham	1,098.00	139	Canterbury	37
28	Vernon	4,047.75	84	Newington	1,032.75	140	Middlebury	36
29	Southington	3,964.50	85	North Canaan	965.25	141	Westbrook	36
30	Huntington	3,924.00	86	Wilton	954.00	142	Voluntown	35
31	Hamden	3,838.50	87	Bloomfield	942.75	143	Weston	34
32	Fairfield	3,827.25	88	Mansfield	940.50	144	Lyme	34
33	Plainfield	3,712.50	89	Harwinton	918.00	145	Eastford	31
34	Branford	3,600.00	90	Brooklyn	915.75	146	Columbia	31
35	Groton	3,487.50	91	Somers	900.00	147	Goshen	30
36	Putnam	3,307.50	92	Woodstock	884.25	148	Warren	29
37	Killingly	2,783.25	93	Cheshire	882.00	149	Wolcott	28
38	Plymouth	2,731.50	94	Pomfret	846.00	150	Canaan	28
39	New Milford	2,706.75	95	Woodbury	834.75	151	Franklin	28
40	West Hartford	2,628.00	96	Sharon	832.50	152	Hartland	27
41	Thompson	2,612.25	97	Redding	753.75	153	Morris	27
42	Seymour	2,549.25	98	Burlington	751.50	154	Sherman	26
43	Stafford	2,508.75	99	East Lyme	744.75	155	Bethlehem	26
44	Glastonbury	2,432.25	100	Norfolk	740.25	156	Hampton	25
45	Windsor	2,358.00	101	Coventry	735.75	157	Bethany	25
46	Milford	2,349.00	102	Willington	733.50	158	Salem	25
47	Westport	2,346.75	103	Trumbull	731.25	159	Scotland	25
48	Watertown	2,250.00	104	Chester	720.00	160	Colebrook	24
49	East Windsor	2,034.00	105	Lebanon	720.00	161	Bridgewater	23
50	Portland	1,914.75	106	Washington	679.50	162	New Fairfield	23
51	Windsor Locks	1,896.75	107	Avon	666.00	163	Chaplin	23
52	Griswold	1,876.50	108	Rocky Hill	652.50	164	Bolton	21
53	Darien	1,859.97	109	Old Saybrook	612.57	165	Prospect	19
54	New Canaan	1,847.25	110	Granby	609.75	166	Union	19
55	Berlin	1,761.96	111	Madison	605.25	167	Marlboro	17
56	Suffield	1,705.50	112	Tolland	596.25	168	Andover	15

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TABLE V

Towns of the state in order determined by enumeration of children between 4 and 16 years of age

(October 1913)

rank	town	enumeration	rank	town	enumeration	rank	town	enumeration
1	New Haven	32,439	57	Salisbury	753	113	Sterling	264
2	Bridgeport	25,216	58	Farmington	745	114	Old Lyme	255
3	Hartford	24,111	59	Thomaston	707	115	Oxford	253
4	Waterbury	23,171	60	Bethel	703	116	Beacon Falls	244
5	New Britain	12,007	61	Waterford	701	117	Ledyard	242
6	Meriden	7,470	62	Litchfield	657	118	North Stonington	239
7	Stamford	7,098	63	Sprague	653	119	Kent	237
8	Norwalk	5,997	64	Ridgefield	648	120	Southbury	234
9	Norwich	5,971	65	Plainville	645	121	Brookfield	233
10	Danbury	4,927	66	Colchester	637	122	Lisbon	229
11	New London	4,825	67	New Hartford	633	123	Preston	229
12	Torrington	4,260	68	East Haven	609	124	Woodbridge	227
13	Ansonia	4,178	69	Saybrook	594	125	East Granby	222
14	Greenwich	4,140	70	Canton	588	126	Hebron	221
15	Middletown	3,960	71	Cromwell	577	127	Clinton	218
16	Bristol	3,352	72	Simsbury	573	128	Durham	213
17	Manchester	3,239	73	Montville	565	129	Middlefield	212
18	Naugatuck	3,148	74	Newtown	553	130	Cornwall	208
19	Wallingford	3,002	75	Wethersfield	533	131	Monroe	207
20	Orange	2,846	76	East Haddam	528	132	Barkhamsted	206
21	Windham	2,649	77	Guilford	520	133	Easton	203
22	Enfield	2,265	78	North Haven	515	134	Bozrah	198
23	Derby	2,209	79	Essex	509	135	Roxbury	196
24	Stonington	2,197	80	South Windsor	504	136	Ashford	182
25	East Hartford	2,119	81	Haddam	502	137	North Branford	180
26	Winchester	1,908	82	Ellington	500	138	Killingworth	175
27	Stratford	1,900	83	Chatham	488	139	Canterbury	167
28	Vernon	1,799	84	Newington	459	140	Middlebury	162
29	Southington	1,762	85	North Canaan	429	141	Westbrook	161
30	Huntington	1,744	86	Wilton	424	142	Voluntown	159
31	Hamden	1,706	87	Bloomfield	419	143	Weston	155
32	Fairfield	1,701	88	Mansfield	418	144	Lyme	152
33	Plainfield	1,650	89	Harwinton	408	145	Eastford	142
34	Branford	1,600	90	Brooklyn	407	146	Columbia	139
35	Groton	1,550	91	Somers	400	147	Goshen	136
36	Putnam	1,470	92	Woodstock	393	148	Warren	131
37	Killingly	1,237	93	Cheshire	392	149	Wolcott	128
38	Plymouth	1,214	94	Pomfret	376	150	Canaan	125
39	New Milford	1,203	95	Woodbury	371	151	Franklin	125
40	West Hartford	1,168	96	Sharon	370	152	Hartland	124
41	Thompson	1,161	97	Redding	335	153	Morris	124
42	Seymour	1,133	98	Burlington	334	154	Sherman	118
43	Stafford	1,115	99	East Lyme	331	155	Bethlehem	117
44	Glastonbury	1,081	100	Norfolk	329	156	Hampton	115
45	Windsor	1,048	101	Coventry	327	157	Bethany	113
46	Milford	1,044	102	Willington	326	158	Salem	112
47	Westport	1,043	103	Trumbull	325	159	Scotland	112
48	Watertown	1,000	104	Chester	320	160	Colebrook	111
49	East Windsor	904	105	Lebanon	320	161	Bridgewater	106
50	Portland	851	106	Washington	302	162	New Fairfield	106
51	Windsor Locks	843	107	Avon	296	163	Chaplin	105
52	Darien	835	108	Rocky Hill	290	164	Bolton	95
53	Griswold	834	109	Old Saybrook	275	165	Prospect	86
54	New Canaan	821	110	Granby	271	166	Union	86
55	Berlin	791	111	Madison	269	167	Marlboro	77
56	Suffield	758	112	Tolland	265	168	Andover	67

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TABLE VI

Towns of the state in order determined by cost per child enumerated

(See table v)

rank	town	cost per scholar on basis of enumerat'n
1	Chatham	$38.94
2	Simsbury	38.56
3	Suffield	37.83
4	Norfolk	36.94
5	Farmington	36.49
6	Canaan	35.75
7	West Hartford	35.17
8	Litchfield	35.07
9	Hartford	34.64
10	Columbia	34.39
11	Washington	34.31
12	South Windsor	33.36
13	Sharon	31.91
14	Cheshire	31.63
15	Greenwich	31.63
16	Old Lyme	30.39
17	Totland	29.77
18	Hampton	29.42
19	Goshen	29.30
20	Sterling	28.95
21	Pomfret	28.93
22	Manchester	28.74
23	Andover	28.31
24	Stamford	28.12
25	Union	27.74
26	Berlin	27.45
27	Voluntown	27.33
28	Bethlehem	26.72
29	Granby	26.69
30	Wolcott	26.68
31	Old Saybrook	26.66
32	Canterbury	26.60
33	Newington	26.39
34	Colebrook	26.36
35	Somers	26.35
36	Oxford	26.25
37	Mansfield	26.15
38	New Fairfield	25.97
39	Durham	25.94
40	Essex	25.89
41	Bethany	25.85
42	Scotland	25.85
43	Franklin	25.76
44	Cornwall	25.74
45	Avon	25.68
46	Woodbridge	25.60
47	Colchester	25.40
48	Southington	25.34
49	North Branford	25.32
50	Ashford	25.30
51	Salem	25.23
52	Madison	25.10
53	Coventry	24.95
54	Plainville	24.88
55	Guilford	24.85
56	North Canaan	24.68
57	Wallingford	$24.65
58	Rocky Hill	24.55
59	Bolton	24.48
60	Bethel	24.36
61	Ridgefield	24.31
62	Meriden	24.23
63	Redding	24.20
64	Killingly	24.17
65	Windsor	24.08
66	New Haven	23.97
67	Middlefield	23.88
68	Kent	23.68
69	Chester	23.67
70	Middletown	23.67
71	North Naven	23.62
72	Morris	23.61
73	Ledyard	23.51
74	Westbrook	23.45
75	Newtown	23.36
76	Trumbull	23.36
77	Canton	23.30
78	Lebanon	23.30
79	Naugatuck	23.16
80	Eastford	23.14
81	Orange	23.12
82	Hartland	23.10
83	Huntington	22.83
84	Westport	22.82
85	Bristol	22.74
86	Fairfield	22.67
87	Woodbury	22.27
88	Bloomfield	22.23
89	Killingworth	22.12
90	Wilton	22.07
91	Bridgewater	21.99
92	Thomaston	21.97
93	Chaplin	21.91
94	Cromwell	21.82
95	Stonington	21.72
96	Montville	21.64
97	Harwinton	21.56
98	Burlington	21.50
99	Prospect	21.31
100	East Lyme	21.22
101	Glastonbury	21.21
102	Easton	21.14
103	Watertown	21.11
104	Hamden	21.09
105	Griswold	20.86
106	Sherman	20.79
107	Branford	20.77
108	East Haddam	20.73
109	Beacon Falls	20.72
110	Bosrah	20.72
111	Brookfield	20.67
112	Stafford	20.57
113	Seymour	$20.53
114	Southbury	20.51
115	Monroe	20.33
116	Stratford	20.21
117	Saybrook	20.11
118	Warren	20.11
119	Lyme	20.09
120	Milford	19.87
121	Ellington	19.84
122	Barkhamsted	19.73
123	Hebron	19.63
124	Torrington	19.62
125	Windham	19.62
126	East Hartford	19.61
127	Vernon	19.58
128	New Britain	19.52
129	Lisbon	19.49
130	Darien	19.35
131	East Windsor	19.25
132	Marlboro	19.23
133	Danbury	19.18
134	New London	19.17
135	Norwich	19.15
136	Norwalk	19.04
137	Woodstock	19.00
138	New Canaan	18.84
139	Wethersfield	18.84
140	East Granby	18.80
141	Waterbury	18.77
142	Haddam	18.37
143	Putnam	18.35
144	No Stonington	18.24
145	Enfield	18.10
146	Salisbury	18.04
147	Winchester	17.98
148	Brooklyn	17.96
149	New Milford	17.79
150	Willington	17.55
151	Waterford	17.34
152	Plymouth	17.28
153	Bridgeport	17.27
154	Middlebury	17.00
155	Windsor Locks	16.99
156	Groton	16.88
157	Ansonia	16.65
158	Roxbury	16.63
159	Weston	16.35
160	Plainfield	15.90
161	Derby	15.81
162	East Haven	15.71
163	Portland	14.86
164	Thompson	14.53
165	Preston	14.22
166	Sprague	13.71
167	New Hartford	12.67
168	Clinton	6.94

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TABLE VII

Towns of the state in order determined by average attendance in public schools

(School year July 14 1913 to July 14 1914)

rank	town	average attendance	rank	town	average attendance	rank	town	average attendance
1	New Haven	23,471	57	New Canaan	481	113	Southbury	161
2	Hartford	15,261	58	Canton	473	114	Beacon Falls	160
3	Bridgeport	15,185	59	Plainville	457	115	Ledyard	154
4	Waterbury	11,369	60	Simsbury	457	116	Lisbon	148
5	New Britain	6,378	61	Essex	422	117	Brookfield	147
6	Stamford	4,925	62	Litchfield	420	118	Kent	146
7	Meriden	4,292	63	Ridgefield	405	119	Oxford	145
8	Norwalk	3,574	64	Cromwell	395	120	Monroe	141
9	Norwich	3,056	65	Wethersfield	394	121	North Stonington	140
10	New London	2,952	66	Waterford	389	122	Middlefield	137
11	Middletown	2,694	67	Darien	386	123	Barkhamsted	134
12	Danbury	2,647	68	Guilford	376	124	Hebron	133
13	Greenwich	2,637	69	Montville	373	125	Preston	131
14	Ansonia	2,452	70	Newtown	371	126	Brooklyn	127
15	Torrington	2,428	71	Portland	370	127	Woodbridge	127
16	Manchester	2,425	72	Saybrook	364	128	Cornwall	126
17	Bristol	2,223	73	North Haven	362	129	Easton	126
18	Naugatuck	2,187	74	Salisbury	362	130	Roxbury	126
19	Wallingford	2,079	75	East Haven	356	131	Redding	118
20	Orange	2,053	76	East Haddam	342	132	Voluntown	113
21	East Hartford	1,650	77	North Canaan	333	133	Ashford	110
22	Stonington	1,459	78	Chatham	328	134	Durham	109
23	Southington	1,393	79	Windsor Locks	316	135	North Branford	108
24	Enfield	1,371	80	Haddam	302	136	Bosrah	107
25	Stratford	1,303	81	Harwinton	298	137	Killingworth	107
26	Windham	1,221	82	South Windsor	279	138	East Granby	105
27	Huntington	1,214	83	Sharon	274	139	Canterbury	101
28	Fairfield	1,160	84	Wilton	274	140	Columbia	99
29	Hamden	1,112	85	Ellington	259	141	Middlebury	96
30	Branford	1,089	86	Somers	258	142	Eastford	90
31	Derby	1,087	87	Newington	248	143	Westbrook	90
32	Plainfield	1,009	88	Bloomfield	246	144	Morris	89
33	Vernon	1,000	89	Sprague	245	145	Wolcott	85
34	Groton	928	90	New Hartford	243	146	Lyme	82
35	Winchester	906	91	Chester	241	147	Canaan	81
36	New Milford	896	92	Woodbury	241	148	Colebrook	81
37	Seymour	868	93	Woodstock	240	149	Franklin	79
38	Plymouth	861	94	Cheshire	225	150	Hartland	77
39	West Hartford	845	95	Mansfield	225	151	Bethlehem	75
40	Glastonbury	785	96	East Lyme	224	152	Goshen	74
41	Killingly	770	97	Avon	221	153	New Fairfield	73
42	Windsor	740	98	Burlington	217	154	Warren	70
43	Milford	732	99	Washington	216	155	Weston	69
44	Westport	678	100	Norfolk	214	156	Hampton	68
45	Stafford	645	101	Pomfret	211	157	Bridgewater	66
46	Putnam	634	102	Old Saybrook	206	158	Scotland	64
47	Bethel	611	103	Coventry	204	159	Union	63
48	Farmington	587	104	Willington	197	160	Bethany	62
49	Thomaston	587	105	Lebanon	194	161	Sherman	61
50	Watertown	582	106	Trumbull	192	162	Salem	60
51	Suffield	557	107	Rocky Hill	187	163	Prospect	53
52	Griswold	538	108	Madison	185	164	Chaplin	51
53	East Windsor	535	109	Sterling	180	165	Bolton	50
54	Berlin	530	110	Granby	179	166	Marlboro	49
55	Colchester	500	111	Tolland	173	167	Andover	33
56	Thompson	495	112	Old Lyme	170	168	Clinton	22

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TABLE VIII

Towns of the state in order determined by cost per scholar in average attendance at public schools

(See table vii)

rank	town	cost per scholar, on basis of average attendance
1	Redding	71.77
2	Clinton	68.81
3	South Windsor	60.27
4	Chatham	57.94
5	Brooklyn	57.58
6	Andover	57.49
7	Norfolk	56.80
8	Canaan	55.18
9	Cheshire	55.11
10	Litchfield	54.86
11	Hartford	54.72
12	Goshen	53.85
13	Pomfret	51.56
14	Suffield	51.49
15	Durham	50.69
16	Hampton	49.77
17	Greenwich	49.65
18	Newington	48.84
19	West Hartford	48.62
20	Mansfield	48.59
21	Simsbury	48.35
22	Columbia	48.29
23	Washington	47.97
24	Bethany	47.12
25	Salem	47.11
26	Bolton	46.52
27	Farmington	46.32
28	Oxford	45.80
29	Woodbridge	45.76
30	Tolland	45.60
31	Old Lyme	45.59
32	Windsor Locks	45.34
33	Scotland	45.25
34	Chaplin	45.11
35	Canterbury	43.98
36	Sharon	43.09
37	Windham	42.57
38	Putnam	42.56
39	Cornwall	42.50
40	Sterling	42.47
41	North Branford	42.20
42	Meriden	42.18
43	Westbrook	41.96
44	Ashford	41.86
45	Darien	41.86
46	Bethlehem	41.69
47	Berlin	40.98
48	Somers	40.86
49	Franklin	40.76
50	Stamford	40.53
51	Granby	40.39
52	Sherman	40.23
53	Wolcott	40.17
54	Coventry	40.00
55	East Granby	39.75
56	Trumbull	39.55
57	Ridgefield	38.90
58	Killingly	38.83
59	Voluntown	38.46
60	Kent	38.44
61	Lebanon	38.44
62	Manchester	38.39
63	Bozrah	38.35
64	Ellington	38.31
65	Waterbury	38.25
66	Rocky Hill	38.07
67	Winchester	37.88
68	Union	37.87
69	Bloomfield	37.86
70	New Fairfield	37.71
71	Warren	37.63
72	Salisbury	37.52
73	Norwich	37.41
74	Lyme	37.24
75	Hartland	37.20
76	Middlefield	36.95
77	Ledyard	36.94
78	New Britain	36.76
79	Weston	36.74
80	Sprague	36.56
81	Eastford	36.52
82	Madison	36.50
83	Watertown	36.27
84	Killingworth	36.18
85	Colebrook	36.13
86	Danbury	35.70
87	Old Saybrook	35.59
88	Wallingford	35.59
89	Stafford	35.57
90	Bridgewater	35.33
91	Vernon	35.23
92	Plainville	35.11
93	Westport	35.10
94	Newtown	34.82
95	Middletown	34.79
96	Prospect	34.58
97	Torrington	34.42
98	Avon	34.39
99	Guilford	34.37
100	Bristol	34.29
101	Woodbury	34.29
102	Portland	34.17
103	Wilton	34.15
104	Windsor	34.10
105	Thompson	34.08
106	Easton	34.06
107	North Haven	33.60
108	Naugatuck	33.34
109	Fairfield	33.24
110	Burlington	33.09
111	New Hartford	33.00
112	Morris	32.90
113	Huntington	32.81
114	Saybrook	32.81
115	Montville	32.79
116	Brookfield	32.77
117	Stonington	32.70
118	Hebron	32.62
119	East Windsor	32.54
120	Colchester	32.36
121	Hamden	32.36
122	Griswold	32.33
123	New Canaan	32.16
124	Derby	32.13
125	Orange	32.05
126	Southington	32.05
127	East Haddam	32.01
128	Norwalk	31.94
129	Cromwell	31.87
130	North Canaan	31.80
131	Beacon Falls	31.61
132	Chester	31.42
133	East Lyme	31.36
134	New London	31.33
135	Waterford	31.26
136	Essex	31.23
137	No Stonington	31.14
138	New Haven	31.13
139	Woodstock	31.12
140	Haddam	30.54
141	Branford	30.52
142	Barkhamsted	30.33
142	Marlboro	30.23
144	Lisbon	30.17
145	Enfield	29.90
146	Monroe	29.85
147	Southbury	29.81
148	Harwinton	29.52
149	Stratford	29.48
150	Glastonbury	29.22
151	Willington	29.04
152	Canton	28.97
153	Middlebury	28.68
154	Bridgeport	28.67
155	Ansonia	28.37
156	Milford	28.34
157	Groton	28.19
158	Bethel	28.02
159	East Haven	26.87
160	Seymour	26.80
161	Thomaston	26.47
162	Plainfield	26.01
163	Roxbury	25.86
164	Wethersfield	25.48
165	East Hartford	25.18
166	Preston	24.86
167	Plymouth	24.37
168	New Milford	23.89

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TABLE IX

Towns of the state in order determined by registration in public schools

(School year July 14 1913 to July 14 1914)

rank	town	registration	rank	town	registration	rank	town	registration
1	New Haven	28,028	57	Berlin	633	113	Southbury	229
2	Hartford	19,696	58	Simsbury	614	114	Oxford	225
3	Bridgeport	17,885	59	Plainville	609	115	Tolland	225
4	Waterbury	13,456	60	Litchfield	595	116	Beacon Falls	214
5	New Britain	9,150	61	Canton	583	117	Cornwall	214
6	Stamford	6,456	62	Darien	556	118	Kent	214
7	Meriden	5,426	63	Ridgefield	551	119	North Stonington	209
8	Norwalk	4,473	64	Newtown	545	120	Monroe	207
9	Norwich	3,846	65	Waterford	527	121	Roxbury	202
10	Greenwich	3,733	66	Cromwell	525	122	Hebron	197
11	New London	3,713	67	Guilford	514	123	Brookfield	195
12	Middletown	3,340	68	Essex	506	124	Preston	195
13	Manchester	3,233	69	Wethersfield	503	125	Easton	193
14	Danbury	3,133	70	Montville	497	126	Lisbon	188
15	Torrington	2,979	71	Salisbury	497	127	Barkhamsted	186
16	Ansonia	2,930	72	East Haven	493	128	Durham	174
17	Bristol	2,563	73	East Haddam	449	129	Woodbridge	174
18	Wallingford	2,550	74	Portland	445	130	Middlefield	173
19	Naugatuck	2,546	75	Saybrook	439	131	Brooklyn	168
20	Orange	2,508	76	North Haven	428	132	East Granby	167
21	East Hartford	2,093	77	North Canaan	418	133	Middlebury	158
22	Stonington	1,843	78	Harwinton	401	134	Ashford	151
23	Stratford	1,696	79	Haddam	392	135	Bozrah	151
24	Windham	1,672	80	Chatham	388	136	Redding	150
25	Enfield	1,646	81	Windsor Locks	386	137	North Branford	149
26	Southington	1,634	82	Bloomfield	377	138	Voluntown	143
27	Hamden	1,558	83	Sharon	370	139	Killingworth	140
28	Huntington	1,472	84	South Windsor	367	140	Canterbury	137
29	Fairfield	1,447	85	Woodbury	357	141	Columbia	137
30	Branford	1,405	86	New Hartford	344	142	Morris	132
31	Vernon	1,348	87	Wilton	344	143	Westbrook	130
32	Plainfield	1,320	88	Ellington	332	144	Colebrook	122
33	Derby	1,274	89	Newington	332	145	Eastford	122
34	Groton	1,211	90	Cheshire	330	146	Wolcott	121
35	Plymouth	1,174	91	Somers	330	147	Lyme	119
36	New Milford	1,129	92	Mansfield	327	148	Warren	117
37	Winchester	1,107	93	Chester	320	149	Goshen	112
38	West Hartford	1,056	94	Sprague	314	150	Franklin	110
39	Glastonbury	1,017	95	Woodstock	312	151	Hartland	108
40	Seymour	1,011	96	East Lyme	296	152	Weston	106
41	Killingly	989	97	Coventry	291	153	New Fairfield	104
42	Milford	960	98	Lebanon	288	154	Canaan	103
43	Windsor	948	99	Washington	285	155	Bethlehem	100
44	Putnam	883	100	Trumbull	283	156	Hampton	94
45	Stafford	861	101	Burlington	277	157	Bethany	93
46	Westport	845	102	Pomfret	275	158	Sherman	89
47	Watertown	829	103	Avon	272	159	Bridgewater	88
48	Suffield	757	104	Norfolk	270	160	Union	88
49	East Windsor	723	105	Old Saybrook	266	161	Bolton	87
50	Bethel	716	106	Willington	265	162	Scotland	82
51	Farmington	709	107	Ledyard	250	163	Salem	79
52	Griswold	693	108	Granby	247	164	Chaplin	78
53	New Canaan	684	109	Rocky Hill	243	165	Prospect	74
54	Thomaston	684	110	Madison	240	166	Marlboro	67
55	Thompson	653	111	Old Lyme	233	167	Andover	62
56	Colchester	638	112	Sterling	232	168	Clinton	31

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TABLE X

Towns of the state in order determined by number of teachers employed

(School year 1914–1915)

rank	town	no teachers employed	rank	town	no teachers employed	rank	town	no teachers employed
1	New Haven	781	57	Farmington	20	113	Brooklyn	9
2	Hartford	592	58	New Canaan	20	114	Chester	9
3	Bridgeport	423	59	Suffield	20	115	Easton	9
4	Waterbury	413	60	Guilford	19	116	Sterling	9
5	New Britain	235	61	Thomaston	19	117	Tolland	9
6	Stamford	197	62	Berlin	18	118	Durham	8
7	Meriden	183	63	Canton	18	119	Hebron	8
8	Norwich	127	64	Portland	18	120	Old Saybrook	8
9	Norwalk	126	65	Ridgefield	18	121	Preston	8
10	Greenwich	115	66	Salisbury	18	122	Roxbury	8
11	New London	103	67	Waterford	16	123	Southbury	8
12	Middletown	100	68	Wethersfield	16	124	Ashford	7
13	Manchester	98	69	Cromwell	15	125	Bosrah	7
14	Danbury	89	70	East Haddam	15	126	Canterbury	7
15	Torrington	83	71	Essex	15	127	Eastford	7
16	Ansonia	77	72	Plainville	15	128	Killingworth	7
17	Bristol	71	73	Woodstock	15	129	Lisbon	7
18	Naugatuck	70	74	Harwinton	14	130	Middlefield	7
19	Wallingford	70	75	North Canaan	14	131	Monroe	7
20	Orange	63	76	North Haven	14	132	Old Lyme	7
21	East Hartford	58	77	Saybrook	14	133	Rocky Hill	7
22	Stonington	58	78	Sharon	14	134	Brookfield	6
23	Southington	53	79	South Windsor	14	135	Columbia	6
24	Windham	52	80	Windsor Locks	14	136	East Granby	6
25	Enfield	48	81	Chatham	13	137	Goshen	6
26	Vernon	46	82	Ellington	13	138	Hartland	6
27	West Hartford	46	83	Haddam	13	139	Lyme	6
28	Stratford	45	84	Lebanon	13	140	North Branford	6
29	Branford	40	85	Ledyard	13	141	Sherman	6
30	Huntington	40	86	Mansfield	13	142	Warren	6
31	Derby	38	87	Montville	13	143	Woloott	6
32	Fairfield	36	88	Norfolk	13	144	Woodbridge	6
33	Plainfield	36	89	Somers	13	145	Beacon Falls	5
34	Groton	35	90	Woodbury	13	146	Bethlehem	5
35	Hamden	35	91	Cheshire	12	147	Canaan	5
36	Killingly	35	92	Coventry	12	148	Colebrook	5
37	Stafford	34	93	East Haven	12	149	Franklin	5
38	Glastonbury	33	94	Kent	12	150	Hampton	5
39	Winchester	33	95	Wilton	12	151	Middlebury	5
40	New Milford	32	96	Bloomfield	11	152	Morris	5
41	Plymouth	32	97	Cornwall	11	153	New Fairfield	5
42	Windsor	30	98	Granby	11	154	Redding	5
43	Seymour	29	99	Newington	11	155	Salem	5
44	Putnam	28	100	Sprague	11	156	Union	5
45	Griswold	27	101	Avon	10	157	Voluntown	5
46	Watertown	27	102	Burlington	10	158	Westbrook	5
47	Milford	26	103	East Lyme	10	159	Weston	5
48	Newtown	26	104	Madison	10	160	Bethany	4
49	Westport	26	105	New Hartford	10	161	Bolton	4
50	Litchfield	24	106	No Stonington	10	162	Bridgewater	4
51	Simsbury	23	107	Oxford	10	163	Prospect	4
52	Bethel	22	108	Pomfret	10	164	Clinton	3
53	Colchester	22	109	Trumbull	10	165	Marlborough	3
54	Thompson	22	110	Washington	10	166	Andover	2
55	Darien	20	111	Willington	10	167	Chaplin	2
56	East Windsor	20	112	Barkhamsted	9	168	Scotland	2

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TABLE XI

Towns of the state in order determined by average monthly wages of women teachers

rank	town	average monthly wages—women teachers	rank	town	average monthly wages—women teachers	rank	town	average monthly wages—women teachers
1	Bridgeport	$77.51	57	Hamden	$51.27	113	Coventry	$43.63
2	Waterbury	73.88	58	Enfield	51.25	114	Mansfield	43.63
3	Hartford	71.71	59	Washington	50.92	115	Bolton	43.00
4	New Haven	71.43	60	Vernon	50.81	116	Woodbury	42.90
5	Ansonia	71.39	61	Brooklyn	50.71	117	Stafford	42.89
6	Greenwich	70.69	62	Groton	50.70	118	East Granby	42.66
7	Meriden	70.60	63	Bethel	50.47	119	Hebron	42.50
8	Scotland	68.89	64	Voluntown	50.40	120	Pomfret	42.50
9	Torrington	68.78	65	Newington	50.35	121	Franklin	42.40
10	Danbury	68.27	66	Saybrook	50.18	122	Cornwall	42.22
11	Stamford	66.16	67	Berlin	50.00	123	Bethany	42.16
12	Windham	65.41	68	Chester	50.00	124	Marlboro	42.00
13	New Britain	64.80	69	South Windsor	49.84	125	North Haven	42.00
14	New London	63.42	70	Norfolk	49.80	126	East Haddam	41.88
15	Middletown	63.17	71	Plainville	49.14	127	Kent	41.80
16	Derby	63.12	72	Cromwell	49.08	128	Southbury	41.77
17	Norwich	61.00	73	Portland	49.05	129	Tolland	41.77
18	Naugatuck	60.82	74	Bridgewater	49.00	130	Killingworth	41.60
19	Norwalk	60.71	75	Rocky Hill	48.78	131	Morris	41.60
20	Huntington	59.96	76	Thompson	48.77	132	Warren	41.60
21	Manchester	59.65	77	Middlefield	48.66	133	Weston	41.60
22	Orange	59.29	78	Wilton	48.63	134	Ashford	41.33
23	Stratford	59.13	79	Montville	48.27	135	Durham	41.33
24	Windsor Locks	59.07	80	Burlington	48.20	136	Monroe	41.00
25	West Hartford	59.03	81	Canaan	48.00	137	North Branford	40.85
26	Wallingford	58.93	82	Willington	48.00	138	Oxford	40.44
27	Winchester	58.37	83	North Canaan	47.96	139	Granby	40.40
28	Westport	57.72	84	Wethersfield	47.95	140	Woodbridge	40.20
29	East Haven	57.18	85	Cheshire	47.50	141	East Windsor	40.06
30	Seymour	56.87	86	Ellington	47.50	142	Griswold	40.01
31	Simsbury	56.73	87	Guilford	47.23	143	Chaplin	40.00
32	Bristol	56.72	88	Colchester	47.11	144	Colebrook	40.00
33	Fairfield	56.36	89	Sterling	47.00	145	Columbia	40.00
34	Putnam	56.07	90	East Hartford	46.99	146	Hampton	40.00
35	Andover	56.00	91	Stonington	46.97	147	Lyme	40.00
36	Redding	55.20	92	Madison	46.88	148	Prospect	40.00
37	Thomaston	55.10	93	Sharon	46.81	149	Sherman	39.60
38	Watertown	54.55	94	Plymouth	46.15	150	New Fairfield	39.33
39	Southington	54.32	95	Bethlehem	45.66	151	Woodstock	39.07
40	Old Saybrook	54.30	96	Chatham	45.61	152	Canterbury	39.00
41	Farmington	54.00	97	Plainfield	45.56	153	Roxbury	38.66
42	Sprague	53.83	98	Salisbury	45.44	154	New Hartford	38.61
43	Beacon Falls	53.40	99	Avon	45.40	155	Goshen	38.28
44	Milford	52.90	100	Haddam	45.34	156	Easton	38.11
45	Trumbull	52.80	101	Bloomfield	45.27	157	Bozrah	37.42
46	Windsor	52.64	102	Glastonbury	45.25	158	Ledyard	37.25
47	Suffield	52.50	103	New Milford	45.25	159	Newtown	36.77
48	Darien	52.49	104	Middlebury	45.20	160	No Stonington	36.50
49	Essex	52.46	105	Brookfield	45.14	161	Lebanon	36.30
50	Somers	52.33	106	Clinton	45.00	162	Eastford	36.00
51	Canton	52.12	107	East Lyme	44.74	163	Salem	36.00
52	Ridgefield	51.82	108	Waterford	44.66	164	Union	35.00
53	New Canaan	51.76	109	Harwinton	44.61	165	Westbrook	35.00
54	Branford	51.71	110	Old Lyme	44.52	166	Hartland	34.85
55	Killingly	51.71	111	Lisbon	44.00	167	Barkhamsted	34.66
56	Litchfield	51.28	112	Wolcott	44.00	168	Preston	32.15

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A table showing the towns of the state arranged by the numbe of days in the school year will be found under Schools.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are of general interest

	1913	1914
Population of Connecticut 1900	1,114,756	1,114,75
Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age October 1912 and 1913	262,404	271,37
Number of pupils enrolled in the common schools	206,914	211,97
increase	9,062	5,06
percentage of increase	4.58	2.4
per cent of enrollment to population	17.29	19.0
ratio of enrollment to enumeration	78.8	78.
Average daily attendance	161,962	168,06
increase	6,227	6,09
percentage of increase	3.99	3.7
Number of schools	1,434	1,42
departments	5,282	5,43
Average number of days schools were kept	184.47	184.6
Number of schoolhouses	1,485	1,48
Value of all public school property	$21,097,289.67	$22,351,928.6
value per capita of population	$17.63	$20.0
value per capita of average attendance	$130.26	$132.9
Teachers, number men	318	33
women	5,248	5,53
supervising principals	99	9
supervisors of special subjects	181	21
total	5,846	6,16
Average monthly wages of teachers		
men	$111.49	$117.8
increase	†$13.52	$6.3
women	$59.71	$61.6
increase	$1.84	$1.9
Revenue from		
permanent funds	$160,113.00	$165,527.2
state taxes*	696,234.31	736,492.7
local taxes	5,382,051.08	5,736,494.3
other sources	794,126.13	378,798.9
total	7,032,524.52	7,017,313.2
percentage of revenue derived from		
permanent funds	2.28	2.3
state taxes	9.90	10.4
local taxes	76.53	81.7
other sources	11.29	5.4
Expenditure for		
running expenses	$5,553,414.77	$6,158,265.7
new buildings and equipment	1,099,514.36	1,843,412.1
payments on debts	409,307.51	566,916.6
total	7,062,236.64	8,568,594.4
running expenses per capita of population	$4.64	$5.5
daily cost of schooling per pupil for running expenses	.185	.19
all purposes	.236	.27
amount of permanent invested funds		$3,046,088.4

* for items of this amount see p 19

† apparent decrease due to separating supervising principals from men teachers.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

In the following pages the statistics for 1912–13 and 1913–1 are analyzed and compared as in former reports with previous returns

Financial Statement

Summary of Statistics

Receipts	1913	1914
School fund		
income distributed	$115,293.37	$116,851.55
dividends per child	44.53 cts.	43.05 cts
enumeration	$474,887.01	$493,334.89

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	1913	1914
Grants from state treasury		
average attendance	129,725.84	128,821.98
high school tuition	47,854.21	59,544.85
high school transportation	18,336.31	22,036.01
supervision	6,300.00	9,650.00
libraries and apparatus	9,670.00	10,960.00
evening schools	9,460.94	12,145.01
total	$696,234.31	$736,492.74
Town moneys		
income town deposit funds	$29,480.65	$26,123.10
local funds	15,338.98	22,552.62
town tax for school	4,405,802.32	5,124,051.16
total	$4,450,621.95	$5,172,726.88
District tax for schools	976,248.76	612,443.18
Tuition fees	102,896.00	139,926.12
Voluntary contributions	59,348.71	46,605.82
Other sources	631,881.42	192,267.00
Total for public schools	$7,032,524.52	$7,017,313.29
Received from loans	382,065.36	1,532,161.75
Expenditures		
General control	$157,894.90	$184,958.95
Instruction	4,165,221.79	4,609,426.63
Operation of school plant	695,007.88	710,946.75
Maintenance of school plant	304,337.52	354,706.48
Auxiliary agencies	173,406.23	218,765.25
Miscellaneous	57,546.45	79,461.71
Total for current expenses	$5,553,414.77	$6,158,265.77
Capital outlays	1,099,514.36	1,843,412.12
Payments of debts	409,307.51	566,916.60
Total expenditure on account of schools	$7,062,236.64	$8,568,594.49
Indebtedness on account of schools	$5,748,663.65	$7,581,435.32
Estimated value of school property	21,097,289.67	22,351,928.65
Cost of new schoolhouses completed during the year	622,218.84	1,176,949.25

RECEIPTS

The total sum received from all sources except loans by the 168 towns of the state for public schools was in 1913, $7,032,524.52; 1914, $7,017,313.29.

The principal sources of income are

(*a*) permanent investments
(*b*) taxes
(*c*) voluntary contributions

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS

Permanent investments include

(*a*) school fund
(*b*) town deposit fund
(*c*) local funds

School fund—On the 30th of September, 1914, the principal of the school fund was invested as follows—

TABLE XII

bonds and mortgages	$1,790,520.89
real estate	17,314.98
bank stock	115,212.61
cash	85,616.62
total	$2,008,665.10

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The interest on this fund was $116,851.55, which was distributed to schools under the provisions of section 2257 of the general statutes.

Of the $2.25 per scholar divided and distributed to the towns the income of the school fund supplied 43 cents.

Local funds—The principal of local funds as returned in 1907 was $282,451.03 and the income is $22,552.62. In most cases the fund is a myth embalmed in a never-to-be-paid town order.

Town deposit fund—The amount deposited with the towns in 1837 was $763,661.83; the amount now returned is $754,-972.34, and the interest for the year is given as $26,123.10.

The waste of this fund has gone so far that in most towns the alleged interest is no longer a contribution to the support of schools. When the fund exists in a town order no tax is laid to meet the interest and the school resources are increased on paper only.

The amount of all permanent invested funds is $3,046,088.47 and the income $165,527.27.

In the following table is given the income of the school fund and the apparent income of the town deposit fund and local funds since 1900.

TABLE XIII

year	school fund	*per cent	town deposit fund	local funds
1900	$121,231.52	3.9	$30,828.76	$5,053.99
1901	110,524.21	3.2	29,151.96	6,424.32
1902	106,838.22	3.0	28,086.35	5,930.70
1903	109,252.86	3.0	28,617.22	7,163.93
1904	109,579.27	2.9	28,399.28	7,221.91
1905	108,825.85	2.6	26,323.23	8,288.74
1906	109,700.43	2.5	26,989.66	7,240.42
1907	105,756.79	2.1	27,484.12	7,358.67
1908	106,372.05	2.1	26,018.41	9,814.25
1909	107,414.58	1.9	26,346.16	8,748.27
1910	111,329.63	1.8	26,937.76	7,987.38
1911	112,516.84	1.8	26,656.91	8,172.19
1912	115,293.37	1.6	26,803.59	7,198.49
1913	116,851.55	1.6	29,480.65	15,338.98
1914			26,123.10	22,552.62

* per cent which the income of school fund constitutes of the total receipts for schools.

If we subtract from the income of town deposit fund not less than $20,000 and from the income of local funds not less than $5,000, the actual income will be approximately recorded.

TAXATION

State tax—From the state treasury there was paid to the towns $2.25 for each enumerated person. The number enumer-

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ated in 1913 was 271,374, and the grant in 1913–14 amounted to $610,186.44, an increase of $20,006.06 over the year 1912–13.

There was also paid to towns for high school tuition $59,544.85, for high school transportation, $22,036.01, and for supervision, $9,650.00. The average attendance grant was $128,821.98. The school library grant was $10,960.00, and the evening school grant, $12,145.01. The sum paid from the state treasury to the towns in the year 1913–14 was $853,344.29.

The property upon which state taxes are incident and the specific income therefrom for the year are shown by the following statement from the report of the state treasurer

Military tax	$178,963.20
Mutual fire insurance companies	7,252.09
Mutual life insurance companies	429,591.34
Railroads, steam	956,896.95
Railroads, street	623,694.61
Non-resident stock	234,237.11
Savings banks	704,803.77
Miscellaneous receipts	69,188.72
Interest of school fund transferred	116,851.55
Avails of courts and forfeited bonds	92,590.65
National aid to soldiers' homes	34,136.66
Express companies	22,241.70
Telegraph and telephone companies	182,348.27
Insurance commissioner	207,924.09
Sundry taxes and receipts	858,329.98
Inheritance tax	669,674.11
Investment tax (on notes, bonds, etc.)	251,833.32
Interest on deposits in banks, etc.	83,918.64
State tax	1,101,332.03
Bonds sold	4,000,000.00
Temporary loans	690,000.00
Total	$11,515,808.79

Town tax—In the years under review the amount raised by town tax for school purposes in the one hundred sixty-eight towns of the state was—1913, $4,405,802.32—1914, $5,124,051.16. This sum was in 1913, 62.6 per cent and in 1914, 73.0 per cent of the total revenue for schools.

District tax—In addition to the foregoing town tax, in 1914, the amount raised by districts was $612,443.18. In the current year there are 135 districts. Districts were consolidated by chapter 146 of the public acts of 1909.

Comparative table—Since 1900 the amounts received from taxation, together with the per cent which each constitutes of the total receipts for school purposes, are exhibited in the following table.

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TABLE XIV

year	district tax	per cent	town tax	per cent	state tax	per cent
1900	$828,015.78	27.8	$1,489,243.42	50.1	$315,360.23	10.6
1901	930,327.98	29.7	1,631,727.67	52.2	326,576.98	10.4
1902	659,248.06	19.1	2,104,120.34	61.1	348,448.79	10.1
1903	664,075.81	19.2	2,077,105.98	60.8	363,351.53	10.5
1904	641,854.42	17.0	2,252,557.98	59.7	399,131.35	10.5
1905	741,423.00	19.5	2,288,054.30	60.2	410,983.17[A]	10.8
1906	740,506.24	17.8	2,586,966.11	62.3	479,751.40	11.5
1907	786,789.60	18.1	2,717,022.31	62.7	495,167.27	11.4
1908	834,013.67	16.5	3,209,820.58	63.8	550,980.36	10.9
1909	821,388.89	16.2	3,225,305.83	63.8	580,639.07	11.5
1910	905,863.18	16.7	3,459,146.80	63.9	587,108.87	10.8
1911	923,105.82	15.5	3,778,576.35	63.7	639,860.24	10.8
1912	1,054,285.18	17.4	3,945,996.26	65.3	671,892.27	11.1
1913	976,248.76	13.8	4,405,802.32	62.6	696,234.31	9.9
1914	612,443.18	8.7	5,124,051.16	73.0	736,492.74	10.5

[A] average attendance grant not included

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows annual gifts since 1900

TABLE XV

year	voluntary contributions	per cent of total receipts	year	voluntary contributions	per cent of total receipts
1900	$12,989.89	0.44	1908	$58,998.96	1.17
1901	6,717.62	0.21	1909	3,384.86	.07
1902	15,913.68	0.46	1910	2,395.31	.04
1903	6,255.79	0.18	1911	23,060.92	.39
1904	134,130.92	3.55	1912	8,122.85	.13
1905	40,835.94	1.08	1913	59,348.71	.84
1906	6,605.51	0.16	1914	46,605.82	.66
1907	4,825.23	0.11			
Total				$430,102.01	

TUITION FEES

The amount received by towns from tuition fees in the year 1913–14 was $139,926.12. A part of this sum was received from the state treasury and appears under expenses paid by towns to other towns for high school tuition. In several towns parents living in one district must pay tuition fees to another district in the same town, while the town contributes money to both.

MISCELLANEOUS

From miscellaneous sources were received in 1913–14, $192,-267.00.

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of receipts under the several heads, with the per cent which each bears to the total sum raised for school purposes:

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TABLE XVI

	1912–13	per cent of total revenue	1913–14	per cent of total revenue
Permanent investments—				
school fund	$115,293.37	1.64	$116,851.55	1.67
town deposit fund	29,480.65	.42	26,123.10	.37
local funds	15,338.98	.22	22,552.62	.32
Taxation—				
town tax	4,405,802.32	62.65	5,124,051.16	73.02
district tax	976,248.76	13.88	612,443.18	8.73
state tax	696,234.31	9.90	736,492.74	10.50
Voluntary contributions	59,348.71	.84	46,605.82	.66
Tuition fees	102,896.00	1.46	139,926.12	1.99
Other sources	631,881.42	8.99	192,267.00	2.74
Total	$7,032,524.52		$7,017,313.29	

EXPENDITURES

The amount expended by the towns and districts in the year 1913 was $7,062,236.64;—in 1914, $8,567,937.80.

School expenses are classed as follows:

1 Current expenses
- a Administration
- b Instruction
- c Operation of plant
- d Maintenance or running expenses
- e Auxiliary agencies

2 Capital outlays
- a New grounds and buildings
- b New equipment

3 Payments on indebtedness
- a Interest
- b Principal

ADMINISTRATION

The amounts expended under this head by the towns were:—1913, $157,894.90—1914, $184,958.95. This represents the cost of superintendence and such other official activities as are authorized or enjoined by law or local regulations.

If to the amount given above be added $65,744.23 in 1913, and $65,005.40 in 1914, (the sums paid for supervision from the state treasury), the cost of administration in the state is $223,639.13 for 1913, and $249,964.35 for 1915.

INSTRUCTION

Instruction comprises salaries of principals and teachers, text books, supplies and tuition.

The amounts used for these purposes in the years we are considering were:—1913, $4,173,228.73—which was 61.2 per cent;—in 1914, $4,616,292.14 which was 56.4 per cent of the total expenses for schools.

The average cost of schooling a child, excluding all outlay except that classed under this head, is 12 cents a day.

The total daily cost of schooling a child is 26 cents.

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OPERATION OF PLANT

The amounts included under this head are

	1913	1914
wages of janitors and engineers	$310,360.20	$345,778.34
fuel, water, light power, janitor supplies	384,647.68	365,168.41

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance comprises repairs, insurance, replacement of equipment, etc. The amount expended under this head was $304,337.52 in 1913, and $354,706.48 in 1914.

AUXILIARY AGENCIES

Under this head are included the following items:

	1913	1914
school libraries	$23,570.24	$26,606.90
promotion of health	15,698.22	21,350.07
transportation	126,130.83	163,942.77

CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Under this head are included sites, new schoolhouses, and new equipment.

For these purposes was paid:

year	new schoolhouses and sites	new equipment	total
1913	$1,047,278.99	$52,235.37	$1,099,514.36
1914	1,745,645.86	97,766.26	1,843,412.12

The number of new buildings completed in each year and the annual expenditure since 1900 is as follows:

*TABLE XVII

report	no of buildings	cost	report	no of buildings	cost
1900	15	$414,078.32	1908	39	$859,564.32
1901	9	367,447.56	1909	19	586,204.30
1902	13	283,475.00	1910	18	799,291.02
1903	14	389,911.86	1911	23	582,008.79
1904	11	490,522.89	1912	14	277,253.99
1905	29	340,554.47	1913	19	622,218.84
1906	16	453,373.90	1914	35	1,176,949.25
1907	16	607,106.20			

* This table gives the expenditure or outlay in school year and not the actual cost of the buildings when completed.

PAYMENTS ON DEBT

There was paid in the year 1913–14 the sum of $181,187.72 for interest charges.

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The payments on principal of indebtedness amounted to $385,728.88.

SUMMARY

A summary of expenditures is as follows:

TABLE XVIII

	1912–13			1913–14	
Current expenses		$5,553,414.77			$6,158,265.77
Administration	$157,894.90			$184,958.95	
Instruction	4,173,228.73			4,616,292.14	
salaries			$4,180,269.31		
text books and supplies			307,992.33		
tuition and joint schools			128,030.50		
$3,758,337.02					
288,486.42					
116,405.29					
Operation of plant	695,007.88			710,946.75	
wages of janitors and engineers			345,778.34		
fuel, water, light, power, etc.			365,168.41		
310,360.20					
384,647.68					
Maintenance of plant	304,337.52			354,706.48	
Auxiliary agencies	165,399.29			211,899.74	
school libraries			26,606.90		
promotion of health			21,350.07		
transportation			163,942.77		
23,570.24					
15,698.22					
126,130.83					
Miscellaneous expenses	57,546.45			79,461.71	
Capital outlays		1,099,514.36			1,843,412.12
New grounds and buildings	1,047,278.99			1,745,645.86	
New equipment	52,235.37			97,766.26	
		$6,652,929.13			$8,001,677.89
Payments on debts		409,307.51			566,916.60
Interest	165,140.50			181,187.72	
Principal	244,167.01			385,728.88	
		$7,062,236.64			$8,568,594.49
Total expenditure not including payments on principal of debts		6,818,069.63			8,182,865.61

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The ratio which each of these several items of expenditure bears to the total expenditure is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE XIX

	1913	1914
Administration	2.32	2.26
Instruction	61.21	56.41
Operation of plant	10.19	8.69
Maintenance of plant	4.46	4.34
Auxiliary agencies	2.43	2.59
Miscellaneous expenses	.84	.97
Capital outlays	16.13	22.53
Interest	2.42	2.21

The following items paid by the State should be added to the foregoing statement of expenses of towns in order to exhibit the expense of public education in the State.

	1912–13	1913–14
Normal schools	$104,290.22	$106,964.29
Trade schools	63,043.17	79,411.06
Supervision	65,744.23	65,005.40
Enforcement of child labor law	23,473.04	24,566.82
State board of education administrative expenses	19,323.85	20,752.94
Total	$275,874.51	$296,700.51
Expended by towns	6,818,069.63	8,182,865.61
Total	$7,093,944.14	$8,479,566.12

COMPARATIVE TABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

The following table compares the receipts and expenses for schools for 1900–1914, and gives the average cost of schooling children:

TABLE XX

year	receipts	expenses	cost for each child enumerated	cost for each child registered	cost for each child in attendance
1901	3,124,430.71	3,238,764.32	14.42	18.45	24.91
1902	3,443,944.13	3,556,442.30	14.80	18.68	25.57
1903	3,457,662.57	3,526,614.57	15.00	19.61	26.30
1904	3,773,049.68	3,795,259.71	15.51	20.25	26.79
1905	3,800,365.78	3,779,731.94	15.98	20.73	26.62
1906	4,146,407.83	4,062,902.73	16.27	20.74	27.18
1907	4,329,673.07	4,335,802.86	16.38	20.81	27.73
1908	5,027,877.50	4,968,699.95	17.55	22.35	29.42
1909	5,048,616.89	5,023,151.48	18.66	23.69	30.60
1910	5,406,581.47	5,439,263.20	19.15	24.42	31.58
1911	5,923,587.70	5,777,153.39	20.53	26.43	34.24
1912	6,040,132.03	6,122,367.30	21.30	27.53	34.98
1913	7,032,524.52	6,818,069.63	21.61	26.83	34.28
1914	7,017,313.29	8,182,865.61	22.68	29.05	36.64

INDEBTEDNESS

Towns and districts have availed themselves freely of the power of borrowing. To July 14th, 1914, the indebtedness was $7,474,869.36. This does not include considerable sums which are included in general town indebtedness.

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The sums reported under this head since 1900 are as follows:

TABLE XXI

year	indebtedness	year	indebtedness
1900	$3,110,209.73	1908	$5,776,507.56
1901	3,755,386.23	1909	6,113,390.59
1902	4,282,575.61	1910	6,155,812.32
1903	4,143,612.56	1911	7,374,148.39
1904	4,265,453.05	1912	8,813,997.97
1905	3,772,357.84	1913	5,748,663.56
1906	4,505,189.08	1914	7,474,869.36
1907	4,682,473.40		

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The estimated value of school property is $22,351,928.65.

The value of school property as returned for the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE XXII

year	estimated value	year	estimated value
1900	$10,837,695.27	1908	$16,582,824.90
1901	11,387,881.85	1909	17,418,004.82
1902	11,741,072.85	1910	18,869,430.63
1903	12,321,391.80	1911	20,774,388.62
1904	13,259,922.56	1912	20,982,007.38
1905	13,470,108.60	1913	21,097,289.67
1906	14,864,010.97	1914	22,351,928.65
1907	15,585,202.03		

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENSES

The increase in average attendance and the increase in expenditures for fifteen years are compared in the following table:

TABLE XXIII

year	per cent of increase in average attendance	per cent of increase in expenses of schools	year	per cent of increase in average attendance	per cent of increase in expenses of schools
1900	1.4	0.3	1908	3.7	14.5
1901	3.3	1.5	1909	3.8	1.9
1902	2.4	9.8	1910	1.5	8.2
1903	1.0	*0.8	1911	1.2	6.2
1904	3.4	0.7	1912	4.5	5.9
1905	4.8	*0.4	1913	3.9	11.3
1906	2.7	7.5	1914	3.7	20.0
1907	1.3	6.7			

* decrease

The increase in average attendance has been 50.63 per cent, and in expenses 156.5 per cent.

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The per cent of increase in population, 1900–1910, was 22.7 as compared with 45.8 in the years 1880–1900. The per cent of increase in average attendance, 1900–1910, was 31.9 and the per cent of increase in enumeration was 24.5.

The per cent of increase of average attendance exceeds the per cent of increase of enumeration and is evidence that the attendance laws are enforced.

ENUMERATION, REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Summary of statistics 1913-1914

	1913	1914
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age enumerated in October, 1912 and 1913	262,404	271,374
increase for the year	6,712	8,970
Number of enumerated children in schools other than public schools	37,253	39,826
increase for the year	161	2,573
Number of school children between four and sixteen years of age in no school, reported by school visitors	39,801	38,955
increase for the year	1,861	*846
Number of school children between four and sixteen years of age in no school as shown by enumeration of October	40,946	41,016
increase for the year	710	70
Average term registration of scholars	184,737	190,732
increase for the year	7,061	5,995
Registration of scholars over sixteen years of age	9,160	9,474
increase for the year	598	314
Registration of different scholars in public schools	206,914	211,975
increase for the year	9,062	5,061
Percentage of registration to enumeration	78.8	78.1
Percentage of enumerated children registered in public and private schools	93.0	92.7
Average attendance in public schools	161,962	168,060
increase for the year	6,227	6,098
Percentage of registration to average attendance	87.6	88.1
increase for the year	0	.5
Percentage of average attendance to enumeration	61.7	61.9
increase for the year	.8	.2
Number of districts in which the average attendance for the year ending July 14, was eight or less	105	89

* decrease

ENUMERATION

The following table gives the October count of persons between 4 and 16 years of age for fifteen years beginning with 1900 and the annual increase for the same years:

TABLE XXIV

year	enumeration	increase	year	enumeration	increase
1900	199,026	4,226	1908	237,701	3,584
1901	203,992	4,966	1909	242,662	4,961
1902	209,006	5,014	1910	248,595	5,933
1903	213,014	4,008	1911	255,692	7,097
1904	215,217	2,203	1912	262,404	6,712
1905	221,761	6,544	1913	271,374	8,970
1906	227,547	5,786	1914	276,349	4,975
1907	234,117	6,570			

Average annual increase, 5,475

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The following comparative table shows the annual increase in enumeration, enrollment, and attendance for the fifteen years beginning 1900:

TABLE XXV

year	increase in enumeration	increase in enrollment	increase in attendance
1900 . . .	5,083	3,903	1,613
1901 . . .	4,226	351	3,700
1902 . . .	4,966	5,966	2,792
1903 . . .	5,014	1,610*	1,175
1904 . . .	4,008	3,206	4,086
1905 . . .	2,203	5,638	5,940
1906 . . .	6,544	5,194	3,520
1907 . . .	5,786	5,204	1,825
1908 . . .	6,570	4,608	5,044
1909 . . .	3,584	3,431	5,317
1910 . . .	4,961	3,137	2,227
1911 . . .	5,933	2,702	1,829
1912 . . .	7,097	4,797	6,716
1913 . . .	6,712	9,062	6,227
1914 . . .	8,970	5,061	6,098
Total	81,657	60,650	58,109

* decrease

The following table gives enumeration, registration and attendance since 1900, with percentages:

TABLE XXVI

year	average length of school in days	enumerated	Registered winter	Registered summer	different scholars registered	per cent registered	no in both public and private schools	per cent in all schools	Attendance winter	Attendance summer	per cent of average attendance
1900	189.01	194,800	137,299	130,455	155,228	79.6	183,136	94.0	114,859	108,270	57.2
1901	189.53	199,026	139,332	134,155	155,579	78.1	184,171	92.5	116,979	113,569	57.9
1902	188.89	203,992	142,909	137,560	161,545	79.1	192,046	94.1	120,555	115,557	57.8
1903	188.83	209,006	145,214	138,183	159,935	76.5	189,483	90.6	121,722	116,740	57.0
1904	189.08	213,014	148,174	143,748	163,141	76.5	193,245	90.7	124,877	121,848	57.8
1905	188.73	215,217	153,632	147,857	168,779	78.4	199,641	92.7	130,602	127,913	60.0
1906	187.13	221,761	154,962		173,973	78.4	205,221	92.5	132,777		59.8
1907	186.01	227,547	158,502		179,177	78.7	211,257	92.8	134,602		59.1
1908	186.73	234,117	161,943		183,785	78.5	219,536	93.7	138,646		59.6
1909	184.55	237,701	167,199		187,216	78.7	221,350	93.1	144,963		60.9
1910	184.70	242,662	170,557		190,353	78.4	226,864	93.4	147,190		60.6
1911	184.88	248,595	173,866		193,055	77.6	230,138	92.5	149,019		59.9
1912	184.23	255,692	177,676		197,852	77.3	234,944	91.8	155,735		60.9
1913	184.47	262,404	184,737		206,914	78.8	244,167	93.0	161,962		61.7
1914	184.66	271,374	190,732		211,975	78.1	251,801	92.7	168,060		61.9

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LABOR AND ATTENDANCE

During the year 1913-14 the following agents of the board have enforced the labor and attendance laws

		report page
S P Willard	Colchester	..
C N Hall	New Milford	28
M D Marks	North Haven	30
Daniel T Nolan	Hartford	..
Henry J Potter	Putnam	32
R C Deming	New Haven	..
A W Buchanan	Mansfield	..

The detailed reports of agents are given below.

REPORT OF C N HALL

To Mr Charles D Hine

Secretary Connecticut state board of education.

Sir The report of my work for the year ending July 31, 1914, is as below:

ATTENDANCE

Towns visited		18	
Number of visits to schools		447	
Number of families visited		902	
Number of cases investigated			2,626
Number found to be illegally absent		556	
absent by reason of disability		135	
absent for lack of suitable clothing		2	
absent and legally employed		885	
absent for other causes: removed, etc.		1,048	
			2,626
Number of notices to parents and guardians			2,798
prosecutions			11
settled out of court		1	
sent to temporary homes		6	
placed on probation		2	
continued		1	
paid fines		1	
			11
Towns canvassed for enumeration, attendance and labor			2
average attendance			4
Certificates of perfect attendance for entire school year			1,051
Certificates of perfect attendance for terms—number issued			348
Certificates of perfect attendance for terms—towns covered			16
Certificates of perfect attendance for terms—number of individual cases			2,279

EMPLOYMENT

Towns visited			11
Number of establishments visited			189
manufacturing		122	
mercantile		44	
mechanical		19	
others		4	
			189

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Number under 16 years of age employed: boys 304, girls 384—total		688
Number having legal certificates of age	680	
no certificates of age	8	
Number under 14 years of age, employed		1
Prosecutions of employers		4
Number of special cases investigated		783
Number of letters regarding labor and certificates		7,152

CERTIFICATES

Towns visited 16. Towns applying for certificates		27
Number of applications brought over from July, 1913	173	
Number of new applications	3,101	
		3,274
Number of certificates issued	1,747	
Number of applications refused	1,409	
Number of applications carried to August, 1914	118	
		3,274
Certificates issued—applicants of native birth	1,391	
applicants of foreign birth	356	
		1,747
Certificates rejected—applicants of native birth	895	
applicants of foreign birth	514	
		1,409
Number of vacation certificates issued: included above		133
of native birth	62	
of foreign birth	71	
The reasons for refusal of certificates were:		
insufficient schooling		423
physical unfitness		5
insufficient evidence of age		429
under 14 years of age		280
over 16 years of age		5
home work		29
farm work		11
no stated employment		227
		1,409
Number of transfers issued		1,626
Number of statements of age to those over 16		169
Number of notices to attend school		25

CANVASS OF TOWNS

The towns of Norwalk and Weston were very thoroughly canvassed for enumeration, labor and attendance. In Norwalk the canvass served to arouse a strong sentiment in favor of vocational training; a sentiment which is soon to result in a decided advance in the Norwalk schools. In Weston the canvass, though made late in the year improved the attendance and aroused public interest in schools.

The work in Weston prevented the carrying out of a plan to canvass Newtown in the interest of better school conditions; and it is here recommended that such a work be undertaken in Newtown with the view to causing more efficient school conditions to be adopted there.

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ATTENDANCE

School attendance automatically improves as to regularity; owing to better understanding of the law and a general desire for education.

My experience during the year covered by this report has disclosed no case of wilful and malicious violation of the law in this particular.

The greatest factor in promoting regular attendance is the efficiency of the school itself.

But even if the school be inefficient regularity of attendance has a value, as such. For the average child is better off, even in a poor school, than he is if running loose in the streets and fields.

The continued improvement of schools, patience and humane effort on the part of teachers and principals, will do more to secure regularity of attendance than can be done by any efforts to enforce the law simply because it is the law.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment of children under the age of 16 years has decreased during the year, owing to prevailing industrial conditions. The large establishments employing many children are in constant communication with the agent regarding certificates, transfers and notices.

Practically these establishments are under constant inspection and do not violate the law in any avoidable way.

The smaller establishments, often entirely ignorant of the details of the law; should be canvassed at least once in each year.

CERTIFICATES

The requirements as to age and schooling are definite and easily enforced. The requirement as to physical fitness is less definite but no less important. It should be possible to know, in the case of each applicant, whether or not this child is physically fit for this employment.

The follow-up system, which is a logical sequence of the certificate law, involves a very great amount of work but is invaluable in results.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES N HALL

REPORT OF M D MARKS

MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary of the Connecticut state board of education

Sir The following is a report of my work as an agent of the state board of education for the year 1913–1914.

ATTENDANCE

Towns visited		20
Schools visited		130
Families visited		485
Attendance cases investigated		935
absent through disability	29	
through lack of clothing	3	
because legally at work	185	
for other causes	213	
illegally absent and sent to school	505	
		935

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Number of letters and notices sent to parents	1,217
Prosecution of parent for failure to send child to school	34
County temporary home cases investigated	30
"Follow up" cases investigated	771

EMPLOYMENT

Towns visited		17
Establishments inspected		230
manufacturing	189	
mercantile	27	
mechanical	14	
Number of children under 14 years of age employed		4
Number of children between 14 and 16 years of age employed		1,203
Number having certificates on file	1,152	
not having certificates on file	51	
Prosecutions for employing child without employment certificate		9
Number of letters written		6,303

In addition to the above work, a tabulated report is given below of the special canvass of New Haven, made during the month of July 1914, by Mr George J Merz and Robert C Deming.

Number of establishments inspected	1,706
Number having certificates on file	485
Number not having certificates on file	109
Number of children 14–16 employed	594
Number of children under 14 years of age employed	59

CERTIFICATES

Number of cases continued from last year			190
Number of new applications			3,624
			3,814
Rejections:			
did not satisfy educational test	530		
physical condition	11		
no evidence of age	507		
under 14 years of age	211		
no employment	462		
over 16 years of age	48		
Total rejections		1,769	
Cases continued to next year		228	
Number of certificates issued		1,817	
			3,814
Number of notices to attend school Chapter 36 Pub Acts 1905			55
Number of statements of age issued (children over 16 years of age)			368
Number of copies of certificates issued			2,044
Number of vacation certificates issued			63

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS D MARKS

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REPORT OF H J POTTER

To MR CHARLES D HINE

Secretary Connecticut state board of education

Sir Herewith I submit my report as agent of the State board of education for the year ending July 31, 1914

ATTENDANCE

Towns visited			23
Towns canvassed for illiteracy			2
Towns canvassed for average attendance			2
Schools visited			302
Families visited			459
Cases of absence investigated			1,397
Legally absent			
	mental or physical disability	224	
	lack of proper clothing	12	
	at work	170	
Absent for reasonable causes; removed, quarantined etc		194	
Illegally absent and sent to school		797	
			1,397
Number of letters and notices sent			2,614
Prosecutions			2
Transportation cases settled			1
County home children visited			17
Term perfect attendance certificates issued			29
Individual perfect attendance certificates issued			427
Written notices to children over 14 to attend school			3

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Applications continued from last year		33	
New applications		1,703	
			1,736
Regular certificates issued		996	
Vacation certificates issued		221	
Applications rejected did not satisfy education test	280		
no evidence of age	91		
not 14	24		
no employment	113		
over 16	1		
for physical disability	1		
		510	
Continued to next year		9	
			1,736
Sent to doctor for examination			1
Rejected by doctor			
Notices to attend school chapter 36 public acts 1905			7
Statements of age to children over 16			9
Letters sent to parents and employers			2,35

LABOR

Towns visited			1
Visits to establishments			
manufacturing		135	
commercial		73	
mechanical		12	
			22
Inspections of establishments			5
Children under 14 employed			

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Children between ages of 14 and 16 employed		
boys	169	
girls	179	
		348
Number having legal certificates on file	341	
Number not having legal certificates on file . . .	7	
		348

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J POTTER

REPORT OF R C DEMING

To MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the Connecticut state board of education

My report as agent of the state board of education from August 1st 1913 to August 1st 1914 is hereby respectfully submitted.

During the period above mentioned my work has been almost wholly devoted to investigating non-attendance at school complaints and to prosecuting these cases when occasion demanded. I have found that in many instances a personal interview with the parents of irregularly attending children has produced the desired results without instituting a prosecution. In many cases a remedy for existing conditions, rather than a punishment, is required. Much must depend on the attitude of the parent, whether it is that of defiance, hostility to local conditions, or of co-operation. If it is necessary to visit a parent more than once in the course of a school year I almost invariably prosecute.

It is noticeable that the great majority of the non-attendance cases reported are of children of either seven or eight or eleven to fourteen years of age. This is obviously because the parents are solicitous for the health of children of tender years while they err on the other side in keeping their elder children at work at home.

Altogether I have visited 160 schools and 257 families in the course of the year. There have been 383 different cases investigated. Part of the year has also been spent in locating children reported neither at school or at work, in ascertaining why they were not at school, and if employed, why the employer did not obtain the required certificate; 218 of these "follow up" cases were investigated.

A few days were spent in the canvass of the town of Sprague in ascertaining the per cent of adult illiteracy and the month of July in canvassing the city of New Haven for cases of illegal employment. Both investigations were from house to house and the results were gratifying. A few "transportation to school" cases were investigated; a few boys sent to the Connecticut Reform school.

Below is a summary of the towns and schools visited and the number of cases investigated therein.

no of towns visited	no of schools visited	no of cases investigated	no of prosecutions
51	95	289	18

Twenty notices to attend school were issued by me in the course of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT C DEMING *Agent*

REPORT OF A W BUCHANAN

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the Connecticut state board of education

Sir I submit herewith my report as an agent of the state board of education from November 1st 1913 to July 31st 1914

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ATTENDANCE

Towns visited	1
Schools visited	16
Families visited	29
Attendance cases investigated	23
Letters written and notices sent	15
Prosecutions	
Paid fine and costs	
Placed on probation	
Sent to temporary home	
Towns where the local officers did not co-operate in prosecutions for non-attendance	
Number of towns specially canvassed for illiteracy, etc	
Number of perfect attendance certificates for the school year given out	8

Term perfect attendance certificates were used in some of the Norwich Windham, Vernon, Stafford, Somers and Ellington schools in which th pupils took much interest.

Number of investigations of conditions where children from County temporary homes have been placed in families	1

SPECIAL CASES

Number of children		9
Found—working—no certificates on file, illegally	25	
working—certificates on file, claimed had notified legally	21	
had moved out of State	9	
had moved or lived in other towns of State and returned to your office	5	
in school	6	
at home waiting for employment	23	
at home	2	
working on parent's certificates only	2	
working on parent's certificates, claimed has asked for certificate	2	
had worked 3 days, did not keep on, on parent's certificate	1	
unable to find at all	2	
		9

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Found—claimed had notified, did not have copy of letters	2	
did not know the employee had left	3	
did not promise employment to them	2	
did not have employment for them	2	
moved out of state	1	
had former certificate—did not know he should notify	1	
dead	1	
		1

Of those working where no certificates were on file the employers generall knew that the child had worked elsewhere and thought it legal to hire hi or sometimes the child showed the parent's certificate and they thoug that was enough. I have put out about 300 copies of the laws on employmer of children. Most of the violations are from ignorance of the law and n willful.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

Number of towns represented	2
Number of applicants	58
Number of certificates issued	33
Number of vacation certificates issued	10

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Number refused for want of more schooling	64	
for want of evidence of age	15	
for want of employment	21	
over 16 years of age	8	
for being under 14 years of age	14	
for physical condition	3	
		135
Number of letters written on employment certificate cases		623
Notices to attend school		94

LABOR

Towns visited		11
Establishments inspected		226
manufacturing	124	
mercantile	73	
mechanical	21	
other occupations	8	
		226
Number employed between 14 to 16 years of age		617
Boys	280	
Girls	337	
Number having employment certificates properly filed		588
Number not having employment certificates on file		29
Number under 14 years of age (all employed outside of school hours)		6

Respectfully submitted,

A W BUCHANAN

ATTENDANCE

From the tables printed in annual reports the following summary is compiled:

TABLE XXVII

SUMMARY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

number of cases of absence investigated	number of families visited	number of visits to schools	number of letters and notices to parents	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			number absent illegally	number at work illegally	number sent to school	no notices to attend school	PROSECUTIONS		number of truants	number sent to Conn school for boys	number sent to industrial school for girls	number sent to temporary homes	towns canvassed	employing truant officers	grade fixed	probation
				disability	lack of clothing	at work legally					parents	employers								
3,937	2,502	1,325	6,770	431	130	714	2,500	190	2,410	...	125	15	89	12	3	14	..	..	..	..
3,052	2,265	1,496	7,781	415	119	974	2,363	91	2,355	...	122	7	92	22	3	27	..	..	..	..
3,237	2,052	1,592	5,926	400	75	479	2,327	164	2,337	...	71	7	100	13	5	8	..	..	..	..
2,941	1,782	1,342	7,639	345	61	160	2,256	71	2,235	...	62	3	28	13	2	10	..	..	..	..
2,645	1,485	1,883	7,180	355	93	685	2,299	280	2,141	...	89	1	46	7	2	4	..	..	..	..
5,042	2,644	3,290	10,597	1,375	131	446	3,025	227	2,954	...	68	4	42	11	3	5	..	..	..	..
5,109	3,726	3,290	13,621	1,013	241	510	3,381	375	3,248	148	88	12	83	4	4	3	..	..	..	..
4,971	1,782	2,428	12,556	549	66	237	3,604	46	3,625	175	80	7	78	4	..	7	..	..	..	..
6,903	2,050	2,417	12,753	1,364	91	385	3,735	187	3,622	225	93	8	68	6	1	6	14	18	46	..
5,211	2,069	2,977	15,337	1,655	127	1,843	4,368	508	3,663	45	73	5	68	6	4	1	24	20	47	..
8,983	2,141	2,820	16,519	1,617	86	1,597	4,391	416	4,653	540	84	3	71	3	2	10	17	24	46	..
8,023	2,048	2,145	16,242	1,188	66	850	4,052	414	4,051	537	67	7	...	7	2	23	36	29	46	1
5,773	1,319	1,121	26,203	694	25	869	3,296	293	3,351	424	42	3	...	3	1	1	..	10	23	2
5,029	1,938	1,016	10,278	317	29	941	3,212	173	3,248	39	42	..	...	9	3	7	34	19	34	4
7,535	3,658	1,522	8,333	568	67	1,328	3,740	598	2,900	32	87	11	...	8	1	15	14	32	25	..

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INVESTIGATION

For the two years covered by this report the number of case investigated by the agents has been as follows

1913	5039
1914	7635

The investigation includes the procedure by which attend ance and age are decided.

In addition to the attendance cases investigated by the agent of the state board of education as reported above the supervisin agents have investigated cases of attendance as follows durin the year 1913–14.

Cases investigated	1,526
Sent to office	216
Notices to attend school	1,209

The report of cases handled directly by the office of the stat board of education is as follows

Number cases received		1,44
attendance	1,375	
transportation	23	
miscellaneous	43	
Action		
wrote parent		94
sent agent		47
wrote school officer		9
Results		
improved		1,11
prosecuted		2
absent with legal excuse		9
warning from agent		11

TABLE XXVIII

ATTENDANCE, 1913–1914

Agent	number cases of absence investigated	number families visited	number of letters and notices to parents	number of visits to schools	Recognized excuses: home instruction	Recognized excuses: number cases of disability	Recognized excuses: number cases of lack of clothing	Recognized excuses: number at work legally	number absent illegally
A W Buchanan	236	294	159	164	..	9	13	..	214
C N Hall	2,626	902	2,798	447	..	135	2	885	556
M D Marks	935	485	1,217	130	..	29	3	185	505
G J Mers	207	665	225	109	..	5	..	54	136
D T Nolan	555	555	20	178	..	34	11	..	499
H J Potter	1,397	459	2,614	302	..	224	12	170	797
S P Willard	177	91	363	91	..	8	..	24	124
Office	1,502	207	937	101	14	124	26	10	909
Total	7,635	3,658	8,333	1,522	14	568	67	1,328	3,740

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TABLE XXVIII

ATTENDANCE, 1913–1914 (*concluded*)

Agent	number sent to school	number of notices to attend school	PROSECUTIONS: parents	PROSECUTIONS: employers	number sent to Connecticut school for boys	number sent to industrial school for girls	number sent to temporary homes	towns canvassed	employing truant officers	grade fixed	probation	transportation cases
A W Buchanan	214	3	2	3	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	..
C N Hall	558	..	11	4	..	..	6	6	8	9	3	..
M D Marks	505	..	34	..	3	..	..	1	9	3	..	..
G J Mers	129	2	10	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
D T Nolan	499	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	3	7	..	..
H J Potter	797	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	1
S P Willard	134	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Office	64	22	26	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	1,136	43
Total	2,900	32	87	11	8	1	15	14	32	25	1,139	47

LABOR

The following tables, summarize the important features of the enforcement of the child labor law.

TABLE XXIX

AGENT	ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED: manufacturing	mercantile	mechanical	other occupations	total	NUMBER EMPLOYED: under 14	14–16 years: having certificate	14–16 years: no certificate	illegal employment	number special cases investigated
Buchanan	124	73	21	8	226	6	588	29	35	110
Hall	109	42	19	4	174	1	680	8	8	783
Marks	189	27	14	..	230	4	1,152	51	55	771
Mers	64	33	3	..	100	2	300	16	42	169
Nolan	125	3	1	1	130	..	763	16	19	158
Potter	49	7	2	..	58	..	341	7	7	261
Willard	18	1	..	..	19	..	25	7	7	..
Total	678	186	60	13	937	13	3,849	134	173	2,252

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TABLE XXX

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

SUMMARY FOR THREE YEARS

YEAR	new applications	continued from previous year	total	certificates issued	CERTIFICATES REJECTED							town clerk's certificate endorsed	cases continued to next year	notices to attend school	statements of age	vacation certificates	copies of certificates issued
					did not satisfy educational test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14 years of age	no employment	other causes	total						
1911–12	17,715	....	17,715	11,978	2,588	9	1,589	495	502	327	5,510	3	224	1,021	274	*	*
1912–13	13,297	224	13,521	8,306	2,294	22	1,244	491	545	19	4,615	..	598	754	647	*	*
1913–14	12,451	600	13,051	6,965	1,910	30	1,547	598	1,159	214	5,458	..	628	559	846	658	6,312

* not reported

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1912-13

TOWNS	APPLICATIONS	NUMBER CERTIFICATES REJECTED									no of certificates issued	no of notices to attend school	no of statements of age to applicants over 16
	no received	did not satisfy education test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	cases continued	over 16	house work	farm work			
Andover	1										1		
Ansonia	254	52		22	4	12	18	1			145	5	7
Ashford	1										1		
Avon	2										2		
Barkhamsted													
Beacon Falls	15			4	1						10		
Berlin	8				1		1				6		
Bethany													
Bethel	13										13		
Bethlehem													
Bloomfield	7										7		
Bolton	1										1		
Bozrah	6	1				1					4		
Branford	32	3		2		1					26	2	
Bridgeport	70 2,011	408	4	176	215	68	148				1062	184	98
Bridgewater													
Bristol	2 223	79	2	26	5	5	8				100	8	4
Brookfield	1										1		
Brooklyn	7					1					6		
Burlington	1										1		
Canaan													
Canterbury													
Canton	1										1		
Chaplin	3	1		9							2		
Chatham	24										24		
Cheshire	7	1					2				4		
Chester	16										16		1
Clinton	1										1		
Colchester	2										2		
Colebrook	1										1		
Columbia	2	1									1		
Cornwall													
Coventry	8	2		1							5		
Cromwell	11	3		3							5	1	1
Danbury	5 189	4		3	4	1	3				179	5	
Darien	12	1			2	1					8	2	
Derby	176	34		34	7	13	5				83	2	6
Durham	1										1		
Eastford													
East Granby													
East Haddam	15	2		1							12	2	
East Hartford	102	12		10	1	5	1		1		72	7	8
East Haven	15			4		1					10		2
East Lyme	7	1									6		
Easton													
East Windsor	42	14		1		1					26	6	
Ellington	26			5							21	1	
Enfield	175	95		17	2	6	6				49	14	3
Essex	17	2									15		
Fairfield	3 73	25		14	3		2				32	8	4
Farmington	31	3		1					1		26	3	
Franklin													
Glastonbury	1 42	2		3		4			1	1	32	2	1
Goshen													
Granby	3										3		
Greenwich	73										73		
Griswold	51	15		4		2					30	2	
Groton	12	1		1	1						9		
Guilford	12										12		
Haddam	6										6		
Hamden	98	14		27	3	7	4				43	7	5

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1912-13—continued.

TOWNS	APPLICATIONS NUMBER	CERTIFICATES REJECTED									CERTIFICATES ISSUED		
	no received	did not satisfy education test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	cases continued over 16	house work	farm work	no of certificates issued	no of notices to attend school	no of statements of age
Hampton												
Hartford	62	1,283	183	1	219	21	91	50	3	777	127	10
Hartland												
Harwinton	1	8								9		
Hebron												
Huntington		115	11		15	3	8	6		72	1	
Kent		1								1		
Killingly		86	22		1		3	1		59	11	
Killingworth		1								1		
Lebanon		5								5		
Ledyard		1	1								1	
Lisbon	1	2	1					1		2		
Litchfield		5								4		
Lyme												
Madison		1								1		
Manchester	4	184	9		3					176	5	
Mansfield		15	1							14		
Marlboro												
Meriden		451	58		37	16	17	22		301	12	
Middlebury		2	1							1	1	
Middlefield		2								2		
Middletown		205	66	2	15	3	4	1		114	14	
Milford	1	13	6		3		1			4		
Monroe		2								2		
Montville		15	2							13	1	
Morris		1					1					
Naugatuck	5	142	31	1	12	1	6	3		93	6	
New Britain	11	594	127			23		128		327	9	
New Canaan	2	3								5		
New Fairfield												
New Hartford	2	16	3		1					14	1	
New Haven		2,463	360	2	362	94	139	92	6	1,408	107	1
Newington	1	5			2					4		
New London		153	23		11	4	3	16		96	8	
New Milford		8					1			7		
Newtown	1	8					3			6		
Norfolk		7					1			6		
North Branford		1								1		
North Canaan												
North Haven		19	2		1		3	1		12		
North Stonington												
Norwalk	9	312	35	2	19	17	14	4		230	9	
Norwich	2	285	45		17	1	6	4		214	23	
Old Lyme		1								1		
Old Saybrook												
Orange		95	6		14		3	2	1	69		
Oxford		3	1							2	1	
Plainfield		102	39		5		1	1		56	17	
Plainville		4								4		
Plymouth		57	3					7		47	1	
Pomfret		1								1		
Portland		29	3		1					25		
Preston		7	1							6	1	
Prospect												
Putnam	1	80	32		4	1	4			49	11	
Redding												
Ridgefield		1								1		
Rocky Hill		4			1					3		
Roxbury												
Salem												
Salisbury												

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1912-13—*concluded*.

TOWNS	APPLICATIONS NUMBER	CERTIFICATES REJECTED									no of certificates issued	no of notices to attend school	no of statements of age to applicants over 16
	no received	did not satisfy education test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	cases continued	over 16	house work	farm work			
Saybrook	17	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	17	...	...
Scotland	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Seymour	83	9	...	8	4	5	2	..	..	..	55	8	2
Sharon	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	...
Sherman	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Simsbury	10	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	10	...	...
Somers	6	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	6	...	...
Southbury	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	...	...
Southington	1 65	26	1	7	4	1	...	..	..	..	27	5	...
South Windsor	6	2	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	4	2	1
Sprague	2 43	9	...	.....	...	1	...	..	..	..	35	3	...
Stafford	50	14	...	3	3	2	5	..	..	..	23	6	3
Stamford	17 416	87	1	25	23	32	9	..	..	..	256	16	7
Sterling	8	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	8	...	...
Stonington	140	31	...	2	...	3	5	1	..	..	98	5	1
Stratford	1 97	22	1	8	2	6	3	..	..	..	56	7	...
Suffield	5	.....	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	4	...	...
Thomaston	30	2	...	3	1	...	...	..	..	..	24	...	...
Thompson	69	17	...	2	1	...	2	..	..	..	47	4	...
Tolland	3	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	...	...
Torrington	9 259	23	...	12	8	7	2	..	..	..	216	17	1
Trumbull	3	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	...	...
Union	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Vernon	2 136	13	1	6	...	14	9	..	..	..	95	5	3
Voluntown	7	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	7	...	...
Wallingford	191	35	...	15	7	10	15	..	..	..	109	...	4
Warren	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Washington	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Waterbury	4 601	92	2	26	5	13	6	..	..	..	461	50	81
Waterford	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	4	...	...
Watertown	19	2	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	17	2	1
Westbrook	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	...	...
West Hartford	25	.....	...	6	...	1	...	..	..	..	18	...	1
Weston	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Westport	1 37	7	1	4	...	1	1	..	..	..	24	2	...
Wethersfield	16	1	...	2	...	2	...	..	2	..	9	1	1
Willington	13	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	13	...	...
Wilton	5	.....	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	3	...	...
Winchester	1 78	1	...	2	...	2	...	..	..	..	74	2	...
Windham	2 130	27	1	3	...	3	2	..	..	..	96	14	5
Windsor	26	2	...	3	...	3	..	1	..	..	17	2	3
Windsor Locks	37	21	....	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	13	9	2
Wolcott	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Woodbridge	5	3	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	1	...
Woodbury	7	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	7	...	...
Woodstock	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...	...
Total 224	13,296	2,294	22	1,244	491	545	598	9	7	3	8,307	754	647
Coventry, R. I.	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	...	...
Total 224	13,297	2,294	22	1,244	491	545	598	9	7	3	8,308	754	647

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1913–1914

TOWNS	no cases continued from last year	APPLICATIONS REJECTED										no cases continued to next year	no certificates issued	notices to attend school	
		no new applications	total	did not satisfy educational test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	over 16	house work	farm work parent did not appear				
Andover	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	...	...	
Ansonia	18	197	215	48	..	31	2	45	1	..	. .	127	17	71	6
Ashford	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	1	...
Avon	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	1	...	..	. .	1	...	....	...
Barkhamsted	...	3	3	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	3	...
Beacon Falls	...	6	6	1	..	2	...	2	...	..	. .	5	...	1	...
Berlin	...	18	18	2	..	1	1	....	1	..	. .	5	2	11	2
Bethany	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Bethel	3	16	19	....	..	3	1	....	...	..	. .	4	...	15	...
Bethlehem	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Bloomfield	...	2	2	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	. .	1	..	1	...
Bolton	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	1	...
Bozrah	...	8	8	1	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	1	...	7	1
Branford	...	16	16	2	..	1	...	1	2	..	. .	6	...	10	1
Bridgeport	148	1,836	1,984	331	1	329	144	143	...	21	2 .	971	89	924	21
Bridgewater	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Bristol	8	178	186	67	..	11	3	13	...	..	. .	94	4	88	23
Brookfield	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Brooklyn	...	22	22	3	..	....	...	1	...	..	. .	4	...	18	1
Burlington	...	4	4	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	4	...
Canaan	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Canterbury	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	1	...
Canton	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Chaplin	...	2	2	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	3	...
Chatham	1	11	12	1	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	1	...	11	2
Cheshire	2	6	8	....	..	5	...	1	...	..	. .	6	...	2	...
Chester	...	8	8	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	8	1
Clinton	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Colchester	...	3	3	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	3	...
Colebrook	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Columbia	...	4	4	2	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	2	...	1	3
Cornwall	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Coventry	...	3	3	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	. .	1	...	2	...
Cromwell	...	13	13	4	..	....	...	2	...	..	. .	6	...	7	1
Danbury	..	144	144	3	..	9	4	....	...	..	2 .	18	..	126	...
Darien	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	1	...
Derby	5	153	158	36	..	22	7	26	1	..	. .	92	8	58	4
Durham	...	6	6	3	..	....	...	1	...	..	. .	4	...	2	...
Eastford	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
East Granby	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
East Haddam	...	18	18	2	..	....	...	2	...	..	. .	4	...	14	...
East Hartford	1	120	121	22	2	21	3	11	7	..	. .	66	2	53	16
East Haven	...	12	12	3	..	2	...	1	...	..	. .	6	...	6	2
East Lyme	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Easton	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
East Windsor	...	34	34	13	..	....	...	4	...	..	. .	17	1	16	5
Ellington	...	9	9	1	..	....	...	....	1	..	. .	2	...	7	1
Enfield	6	191	197	103	..	10	2	17	...	..	. .	132	5	60	34
Essex	...	2	2	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	2	...
Fairfield	2	50	52	12	..	5	...	....	...	2	1 .	20	6	26	4
Farmington	...	3	3	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	. .	1	...	2	...
Franklin	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Glastonbury	1	77	78	19	2	9	2	8	1	..	. .	40	5	32	22
Goshen	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Granby	...	...	...	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	....	...
Greenwich	...	53	53	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	. .	1	...	52	...
Griswold	...	81	81	6	..	2	3	2	...	..	. .	13	...	68	1
Groton	...	9	9	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	1	8	...
Guilford	...	4	4	1	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	.	...	3	...
Haddam	...	2	2	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	. .	....	...	2	...
Hamden	4	78	82	19	..	9	3	14	1	..	. .	46	4	32	8

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1913–1914 (*continued*)

TOWNS	no cases continued from last year	no new applications	total	APPLICATIONS REJECTED: did not satisfy educational test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	over 16	house work	farm work	parent did not appear	total	no cases continued to next year	no certificates issued	notices to attend school	statements of age
Hampton																	
Hartford	50	1,383	1,433	174	1	352	38	95	76	..	.	6	742	54	637	163	76
Hartland	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Harwinton	...	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	6	...	...
Hebron	...	2	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	1	1	...
Huntington	6	86	92	17	..	9	1	14	...	..	.	.	41	6	45	3	5
Kent	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Killingly	1	71	72	10	..	1	1	3	...	..	.	.	15	...	57	2	...
Killingworth	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	3	3	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	1	1	...	1
Ledyard	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	2	...	...
Lisbon	...	16	16	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	.	.	3	...	13	...	...
Litchfield	1	5	6	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	5	...	...
Lyme	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Madison	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	2	...	...
Mansfield	...	11	11	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	10	...	...
Marlborough	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	1	182	183	7	..	11	2	6	..	..	.	.	26	1	156	2	1
Meriden	22	357	379	50	..	42	10	48	...	..	.	.	150	28	201	...	17
Middlebury	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Middlefield	...	2	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	2	...	...	...	...
Middletown	1	191	192	68	1	6	6	10	1	..	.	.	92	3	97	22	10
Milford	...	17	17	2	..	4	1	1	...	..	1	.	9	...	8	...	1
Monroe	...	2	2	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	1	...	...
Montville	...	20	20	5	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	5	1	14	3	...
Morris	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Naugatuck	3	139	142	33	..	11	2	31	...	..	.	.	77	...	65	9	3
New Britain	128	588	716	66	3	68	10	132	12	..	.	.	291	128	297	2	73
New Canaan	...	3	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	2	...	...
New Fairfield	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
New Hartford	...	10	10	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	9	...	...
New Haven	92	2122	2214	249	10	307	179	245	35	..	.	.	1025	136	1053	19	276
Newington	...	5	5	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	2	1	2	...	...
New London	16	141	157	30	1	32	...	9	3	..	.	.	75	9	73	4	6
New Milford	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	.	.	1	...	4	...	...
Newtown	...	6	6	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	5	...	...
Norfolk	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	2	...	...
North Branford	...	2	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	..	.	.	2	...	...	2	...
North Canaan	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	2	...	...
North Haven	1	21	22	1	..	1	..	3	...	..	.	.	5	...	17	1	1
North Stonington	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	3	...	...
Norwalk	4	448	452	21	3	11	82	48	2	3	3	.	173	4	275	...	4
Norwich	4	355	359	48	1	9	8	16	4	..	.	.	86	6	267	55	9
Old Lyme	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Old Saybrook	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	2	84	86	5	..	11	2	9	4	..	.	.	31	1	54	...	8
Oxford	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Plainfield	1	174	175	31	..	4	...	5	...	..	.	.	40	1	134	8	5
Plainville	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	7	42	49	1	..	2	...	4	1	..	.	.	8	10	31	...	1
Pomfret	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	...	31	31	3	..	...	2	2	...	..	.	.	7	4	20	1	1
Preston	...	6	6	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	2	...	4	1	...
Prospect	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam	...	114	114	24	..	2	1	2	...	..	.	.	29	1	84	4	...
Redding	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgefield	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	2	...	...
Rocky Hill	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	1	2	...	...
Roxbury	...	2	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	.	1	...	1	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Salisbury	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE XXXI

Employment certificates by towns 1913–1914 (*concluded*)

TOWNS	no cases continued from last year	no new applications	total	APPLICATIONS REJECTED: did not satisfy educational test	physical condition	no evidence of age	under 14	no employment	over 16	house work	farm work	parent did not appear	total	no cases continued to next year	no certificates issued	notice to attend school	statements of age
Saybrook	...	9	9	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	9	...	.
Scotland	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Seymour	2	45	47	4	..	8	...	3	...	..	.	.	15	2	30	1	.
Sharon	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Sherman	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Simsbury	...	4	4	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	4	...	.
Somers	...	7	7	....	..	....	1	....	...	..	.	.	1	1	5	...	.
Southbury	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	1	...	.
Southington	...	76	76	29	..	2	1	20	...	..	.	.	52	...	24	4	.
South Windsor	...	4	4	1	..	....	...	1	1	..	.	.	3	...	1	1	.
Sprague	...	56	56	3	2	1	...	1	...	..	.	.	7	...	49	2	.
Stafford	5	67	72	16	..	3	1	8	1	..	.	.	29	6	37	12	.
Stamford	9	351	360	30	..	47	43	27	3	2	1	.	153	15	192	...	.
Sterling	...	7	7	1	..	1	...	....	...	..	.	.	2	...	5	...	.
Stonington	5	136	141	33	..	4	3	4	1	..	.	.	45	1	95	1	.
Stratford	3	81	84	21	..	10	3	6	...	1	1	.	42	4	38	...	.
Suffield	...	5	5	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	5	...	.
Thomaston	...	28	28	1	..	....	...	1	...	..	.	.	2	4	22	...	.
Thompson	2	96	98	23	..	5	1	5	...	..	.	.	34	...	64	2	.
Tolland	...	1	1	1	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	1	...	...	1	.
Torrington	2	146	148	6	..	10	1	7	2	..	.	.	26	9	113	...	.
Trumbull	...	6	6	1	1	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	3	...	4	...	.
Union	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Vernon	9	102	111	5	..	7	1	5	...	..	.	.	18	1	92	4	.
Voluntown	...	11	11	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	11	...	.
Wallingford	15	138	153	30	...	22	4	36	...	..	.	.	92	14	47	3	.
Warren	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Washington	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
Waterbury	6	597	603	100	1	41	12	40	1	..	.	.	195	6	402	35	.
Waterford	...	5	5	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	.	.	1	1	3	...	.
Watertown	...	23	23	2	..	....	...	1	1	..	.	.	4	...	19	2	.
Westbrook	...	.....	.....	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	...	...	.
West Hartford	...	21	21	3	..	3	...	4	...	..	.	.	10	1	10	3	.
Weston	...	1	1	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	.	.	1	...	...	...	.
Westport	1	30	31	....	..	3	...	2	...	..	.	.	5	...	26	...	.
Wethersfield	...	14	14	2	..	4	...	....	2	..	.	.	8	...	6	2	.
Willington	...	12	12	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	1	11	...	.
Wilton	...	3	3	....	..	1	...	....	...	..	.	.	1	...	2	...	.
Winchester	...	81	81	4	..	1	...	....	...	..	.	.	5	16	60	...	.
Windham	2	153	155	18	..	6	5	4	2	..	.	.	35	6	114	16	.
Windsor	...	14	14	3	..	....	...	....	1	..	.	.	4	...	10	3	.
Windsor Locks	...	33	33	14	..	....	...	2	...	..	.	.	16	...	17	6	.
Wolcott	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	1	...	.
Woodbridge	...	1	1	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	1	...	.
Woodbury	...	5	5	....	..	....	...	....	...	..	.	.	....	...	5	...	.
Woodstock	...	4	4	....	..	....	...	1	...	..	.	.	1	...	3	...	.
Total . .	600	12,451	13,051	1910	30	1,547	598	1,159	168	29	11	6	5,458	628	6,965	559	.

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PROSECUTIONS

TABLE XXXII

The following gives number of prosecutions in each year since 1900.

year	parents' failure to cause child to attend	neglect	truancy	incorrigible	illegal employment	other causes	total
1900–1	75	17	30	..	7	..	129
1901–2	41	9	21	..	7	..	78
1902–3	41	2	19	..	3	..	65
1903–4	70	4	13	2	1	..	90
1904–5	48	2	17	1	4	..	72
1905–6	70	8	10	..	12	..	100
1906–7	60	9	11	..	7	..	87
1907–8	67	2	24	..	8	..	101
1908–9	65	..	8	..	5	..	78
1909–10	75	4	5	..	37	1	122
1910–11	57	10	..	..	7	..	74
1911–12	55	..	1	..	26	1	83
1912–13	29	7	6	..	4	9	55
1913–14	86	4	1	1	29	1	123

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TABLE XXXIII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nationality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Ansonia.....	boy	14	American	parent	failure to send child to school	fair
	girl	10	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Ashford.....	boy			"	failure to send child to school	
Bloomfield.....	"	10	Russian	uncle	failure to send child to school	very poor
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	" "
Bridgeport.....	"	4	American	parent	neglect	poor
	girl	6	"	"	"	"
	boy	7	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	9	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Brookfield.....	"	13		"	irregular attendance	
	girl	15		"	" "	
	boy	6		"	" "	
Burlington.....	girl	13	Russian	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Canterbury.....	boy	8		"	failure to send child to school	
Canton.....	girl	13		"	failure to send child to school	
Colebrook.....	"			"	failure to send child to school	
	"			"	failure to send child to school	
Columbia.....	boy	15	American	employer	illegal employment	fair
	"	14	"	"	" "	"
Darien.....	girl	13	Italian	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
Derby.....	"	15	American	employer	illegal employment	
	"	14	"	"	" "	
	"	14	"	"	" "	
	"	11	Polish	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	boy	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
East Granby.....	"	11		"	failure to send child to school	
East Hartford...	girl	14	Italian	employer	illegal employment	fair
	"	14	"	"	" "	"
	"	15	American	"	" "	"
East Haven.....	boy	10	Italian	parent	failure to send child to school	fair
	"	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Enfield.....	girl	13	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Fairfield.....	boy	13	Italian	employer	illegal employment	
Glastonbury.....	girl	13	Russian	parent	failure to send child to school	very poor
	"	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	" "
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	" "
	"	9	"	"	failure to send child to school	

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THE YEAR 1913–14

court	results	town
city	found guilty judgment suspended	Ansonia
"	discharged, produced doctor's certificate	
justice of peace	committed to reform school	Ashford
town justice	fined $1.00 and cost	Bloomfield
" "	" " " "	
probate	committed to temporary home	Bridgeport
"	" " "	
"	" " "	
"	" " "	
"	" " "	
"	" " "	
"	continued on probation	
justice of peace	fined $1.00 and $3.35 costs	Brookfield
" "	" " " " "	
" "	" " " " "	
town justice	" $5.00 " costs amounting to $13.40	Burlington
justice of peace	fined $1.00 and costs $8.25—paid. judgment suspended on 4 counts	Canterbury
" "	fined $3.00 and costs $2.81	Canton
judge	fined $1.00—$13.29 costs on one count	Colebrook
"	" $2.00 and judgment suspended	
justice of peace	plead guilty; fined $3.00 and costs	Columbia
" "		
town justice	fined $1.00 and costs $14.00 suspended	Darien
city	plead guilty; judgment suspended	Derby
"	" " " "	
"	" " " "	
"	judgment suspended	
"	" "	
justice of peace	fined $5.00 on each of 3 counts. paid $18.11 costs judgment suspended	East Granby
justice	found guilty; fined in all 3 cases $1.00 and costs total $10.35—settled	East Hartford
"		
"		
"	fine and costs $7.41	East Haven
"	" " " "	
town	" $3.00 and costs	Enfield
justice	fined $25 costs $14.69	Fairfield
town justice	fined $1.00 and costs $9.00	Glastonbury
" "		
" "		
" "		

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TABLE XXXIII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nationality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Groton.....	boy	14	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	girl	13	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	comfortable
Hamden.....	"	12	American	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	14	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	15	"	"	failure to send child to school	fair
	girl	14	Hungarian	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	7	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	13	American	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	14	"	employer	illegal employment	
	"	14	"	"	" "	
	"	15	"	"	" "	
Hartford.....	"	14	"	"	failure to send termination notice	fair
	girl	15	German	"	illegal employment	
	"	15	Irish	"	" "	
Huntington.....	boy	9	Polish	parent	failure to send child to school	comfortable
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
Middletown.....	girl	15	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	boy			employer	illegal employment	
	"			"	" "	
New Britain.....	"	14	Polish	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
New Fairfield....	"	13		"	failure to send child to school	
	"	13		"	failure to send child to school	
New Haven.....	"	15	German	employer	illegal employment	
	"	10	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	girl	15	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	fair
	boy	14	American	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	15	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	fair
	girl	14	"	employer	illegal employment	
	"	14	"	"	" "	
	"	15	Italian	"	" "	
	"	14	Polish	"	" "	
New London.....	boy	15	American	employer	illegal employment	
	"	15	"	"	" "	
New Milford.....	"	10	"	guardian	failure to send child to school	poor

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THE YEAR 1913–14—*continued*

court	results	town
borough	committed to Conn school for boys	Groton
"	fined $5.00 and costs $20.85	
town	discharged—produced doctor's certificate	Hamden
"	fined $1.00 and costs $5.24	
"	fined $1.00 and costs $20.66	
"	case continued	
"	fined $1.00 and costs $6.84	
"	" " " " 7.34	
"	" " " " 5.24, case continued	
"	found guilty; judgment suspended	
"	" " " "	
"	" " " "	
city	case nolled	Hartford
"	guilty—judgment suspended	
"	" " "	
borough	case dismissed; produced doctor's certificate	Huntington
"	fined $2.00 and costs; judgment suspended	
city	judgment suspended	Middletown
"	" " "	
"	" " "	
"	committed to Conn school for boys	New Britain
grand juror	fined $6.00 and costs $14.81	New Fairfield
justice of peace	" 2.00 " " 10.21—sent to jail for failure to pay	
city	fined $5.00 and costs	New Haven
"	placed on probation	
"	case continued	
"	" " later boy committed to Conn school for boys	
"	case continued boy on probation	
"	" " " " "	
"	fined $25 and costs; appealed: fined $10 and costs $36.56 in Common Pleas Court	
"	fined $25 and costs; appealed: fined $10 and costs $36.56 in Common Pleas Court	
"	found guilty; judgment suspended	
"	" " " "	
"	" " " "	New London
"	" " " "	
justice	settled out of court	New Milford

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TABLE XXXIII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nationality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
North Branford..	boy	10	Russian	parent	failure to send child to school	well-to-do
	"	14		"	failure to send child to school	
	"	12		"	failure to send child to school	
	girl	10		"	failure to send child to school	
	"	7		"	failure to send child to school	
Norwalk.....	"	13	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	well-to-do
	"	13	"	employer	illegal employment (under 14)	"
Norwich.....	"	15	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	15	French	"	failure to send child to school	"
	"	14	American	employer	illegal employment	fair
Sharon.....	boy	9		parent	failure to send child to school	
	girl	10		"	failure to send child to school	
Somers.....	boy	9		"	failure to send child to school	
South Windsor...	girl	14	Russian	"	failure to send child to school	
	boy	11	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	"	12	American	"	failure to send child to school	
Stafford.....	"	14	"	"	neglect	poor
	girl	8	"	"	"	"
	boy	14	French	employer	illegal employment	fair
	girl	14	Italian	"	" " "	"
Stamford.....	"	15	"	"	" "	well-to-do
	"	14	"	"	" " "	"
	boy	14	American	parent	failure to send child to school	comfortable
	"	15	Italian	"	failure to send child to school	"
Stonington.....	"	14	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	8	American	"	failure to send child to school	well-to-do
	girl	12	Portuguese	"	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	10	"	"	failure to send child to school	
	boy	14	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	"
Suffield.....	"	14		"	truancy, incorrigibility and theft	
	"	13		"	failure to send child to school	
Thomaston.....	2 children			"	poor attendance	
	boy	13	Polish	"	failure to send child to school	fair
Vernon.....	boy	14	Polish	boy	incorrigible	"
Wallingford.....	girl	14	American	parent	failure to send child to school	poor
	"	13	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	"

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THE YEAR 1913-14—*continued*

court	results	town
justice	fined $5.00 and costs = $21.06 case appealed to Common pleas court fined $6.00 and costs $36.01	North Branford
"	fined $5.00 and $21.00 costs appealed but verdict sustained	
"		
"		
"		
city	fined $5.00	Norwalk
"	" 10.00	
"	probation for 3 weeks, if not attending at expiration of time fine $5.00 a week for 6 weeks	Norwich
"	case continued one week—girl attended regularly	
police	plead guilty; fined $10.00 and costs	
justice	fined $3.00 and costs appealed and pending	Sharon
"	" " " " " " "	
"	" $5.00 " " $9.02	Somers
town justice	fined $5.00 and costs $16.49 on first count and $10.00 on second count; judgment suspended	South Windsor
" "		
" "	fined $1.00 and costs = $9.32	
borough	committed to temporary nome	Stafford
"	" " "	
"	plead guilty; fined $1.00 and costs	
"	" " " " " "	
city	fined $10.00	Stamford
"	" "	
"	probation	
"	"	
town	fine and costs $10.75	Stonington
"	case continued	
"	judgment suspended	
"	"	
"	case continued	
justice of peace	boy committed to reform school	Suffield
" " "	fined $5 00 and costs $8.00	
" " "	" 2 00 " " = 9.49	Thomaston
city	case nolled	
police	placed on probation for 6 months—went to work, has done well	Vernon
borough	fined $5.00 costs remitted	Wallingford
"	" 5.00 " "	
"	case dismissed	

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TABLE XXXIII—PROSECUTIONS DURING

town	child	age	nationality	person prosecuted	offense	circumstances of family
Waterford.....	boy	13		parent	failure to send child to school	
	"	15		"	failure to send child to school	
Watertown.....	"			"	poor attendance	
Weston.....	girl	14		"	" "	
Windsor.....	boy	15	colored	"	failure to send child to school	very poor
	"	14	"	"	failure to send child to school	poor
Windsor Locks...	"	14	Irish	boy	truancy	comfortable
Woodbridge.....	girl	9	Italian	parent	failure to send child to school	fair
	"	8	"	"	failure to send child to school	"
	boy	12	"	"	failure to send child to school	"

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THE YEAR 1913–14—*concluded*

court	results	town
justice of peace	fined $5.00 and costs $8.95	Waterford
" " "	" 1.00 " " 10.28	
" " "	fined $3.00 and costs $5.26	Watertown
" " "	" 1.00 " "	Weston
town justice	" 5.00 and costs—judgment suspended	Windsor
" "	" " " " " " boy sent to reform school	
justice	sent to school for boys—judgment suspended	Windsor Locks
"	settled on payment of costs $8.41	Woodbridge
"		
"		

SUMMARY

	parent	employer	child	
failure to send child to school	80	....	....	
illegal employment	....	29	....	
neglect	4	....	....	
incorrigibility	1	....	1	
irregular attendance	6	....	....	
truancy	1	....	....	
failure to send notice of termination of employment	....	1	....	
total	92	30	1	—123

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TEACHERS

The following table gives number of teachers, the amount paid annually for wages, and facts relating to teachers' examinations and teachers' meetings:

TABLE XXXIV

year	NO OF TEACHERS winter men	winter women	summer men	summer women	continuously employed	beginners	AVERAGE WAGES men	AVERAGE WAGES women	amount paid for salaries	per cent of total expense of schools	teachers' meetings	EXAMINATIONS no held	EXAMINATIONS no candidates
1900	378	3,768	357	3,818	3,961	350	88.68	44.40	1,966,727.72	61.6	82	20	476
1901	356	3,872	343	3,909	3,973	399	96.12	45.32	2,024,215.76	62.5	63	21	456
1902	360	3,956	344	3,976	4,073	363	99.29	44.51	2,084,366.07	58.6	134	22	495
1903	344	4,099	329	4,115	4,193	373	102.44	45.26	2,160,915.30	61.2	78	44	637
1904	347	4,158	336	4,181	4,281	405	100.63	45.78	2,229,627.42	58.7	95	43	461
1905	325	4,269	319	4,278	4,379	379	108.97	46.67	2,320,682.72	61.4	77	91	562
1906	333	4,388	326	4,403	4,513	413	103.92	45.83	2,295,595.98	56.5	94	169	666
1907	332	....	..	4,552	4,472	457	108.19	47.38	2,378,844.20	54.8	131	153	753
1908	329	....	..	4,696	4,588	526	115.07	50.50	2,588,639.32	52.1	113	155	713
1919	363	....	..	4,816	4,788	492	121.21	52.64	2,769,392.87	55.1	101	162	854
1910	352	....	..	4,950	4,920	503	123.00	54.51	2,919,441.88	53.6	87	187	996
1911	366	....	..	5,097	5,129	492	136.49	55.45	3,083,574.53	53.4	87	160	874
1912	361	....	..	5,130	5,180	517	125.01	57.87	3,250,671.59	53.0	133	141	945
1913	318	....	..	5,248	5,264	533	111.49	59.71	3,758,337.02	50.51	137	124	823
1914	333	....	..	5,534	5,372	553	117.80	61.63	4,180,269.31	51.08	97	121	955

Summary of statistics, 1912–1914

	1912–13	1913–
Number of teachers		
men	318	3
women	5,248	5,5
total	5,566	5,8
increase		
men	*43	
women	118	2
total increase	75	3
Number supervising principals	99	
Number supervisors of special subjects	181	2
Number of teachers continued in same school	5,264	5,3
increase for the year	84	1
Number of teachers who never taught before	533	5
Average wages per month for men	$111.49	$117.
increase for the year	*13.52	6.
Average wages per month for women	59.71	61.
increase for the year	1.84	1.
Number of teachers who had attended a normal school	2,930	3,3
Number of teachers' meetings held during the year	137	
Number of state certificates granted	455	4
Number of state certificates renewed	1,625	2,5
Number of state certificates in force	2,080	3,0

* decrease

From the foregoing table it appears that

1 The number of men teachers has decreased† and the number of women teachers has increased.

2 The average wages of women teachers has increased in the past year from $59.71 to $61.63.

† Apparent decrease due to not including supervising principals and supervisors of special subjects as "teachers."

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The following table shows the number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools for the year 1912–13 receiving yearly salaries ranging from $200 to $3,000 and over.

The teachers receiving less than $300 are substitute or part-time teachers

TABLE XXXV

TEACHER'S SALARIES

AMOUNT	ELEMENTARY			HIGH		
	men	women	total	men	women	total
Less than $200	..	22	22	..	1	1
$200–$299	9	104	113	..	..	..
300– 399	15	573	588	1	2	3
400– 499	19	1,121	1,140	..	10	10
500– 599	9	914	923	2	39	41
600– 699	7	863	870	3	79	82
700– 799	3	776	779	4	82	86
800– 899	10	380	390	9	86	95
900– 999	9	81	90	14	64	78
1,000–1,099	16	31	47	15	40	55
1,100–1,199	12	23	35	16	41	57
1,200–1,299	18	21	39	26	17	43
1,300–1,399	8	5	13	13	6	19
1,400–1,499	10	2	12	15	3	18
1,500–1,599	11	5	16	10	4	14
1,600–1,699	7	1	8	7	2	9
1,700–1,799	4	1	5	6	1	7
1,800–1,899	7	1	8	1	7	8
1,900–1,999	1	..	1	10	..	10
2,000–2,499	13	1	14	13	..	13
2,500–2,999	7	..	7	4	..	4
3,000 and over	6	..	6	4	..	4
Total	201	4,925	5,126	173	484	657

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TEACHERS' MEETINGS

The following table shows the number of teachers' meetin
from September 1 1913 to September 1 1914

1913-1914

date		place	no of speakers	no in att
Sept	27	Winchester (Winsted)	6	64
	27	Salisbury (Lakeville)	7	66
Oct	1	Hartford (Froebel club)	1	24
	3	Kent	2	72
	3	Woodstock	3	148
	4	Wethersfield	5	31
	4	Simsbury	5	36
	8	Granby	3	95
	8	North Canaan	3	40
	10	Coventry (South)	1	40
	10	Newington	3	258
	11	Wilton (Georgetown)	5	36
	11	New Milford	6	26
	15	Granby	1	30
	15	Middlebury	3	34
	17	Madison	2	83
	18	Waterbury	5	59
	18	Redding	3	147
	21	North Stonington	4	150
	22	Canaan	2	18
	23	Durham	3	51
	24	Hampton	3	89
	24	Franklin	3	125
	25	Bristol (Forestville)	1	30
	24	Coventry (South)	4	250
	28	New Fairfield	2	34
	31	Bridgewater	2	41
	31	Coventry	3	158
	31	North Stonington	4	150
	31	Haddam	1	25
Nov	1	Saybrook (Deep River)	7	72
	4	New Britain	1	128
	4	Waterford	3	389
	5	Hartford	1	40
	5	Washington	2	137
	5	Manchester (South)	1	61
	6	Canterbury	3	131
	6	East Granby	3	40
	8	Hartford	2	100
	8	Willimantic	6	68
	8	Putnam	5	68
	11	Warren	2	37
	12	Sherman	3	47
	13	Burlington	2	109
	13	Columbia	3	68
	14	Ledyard (Gales Ferry)	4	74
	14	Killingworth	2	195
	14	Trumbull	3	72
	14	Middlefield	2	250
	14	Cornwall	2	45
	15	Sharon	2	51
	15	Norwich	6	1
	15	New London	6	1
	15	Lebanon	3	1
	17	Sterling	3	
	18	Bloomfield	3	1
	18	Avon	4	3
	18	Bosrah	1	1
	19	Farmington	3	3
	19	Willington	3	
	19	Prospect	2	1
	20	Brookfield	3	1
	20	New Canaan	2	3
	21	Tolland	3	1
	22	Windsor Locks	7	
	24	East Lyme	2	2
	24	Weston	3	
	25	Ellington	3	2
	25	Oxford	1	
Dec	3	South Manchester	2	
	4	Bolton	1	
	6	East Haddam (Moodus)	4	
	10	Hartford	1	
Jan	7	Hartford	2	
	16	Middletown	10	2
	30	Sterling (Oneco)	4	1
Feb	11	Hartford	1	
	12	Southington	1	
	24	Ellington	1	
	27	Sprague	1	1
March	16	Woodbury	1	
	18	Hartford	1	
April	2	Hartford	1	
	14	Wallingford	1	
	22	Fairfield (Southport)	2	
May	5	Vernon (Rockville)	1	
	8	New London and Willimantic (Eastern Connecticut teachers' association)	8	3
	8	Sherman	2	
	8	Hartford	3	
	13	Middlefield	1	
	15	Lisbon (Newent)	2	
	19	Madison	1	
	21	Lebanon	4	
June	19	Middlefield	1	
July	1	Danbury summer school	28	
Aug	1			
July	13	Public library institute (Danbury	17	
	24			
		97 meetings	315	11

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The following table shows the number of meetings held, the number of speakers and the attendance for thirteen years.

TABLE XXXVI

SUMMARY

year	number of meetings	number of speakers	attendance
1901–2	134	167	13,336
1902–3	78	96	8,130
1903–4	95	120	15,859
1904–5	95	154	9,445
1905–6	94	157	10,823
1906–7	131	245	11,964
1907–8	113	185	10,631
1908–9	101	147	7,850
1909–10	87	144	6,999
1910–11	87	175	7,240
1911–12	133	364	12,410
1912–13	137	265	13,609
1913–14	97	315	11,249

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES

In the office of the state board of education are two libraries designated as the teachers' library and teachers' league library.

The teachers' library consists of books which are useful in preparation for examinations or in preparation of school work.

The teachers' league has undertaken to supply a professional reading course. Upon the completion of three years of the professional reading a teacher may make application for state examination upon the reading accomplished.

The record of the activities of the libraries is as follows

TEACHERS' LIBRARY

REPORT	1912–13	1913–14
No of volumes accessioned September 1	659	671
" " " " during year	12	4
" " " " August 31	671	675
Books withdrawn	93	99
Books belonging to library August 31	578	576
Teachers requesting books	115	94
Books sent out	337	187
Teachers returning books	124	112
Books returned	307	269
Volumes in circulation August 31	153	71
" on hand " "	425	505

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TEACHERS' LEAGUE LIBRARY

REPORT

	1912–13	1913–14
No of volumes accessioned September 1	227	233
" " " " during year	6	24
" " " " August 31	233	257
Books withdrawn	8	9
Books belonging to library August 31	225	248
Teachers requesting books	44	31
Books sent out	121	100
Teachers returning books	45	37
Books returned	114	119
Volumes in circulation August 31	31	12
" on hand " "	194	236

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

The record covers the period from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1915.

	1913	1914
Number of examinations held	126	118
Number of different candidates	1,012	967
Number of examination papers	6,185	6,643
Number of preliminary papers	894	3,996
Number of certificates granted	420	504
Number of certificates renewed	2,341	2,239
Number of certificates in force	2,761	2,743

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

State teachers' certificates originally issued and renewed in 1914 and in force January 1915.

Elementary certificates originally issued	36
Elementary certificates renewed	2,00
Kindergarten certificates originally issued	1
Kindergarten certificates renewed	1
Statutory certificates originally issued	3
Statutory certificates renewed	21
Honor certificates originally issued	
Honor certificates renewed	7
Certificates of special preparation originally issued	4
Certificates of special preparation renewed	
Certificates of special excellence originally issued	
Total	2,7
Number of persons counted twice	1
Number of different persons holding teachers' certificates	2,6

STATE SUPERVISORS' CERTIFICATES

State supervisors' certificates originally issued and renewed in 1914 and in force Janua 1 1915.

State supervisors' certificates originally issued	
State supervisors' certificates previously issued and still in force	
Number of persons holding state supervisors' certificates	
Number of persons holding state teachers' certificates	2,6
Total number of persons holding state certificates	2,7

It is worthy of note that the number of state certificates unde a voluntary system now includes nearly one-half the teachers in th state.

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TEACHERS' BUREAU.

A teachers' bureau has been conducted by the Connecticut state board of education for a number of years.

In connection with the operation of this bureau the following forms are used.

Form 1

INQUIRIES TO BE ANSWERED BY APPLICANT

1 Name
2 Permanent address
Temporary address until
(If city in either case, give street and number)
3 Education: (a) High school
Name of school
Year of graduation
(b) College
Name of college
Year of graduation
(c) Normal school
Name of school
Year of graduation
4 State certificate—elementary or statutory
5 Experience
I have taught in the following places and schools

Town	District	Grade of school	No of months	In what year or years

6 What grades have you taught
What classes do you prefer to teach
7 Have you been teaching special branches
If so, what
8 Has the discipline of your school troubled you
9 Have you succeeded in awakening the interest of children
10 Can you teach singing
drawing
gymnastics
11 Have you taught science or literature
12 Age
13 Present salary
14 If you have reasons for desiring change of location or of work, please state them
15 References (give names of principals and of school officers where you have taught)
16 Remarks:

Do not fail to write when you have secured a position

Form 2

REGISTRATION CARD.

Grade wanted Reg date
Name Address (permanent) Address (temporary)
Telephone Education Experience
State certificate School and grade now in
Present salary Age

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Form 3

[TO BE FILLED OUT ONLY IN CASE TEACHER IS DESIRED]

1 Town
2 District or school
3 Is the school graded or ungraded
If ungraded, what is the number of children
If graded, what is the grade
4 What branches must be taught
5 How many weeks in the school year
6 Man or woman
7 When must the work begin
8 What is the salary
9 What is the price of board
10 Is the discipline difficult
11 Do you wish a normal school graduate, teacher of experience, or beginner
12 Any other information pertinent to the selection of a good teacher

Please write when you have secured a teacher

Date

(Signed) Name
Official position
P O Address

Circular 2

Dear Miss

A teacher is wanted b

Mr

Yours truly,

No other notice will be sent until you inform me of your action in relatio to the above position.

Form 1 is filled out by the applicant for position. From th record a card (teachers' form 2) is filled out. The candidate cards are classified according to the grade or subject desired an filed in the list of teachers desiring positions. Records of norm school graduates are kept on white cards so that they may be easil distinguished from the records of those not having had norm training.

Form 3 is filled out by committees and superintendents desirin teachers. A list of the best available candidates is furnished to th committee or superintendent having a vacancy to fill and a notic of the vacancy is sent on teachers' circular 2 to each person so liste

When notice of a vacancy is sent, the applicant's card is r moved from the list of available candidates and not replaced unt she notifies us of her action in regard to the notification.

The correspondence with teachers in regard to vacancies is fil in folders arranged alphabetically according to names.

Superintendents and committees are requested to notify th department when a teacher has been secured.

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During the year 1913–14 the number of applications from teachers desiring positions was 544; 159 requests for teachers to fill vacancies were received from superintendents and committees.

Many other applications were made personally to supervisors, who are also able to fill a considerable number of the positions under their supervision by visiting the normal schools during the spring term and seeing the students at work in model schools.

STATE SUPERVISION

Supervision of schools in the small towns of Connecticut dates from 1903 in which year the legislature passed a law providing that towns having less than ten teachers might petition the state board of education for the appointment of a supervisor who should perform the duties of acting visitor and other duties to be fixed by the town school committee. The state board appointed the supervisor—the town fixed the amount of his remuneration, of which amount the town paid one-fourth and the state three-fourths.

The popular response to this law was not very quick. Eight towns only asked for the appointment of a supervisor the first year—Beacon Falls, Bethlehem, Burlington, East Granby, North Canaan, Prospect, Somers and Saybrook. Of these towns all except East Granby and North Canaan have since had state supervision continuously. East Granby dropped out during the years 1907–09, and North Canaan was not under state supervision for the one year 1904–05. Both have had state supervision since then.

Following is a table showing the number of towns under the system since 1903:

	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
No towns	8	12	11	12	22	41
No supervisors	4	4	4	5	13	23
	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
No towns	55	73	83	93	91	93
No supervisors	29	33	36	34	35*	32**

* One supervisor of agriculture included.
** Two supervisors of agriculture included.

Four supervisors were appointed at the beginning, of whom one had only one town in addition to the supervision of a city system—Middletown. The other three gave most of their time from the first to supervision.

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The system did not gain in popularity rapidly at first for the end of four years there were only twelve towns operati under its provisions. The legislature of 1907 increased the numb of eligible towns by changing the limit of teachers to 20 inste of 10: the number of towns increased at once to 22 and the follo ing year to 41. The number of supervisors increased and in 19 there were 13. The number of towns and supervisors increas from this time until 1912 when there were 93 towns in the syste and 34 supervisors. A further factor in increasing the numb of towns asking for an appointment was the fact that the legi lature of 1909 passed a law that the state should pay the enti salary of the supervisors instead of three-fourths as before th time. From this time the system became a state system entirel

The supervisors perform the duties required by law of t acting school visitors but further than having the power of di approving teachers in average attendance towns who are n qualified for their work they derive their powers from the co mittees of the various towns. The committees may delegate them any powers regarding the schools they wish and may wit draw those powers at pleasure. Hence the supervisors are d pendent for most of their power upon the local authorities a must work in harmony with them. Supervisors are expected carry out the desires of the state board of education but th carrying them out depends on their ability to persuade the lo committees. In practice this has worked well and probably bet considering the feeling of independence of local authorities th would a scheme giving the state more power over the schoo Supervisors therefore are in the rather difficult position of worki for two sets of masters and the fact that they are able so to wo seems to speak well for the wisdom of the state board, the go sense of the town authorities and the qualities of leadership d played by the men themselves.

In 1912 several towns had increased the number of teache they employed to more than twenty and by a ruling of the A torney general it was then necessary for them to withdraw fr state supervision and provide for a supervisor of their own. Hen at this time the number of towns in the system became less. the present time all but about ten towns which can have a st supervisor have one. This is evidence that the system is popu and on the whole satisfactory.

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Before 1907 there was little organization of the work of state supervision. Each supervisor acted independently of others to a large degree. It became increasingly evident that with the frequent changes in the supervision force this plan was not adapted to our needs as the changes in supervisors also meant changes in courses of study in use in the different schools. During the year 1907–8 the supervisors met with the secretary of the state board of education from time to time for conference and discussion of plans for their work. The result of these conferences was two-fold—they impressed on the supervisors the importance of certain definite lines of work and they emphasized the fact that there was little agreement among the supervisors regarding the methods to be followed in the schools under their charge. From this time on the matter of agreement among the members of the force became of greater importance and an effort was made to bring the work of the different men into harmony. The group meetings have been continued since 1907.

In the summer of 1908 prospective supervisors for the state system were required to attend the Danbury summer school to become familiar with methods of teaching under the system. In 1910 a further step toward harmonizing the various methods of work being followed in our schools was taken. All supervisors were asked to come to Danbury for a two week conference in connection with the Danbury summer school. Since that time each summer has seen a meeting of all the supervisors at which committees of them have discussed methods and recommended plans for the coming year. Thus has grown up a supervision system in which strong men find sufficient latitude for expression of their views and which does not subject a town to changes in the essential parts of school work as would be the case if there was no agreement concerning the work to be accomplished. In 1914 a definite course of study was put in use in all the schools in the system—the same for all.

During the first few years of state supervision, the secretary of the state board of education kept in touch with the work of the supervisors personally by visits to their towns—one year visiting some schools of every supervisor. As time went on however and the number of towns increased it became impossible for him personally to give as much attention to this as seemed desirable and Mr J R Perkins, the principal of the Danbury normal

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school was appointed by the state board as inspector of the syste exercising this power during a part of the year 1911–12.

In the fall of 1912 three members of the supervision for were appointed inspectors of the supervision work through the state. Since then regular inspection of the schools in the sy tem has been made. The inspections are not meant to be critic merely but constructive as well. While checking up the work supervision the inspectors try to give help as needed to supe visors. There are at present two inspectors and they also ha towns to supervise. Therefore they are kept close to the work supervision and have to obey the same rules they make for t other supervisors.

The legislature of 1913 passed a law providing that one teach in each town might be approved as a model teacher under certa restrictions and receive pay from the state in addition to th given by the town. This teacher has to demonstrate to oth teachers approved methods of work in schools and help them she is able to make their schools more efficient. These mod schools have aided the supervisors to demonstrate to the teache generally in their towns good methods, profitable seat work, a school work of a higher grade than would have been possib otherwise. Also the law has made it possible for towns to g better teachers for a few schools because of higher wages paid them. The effect of these model schools has been excellent stimulating teachers to better work and in raising the standar for equipment of schools as well as the teaching in them.

During the winter of 1913 an exhibit of work of schools und state supervision and of methods there employed was held in t Capitol at Hartford under the charge of a committee of supe visors consisting of Mr Clough, Mr Garrison and Mr Shear The exhibit was open to the public for six weeks and two supe visors were on duty each day during that time to answer questio and explain the exhibit to visitors. Very favorable commen on the quality of work displayed were expressed by those w inspected it.

Connected with the work of supervision is the inspection schools in towns receiving the average attendance grant fr the state. Towns receiving this grant must conform with regu tions of the state board regarding repairs, equipment and sanita conditions. The supervisors recommend in these towns und

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their charge improvements in conditions of buildings which are prerequisite to receiving the grant.

The improvements in the rural schools of the state due to supervision may be classified under the following heads:

1 Improved buildings—The interiors of the schoolrooms have received attention as to floors, plastering, blackboards, stoves. The outhouses have been generally improved and there are comparatively few cases now to be found of the old single outbuilding for both sexes, with filth and markings inside. New separate outbuildings have been built in many cases and the old ones repaired. While not all buildings are in the best condition the improvement generally has been very noticeable.

2 Equipment—New maps, globes, sets of supplementary reading charts for drill work, seat work adapted to the children and designed to carry out the provisions of the course of study, better desks and seats for the pupils, and many other improvements have come in during the years since rural school supervision gained a foothold in the state.

3 Teachers—Better trained teachers have taken the place of those who had no training for their work and little genuine intelligence in school matters. Supervisors have to give two hours of instruction a month to each teacher under their charge beside visiting all schools twice a month. These efforts on the part of men and women of approved worth as supervisors have improved the teaching measurably. Teachers are generally given one or more days each year for visiting good schools and the supervisors plan for them to visit such schools as will be beneficial to the quality of their school work later. The monthly teachers' meetings at which the supervisors give instruction have brought the teachers together for conference and help. There seems more interest and enthusiasm among the teachers generally.

4 Course of study—When rural supervision began in the state there was no general agreement among teachers or supervisors regarding the outline of work to be followed in the schools. In many schools there was no attempt to follow any course consistently. Gradually there has come a change and now there is a well-planned and progressive course of study which is in operation in all towns under the state system. This course has been blocked out by months and teachers have been instructed in the best methods to use in following it. A change in supervisor now

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does not mean a radical change in methods of teaching or in plan of work to be followed in a system of schools. Indivi differences in supervisors must exist and the same difference teachers but as long as there is agreement in the essential th to be taught in the schools these differences simply mean there is not depressing uniformity in the system. Large lati is given each man in control of schools to work out good met of teaching; initiative within certain well-defined general lin encouraged by the supervisors as well as allowed to them. efficient teacher or supervisor does not need to fear stagna in the system.

5 Interest of people in the schools—There has never more interest manifested by people generally in the schools at the present. Public meetings at which educational mat have been discussed and work of the children has been exhibi parents' meetings under the leadership of supervisors or o competent persons, visitation of schools by parents and ot interested not for the purpose of observing show work but actual work of the schools conducted in the usual manner, conferences of the supervisors with members of the commit and others interested in the betterment of the schools, have formed people of the actual work of the schools probably be than they were ever informed before. This has had a notice effect in urging better equipment for the schools and in encou ing children in their work. Teachers and supervisors have by the same means been spurred to greater efficiency in their w

6 Attendance of children in school has been promoted increased. It is rare to find children who should be in school are not now registered there and the percentage of average tendance has been increased considerably. This is an exce thing for the towns alike from a standpoint of the larger am of money received from the average attendance grant, and that of the greater efficiency of the schools.

7 The city high schools generally have been willing to ac the certificates of supervisors that pupils fitted for high sc in the rural schools are ready for the work, and do not re special examinations from them. The standing of these p has not been such as to discourage the extension of this privi

8 Special work—There is considerable work being don the country schools which looks toward better preparation

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rural life later. Agriculture, sewing courses, manual training and encouragement of the performance of home duties have brought the school nearer to the home and awakened a greater interest on the part of the parents in the schools.

9 School expenses—Teachers generally receive better wages than ten years ago. Wages have increased in all lines owing to the greater cost of living in the last decade and it is necessary that they increase here. Better equipment means better opportunity for work which counts and better wages mean on the whole better teaching and more enthusiasm on the part of the teachers for their work. Poor wages and poor equipment must spell poor schools. People are realizing that economy here is poor policy.

With the above as a statement of gains for the schools of the rural sections of the state, we are confident that supervision must be recognized as of very positive value to the state at large. Its continuance is necessary for the growth and advancement of the best interests of the state. State supervision is no longer on trial —it has proved its worth.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS 1914–15

At the beginning of the school year 1914–15 the following superintendents were employed,—

The supervising agents appointed and paid by the state board of education are indicated by a star*

town	name	address	
Ansonia	Richard T Tobin		
Ashford	Frank W Barber*	Putnam	240 Grove
Avon	Lewis S Mills*	Plainville	58 East Main
Barkhamsted	William H Bliss*	Winsted	Park hotel
Beacon Falls	Wm H Holmes*	Waterbury	15 Ludlow
Berlin	Joseph W Dows*	New Haven	331 Temple
Bethany	Dewitt C Allen*	Montowese	
Bethel	Frank A Berry		
Bethlehem	J W Halliwell*	Watertown	
Bloomfield	F L Tapley*	Hartford	19 Lenox
Bolton	Arthur N Potter*	Willimantic	146 Church
Bozrah	Levi T Garrison*	Willimantic	17 Godfrey
Branford	Herman S Lovejoy		
Bridgeport	Charles W Deane		
Bridgewater	L K Chance*	New Milford	
Bristol	Karl A Reiche		
Brookfield	O E Lowell*	Danbury	93 West
Brooklyn	Albert S Ames	Danielson	
Burlington	F L Tapley*	Hartford	19 Lenox
Canaan	Charles L Warner*	Salisbury	
Canterbury	J W Dows*	New Haven	331 Temple
Canton	Wilson S Dakin*	Hartford	31 Norfolk
Chaplin	J Wilbur Lanphear		
Chatham	James F Connolly*	Middletown	175 Liberty
Cheshire	D C Allen*	Montowese	
Chester	W S Dakin*	Hartford	31 Norfolk
Colchester	John A Young	Colchester	Box 132
Colebrook	W H Bliss*	Winsted	Park hotel
Columbia	L T Garrison*	Willimantic	17 Godfrey
Cornwall	Edwin B Stone*	Sharon	
Coventry	J A Young*	Colchester	Box 132

*state supervising agent

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town	name	address
Cromwell	J F Connolly*	Middletown 175 Libe
Danbury	Gurnsey J Borst	
Darien	James F Williams	
Derby	Edward Fitzgerald	
Durham	W P Holman*	
Eastford	F W Barber*	Putnam 240 Gr
East Granby	F L Tapley*	Hartford 19 Le
East Hartford	John W Kratser	
East Lyme	Carlon E Wheeler*	New London 63 Lincoln
Easton	D Albert Green*	Norwalk 15 Berke
Ellington	A N Potter*	Willimantic 146 Chu
Enfield	Edward B Sellew	Thompsonville
Essex	Herbert O Clough*	Deep River
Fairfield	Wm E Smith	
Farmington	L S Mills*	Plainville 58 East M
Franklin	Frank W Clapp*	Willimantic 154 Plea
Glastonbury	Leon A Martin	
Goshen	Harold E Chittenden*	Torrington 24 Chu
Granby	F L Tapley*	Hartford 19 Le
Greenwich	Edwin C Andrews	
Guilford	Ridgley C Clark	
Haddam	F W Shearer*	Higganum
Hamden	Margaret L Keefe	
Hampton	J W Down*	New Haven 311 Ten
Hartford	Thomas S Weaver	Hartford 36 P
supervising principals		
West Middle	James W Freeman	Hartford 8 Park ter
Brown	C L Ames	Hartford 758 Asylum
Henry Barnard	S P Davis	Hartford 86 Edw
South	L H Stanley	Hartford 103 Wethersfield
Northeast	Jonas M Tompkins	Hartford 587 Windsor
Northwest	F O Jones	Hartford 57 Oakland ter
Southwest	Fannie B Perry	Hartford 647 New Britain
Arsenal	B N Strong	Hartford 226 Edgewood
Wasnington st	Elisabeth J Cairns	Hartford 19 Atw
Hartland	W H Bliss*	Winsted Park h
Harwinton	H E Chittenden*	Torrington 24 Chu
Hebron	J A Young*	Colchester Box
Huntington	Harry E Fowler	Shelton
Kent	L K Chance*	New Milford
Killingly	A S Ames	Danielson
Killingworth	F W Shearer*	Higganum
Lebanon	L T Garrison*	Willimantic 17 God
Ledyard	F W Barber*	Putnam 240 G
Lisbon	Arthur L Young*	Norwich 92 River
Litchfield	Ira Z Allen	
Lyme	F W Shearer*	Higganum
Madison	D C Allen*	Montowese
Manchester	Alfred F Howes	
" 9th dist	Fred A Verplanck	South Manchester
Mansfield	F W Clapp*	Willimantic 154 Plea
Marlboro	J F Connolly*	Middletown 195 C
Meriden	David Gibbs	
Middlebury	H E Chittenden*	Torrington 24 Ch
Middlefield	J F Connolly*	Middletown 195 C
Middletown city	Wm A Wheatley	
" town	Harriet M Stone	Middletown 157 Washin
Milford	H I Mathewson	
Montville	C E Wheeler*	New London 63 Lincoln
Morris	Edward S Boyd*	Woodbury
Naugatuck	Frank W Eaton	
New Britain	Stanley H Holmes	
New Canaan	Henry W Saxe	
New Fairfield	O E Lowell*	Danbury 93
New Hartford	H E Chittenden*	Torrington 24 Ch
New Haven city	Frank H Beede	
assistant superintendents		
	Junius C Knowlton	
	Claude C Russell	
	J C McCarthy	
New Haven Westville dist	D C Allen	Montowese
Newington	Charles E Pratt*	New Britain 31 Emmons
New London	Charles B Jennings	
New Milford	John Pettibone	
Norfolk	Frank E Fisk	Winsted 128 Hinsdal
North Branford	D C Allen*	Montowese
North Canaan	E B Stone*	Canaan
North Haven	D C Allen*	Montowese

*state supervising agent

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town	name	address
North Stonington	W W Evans*	New Haven 166 Dwight
Norwalk	Ira T Chapman	South Norwalk
Norwich	Edward J Graham	
supervising principals		
Mt Pleasant	J B Stanton	
Greeneville	F P McNamara	
Broadway	F L Newton	
Old Lyme	F W Shearer*	Higganum
Orange	Edgar C Stiles	West Haven
Oxford	W H Holmes*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow
Plainfield	John L Chapman	Central Village
Plymouth	Andrew S Gaylord	Terryville
Pomfret	F W Clapp*	Willimantic 154 Pleasant
Portland	William E Parker*	
Prospect	W H Holmes*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow
Putnam	Wendell A Mowry	
Redding	O E Lowell*	Danbury 93 West
Ridgefield	O E Lowell*	Danbury 93 West
Rocky Hill	W E Parker*	Portland
Roxbury	E S Boyd*	Woodbury
Salem	J A Young*	Colchester Box 132
Salisbury	C L Warner*	
Saybrook	H O Clough*	Deep River
Seymour	Charles R Sumpf	
Sharon	E B Stone*	Canaan
Sherman	L K Chance*	New Milford
Simsbury	J B McLean	
Somers	A N Potter*	Willimantic 146 Church
Southbury	E S Boyd*	Woodbury
Southington	Ernest C Witham	
South Windsor	Alfred F Howes	Manchester
Sprague	A L Young*	Norwich 92 River ave
Stamford	Samuel J Slawson	
Sterling	A L Young*	Norwich 92 River ave
Stonington	Carlos A Woodworth	Westerly R I
Stratford	W B Kelsey	
Suffield	N Searle Light*	
Thomaston	E W Small	
Thompson	F W Barber*	Putnam 240 Grove
Tolland	L T Garrison*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey
Torrington	E H Forbes	
Trumbull	D A Green*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley
Voluntown	A L Young*	Norwich 92 River ave
Wallingford	Alfred B Morrill	
Warren	Edwin B Stone*	Canaan
Washington	L K Chance*	New Milford
Waterbury	B W Tinker	
Waterford	C E Wheeler*	New London 63 Lincoln ave
Watertown	J W Halliwell	
West Hartford	William H Hall	
Weston	D A Green*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley
Westport	G C Bowman	
Wethersfield	W E Parker*	Portland
Willington	L T Garrison*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey
Wilton	D A Green*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley
Winchester	F E Fisk	Winsted 128 Hinsdale ave
Windsor	Daniel Howard	Windsor Locks
Windsor Locks	Daniel Howard	
Wolcott	W H Holmes*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow
Woodbury	E S Boyd*	
Woodstock	F W Barber*	Putnam 240 Grove

*state supervising agent

The following towns have not superintendents under the provisions of chapter 225 public acts of 1909

town	no of teachers
Andover	2
Clinton	3
East Haddam	15
East Haven	12
East Windsor	20
Griswold	27
Groton	35
Monroe	7
Newtown	26
Old Saybrook	8
Plainville	15
Preston	8
Scotland	2
Stafford	34
Union	5
Vernon	46
Westbrook	5
Windham	34
Woodbridge	6
19	310

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TABLE XXXVII

GROWTH OF SUPERVISION

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913
Districts											
Number	4	5	10	10	8	5	6	6	6	5	4
Towns	8	10	21	21	17	10	12	12	12	10	8
Supervisors	4	5	10	10	8	5	6	6	6	5	4
Appointed by State board of education											
Towns	8	12	11	12	22	41	55	73	83	92	91
Supervisors	4	4	4	5	13	23	29	33	36	34	33

Under section 5 public acts of 1903 and section 7 public ac
of 1909 the following towns having twenty teachers or less ha
petitioned the state board of education for the appointment
supervisors

1903–4
Beacon Falls
Bethlehem
Burlington
East Granby
North Canaan
Prospect
Saybrook
Somers
8

1904–5
Avon
Beacon Falls
Bethlehem
Burlington
East Granby
Granby
Newington
Prospect
Rocky Hill
Saybrook
Somers
Wolcott
12

1905–6
Avon
Beacon Falls
Bethlehem
Burlington
East Granby
North Canaan
Prospect
Rocky Hill
Saybrook
Somers
Wolcott
11

1906–7
Avon
Beacon Falls
Bethlehem
Burlington
Cheshire
East Granby
North Canaan
Prospect
Rocky Hill
Saybrook
Somers
Wolcott
12

1907–8
Avon
Beacon Falls
Bethlehem
Burlington
Cheshire
Cornwall
Middlebury
Morris
New Hartford
Newington
North Canaan
Old Saybrook
Prospect
Rocky Hill
Saybrook
Somers
Sterling
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Westport
Wolcott
22

1908–9
Avon
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethlehem
Brookfield
Burlington
Canton
Chatham
Cheshire
Chester
Colchester
Cornwall
Eastford
Ellington
Goshen
Granby
Hebron
Middlebury
Middlefield
New Hartford
Newington
North Canaan
Old Lyme
Old Saybrook
Prospect
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Simsbury
Somers
Sprague
Sterling
Tolland
Voluntown
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Wolcott
Woodstock
41

1909–10
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethlehem
Brookfield
Burlington
Canton
Chatham
Chester
Colchester
Columbia
Cornwall
Cromwell
Eastford
East Granby
Ellington
Goshen
Granby
Hebron
Mansfield
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
New Hartford
Newington
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Simsbury
Somers
Sprague
Sterling
Tolland
Voluntown
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Wolcott
Woodstock
55

1910–11
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethlehem
Bolton
Brookfield
Burlington
Canterbury
Canton
Chatham
Chester
Colchester
Colebrook
Columbia
Cornwall
Cromwell
Eastford
East Granby
Ellington
Franklin
Goshen
Granby
Hampton
Hartland
Hebron
Kent
Killingworth
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lyme
Mansfield
Marlboro
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
North Branford
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Simsbury
Somers
Sprague
Sterling
Suffield
Tolland
Trumbull
Voluntown
Warren
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Wethersfield
Willington
Wilton
Wolcott
Woodstock
73

1911–12
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethany
Bethel
Bethlehem
Bolton
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Burlington
Canterbury

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1911–12—(*cont.*)
Canton
Chatham
Chester
Colchester
Colebrook
Columbia
Cornwall
Coventry
Cromwell
Eastford
East Granby
Ellington
Farmington
Franklin
Goshen
Granby
Hampton
Hartland
Harwinton
Hebron
Kent
Killingworth
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lyme
Madison
Mansfield
Marlboro
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
North Branford
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Roxbury
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Simsbury
Somers
Sprague
Sterling
Suffield
Tolland
Trumbull
Voluntown
Warren
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Weston
Wethersfield
Willington
Wilton
Wolcott
Woodbury
Woodstock
83

1912–13
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethany
Bethel
Bethlehem
Bloomfield
Bolton
Bosrah
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Burlington
Canaan
Canterbury
Canton
Chatham
Cheshire
Chester
Colchester
Colebrook
Columbia
Cornwall
Coventry
Cromwell
Durham
Eastford
East Granby
East Lyme
Ellington
Farmington
Franklin
Goshen
Granby
Haddam
Hampton
Hartland
Harwinton
Hebron
Kent
Killingworth
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lyme
Madison
Mansfield
Marlboro
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
North Branford
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Roxbury
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Sherman
Simsbury
Somers
Southbury
Sprague
Sterling
Suffield
Tolland
Trumbull
Voluntown
Warren
Washington
Waterford
Watertown
Weston
Wethersfield
Willington
Wilton
Wolcott
Woodbury
Woodstock
92

1913–14
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethany
Bethlehem
Bloomfield
Bolton
Bosrah
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Burlington
Canaan
Canterbury
Canton
Chatham
Cheshire
Chester
Colebrook
Columbia
Cornwall
Coventry
Cromwell
Durham
Eastford
East Granby
East Lyme
Easton
Ellington
Essex
Farmington
Franklin
Goshen
Granby
Haddam
Hampton
Hartland
Harwinton
Hebron
Kent
Killingworth
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Madison
Mansfield
Marlboro
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
North Branford
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Roxbury
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Sherman
Somers
Southbury
Sprague
Sterling
Suffield
Tolland
Trumbull
Voluntown
Warren
Washington
Waterford
Weston
Wethersfield
Willington
Wilton
Wolcott
Woodbury
Woodstock
91

1914–15
Ashford
Avon
Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Berlin
Bethany
Bethlehem
Bloomfield
Bolton
Bosrah
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Burlington
Canaan
Canterbury
Canton
Chatham
Cheshire
Chester
Colebrook
Columbia
Cornwall
Coventry
Cromwell
Durham
Eastford
East Granby
East Lyme
Easton
Ellington
Essex
Farmington
Franklin
Goshen
Granby
Haddam
Hampton
Hartland
Harwinton
Hebron
Kent
Killingworth
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Madison
Mansfield
Marlboro
Middlebury
Middlefield
Montville
Morris
New Fairfield
New Hartford
Newington
North Branford
North Canaan
North Haven
No Stonington
Old Lyme
Oxford
Pomfret
Portland
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Rocky Hill
Roxbury
Salem
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
Sherman
Somers
Southbury
Sprague
Sterling
Suffield
Thompson
Tolland
Trumbull
Voluntown
Warren
Washington
Waterford
Weston
Wethersfield
Willington
Wilton
Wolcott
Woodbury
Woodstock
93

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The following table gives registration and attendance and number of teachers in the supervision towns at the close of the school year 1913–14

TABLE XXXVIII
SUPERVISION 1913–1914

supervisor	town	no of schools	no of visits by		no of model schools		ATTENDANCE		TEACHERS												
											TEACHING				MANAGEMENT			GEN'L ESTIMATE			
			supervisor	inspector	state	town	registered	average attendance	no of teachers	no of teachers' meetings	excellent	good	tolerable	poor	good	tolerable	poor	efficient	good	tolerable	disapproved	
H W Alger	Easton	9	103	1-2	..	..	158	115.10	9	7	1	6	2	..	8	1	..	1	7	1	..	*2
	Trumbull	10	212	....	..	1	220	194.63	10	14	2	7	1	..	10	..	..	2	8	..	..	..
	Weston	5	92	1-3	..	1	84	68.17	5	9	..	3	2	..	3	2	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Wilton	9	182	1-2	1	..	308	278.82	12	15	5	7	..	..	11	1	..	5	7	..	..	..
D C Allen	Bethany	4	78	1-1	..	1	71	60.	4	10	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	*1
	Cheshire	9	180	1-6	..	1	260	230.	9	10	..	8	1	..	8	1	..	1	7	1	..	..
	Madison	11	123	2-4	1	..	214	186.	11	12	..	9	2	..	9	2	..	2	7	2	..	*1
	North Branford	6	120	2-3	..	..	107	98.	6	14	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	North Haven	13	241	3-21	..	1	355	329.	13	10	..	12	1	..	12	1	..	3	9	1	..	..
F W Barber	Eastford	8	146	1-3	..	..	122	89.1	8	11	..	6	1	1	5	3	..	..	6	2	..	*1
	Ledyard	12	222	5-14	..	1	247	144.6	12	10	..	7	4	1	7	4	1	..	7	5	..	*1
	Woodstock	15	271	2-6	..	..	386	304.0	15	16	3	7	4	1	14	1	..	3	9	3	..	*1
W H Bliss	Barkhamsted	9	175	....	..	1	156	144.14	9	9	..	8	1	..	7	2	..	..	9	..	..	*1
	Colebrook	5	102	1-5	..	1	100	82.1	5	10	..	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Hartland	7	121	2-17	..	1	82	73.71	7	8	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	Prospect	4	76	2-6	1	..	66	59.12	4	8	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
E S Boyd	Roxbury	8	131	2-4	..	..	171	119.65	8	5	..	8	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Southbury	9	153	1-1	..	..	194	148.75	9x	6	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Woodbury	9	240	3-7	..	..	288	247.14	11	4	..	8	3	..	8	3	..	..	9	2	..	..
L K Chance	Bridgewater	4	61	1-2	1	..	89	65.83	4	9	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Brookfield	6	92	1-2	1	..	177	133.01	6	9	3	3	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..
	Kent	10	138	2-3	1	..	213	148.09	10	9	5	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Sherman	5	75	1-2	1	..	78	65.46	5	9	2	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Washington	8	107	1-2	..	..	289	215.80	10	11	2	8	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	*1
H E Chittenden	Goshen	6	98	2-5	1	..	94	73.	6	9	1	4	1	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	..	..
	Harwinton	14	210	3-12	..	1	423	312.5	14	15	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	Middlebury	5	62	1-1	..	..	133	112.3	5	9	1	3	1	..	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	..
	New Hartford	13	185	2-7	..	..	334	252.7	13	8	..	12	1	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	..	..
	Wolcott	6	84	1-4	..	1	102	93.4	6	6	1	4	1	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	..	..
F W Clapp	Ashford	7	134	2-5	..	1	149	116.6	7	9	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	1	5	1	..	..
	Mansfield	11	233	4-12	1	..	312	234.5	12	9	..	11	1	..	12	..	..	..	11	1	..	..

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TABLE XXXVIII

SUPERVISION 1913–1914 (*continued*)

supervisor	town	no of schools	no of visits by: supervisor	no of visits by: inspector	no of model schools: state	no of model schools: town	ATTENDANCE: registered	ATTENDANCE: average attendance	TEACHERS: no of teachers	TEACHERS: no of teachers' meetings	TEACHING: excellent	TEACHING: good	TEACHING: tolerable	TEACHING: poor	MANAGEMENT: good	MANAGEMENT: tolerable	MANAGEMENT: poor	GEN'L ESTIMATE: efficient	GEN'L ESTIMATE: good	GEN'L ESTIMATE: tolerable	GEN'L ESTIMATE: disapproved	
W S Dakin	Canton	14	251	....	..	..	587	476.50	17	13	6	11	..	..	17	..	..	6	11	..	..	..
	Chester	7	109	....	..	..	290	246.60	9	10	1	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
J W Dows	Berlin	18	328	1–2	1	..	688	543.18	18	10	4	12	2	..	17	1	..	1	16	1	..	..
	Canterbury	7	134	3–14	..	1	133	96.29	7	11	..	6	1	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	*1
	Hampton	5	95	2–7	1	..	99	71.36	5	9	1	3	1	..	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	..
G W Emerson	Coventry	12	276	2–12	..	1	283	219.72	12	10	2	9	1	..	12	..	..	2	9	1	..	..
	Franklin	5	111	2–6	..	1	106	87.65	5	9	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
W W Evans	Lisbon	7	134	3–9	..	1	165	147.73	7	5	2	4	1	..	5	2	..	2	4	1	..	*1
	No Stonington	10	193	5–13	1	..	197	145.33	10	7	1	6	3	..	8	2	..	1	7	2	..	*2
L T Garrison	Bozrah	7	93	1–2	1	..	146	112.	7	9	..	5	2	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..
	Columbia	6	90	1–4	..	..	139	107.3	6x	9	..	4	1	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Lebanon	13	194	1–9	..	..	281	202.	13	9	..	9	4	..	9	4	..	..	9	4	..	..
	Tolland	9	154	2–10	1	..	222	175.	9	9	..	7	2	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	..	..
	Willington	9	137	2–5	1	..	265	199.	9	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
E B Gowin	Middlefield	6	175	4–10	..	1	166	135.92	7x	11	1	5	..	..	6	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
J W Halliwell	Bethlehem	6	116	2–3	1	..	89	78.1	6	7	1	4	1	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	..	..
W P Holman	Durham	6	133	3–8	1	..	148	116.77	6	9	..	4	2	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..
E W Ireland	New Fairfield	6	101	....	..	1	79	61.95	6	10	..	5	1	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..
	Oxford	9	147	1–7	..	1	205	161.68	9	9	..	6	3	..	7	2	..	..	6	3	..	..
	Redding	5	88	1–2	1	..	151	118.98	5	10	2	3	..	..	4	1	..	2	2	1	..	..
	Ridgefield	17	245	....	..	1	557	411.81	17	10	..	14	3	..	12	5	..	..	12	5	..	*1
N S Light	East Granby	6	134	2–6	..	..	162	112.6	6	9	2	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	*1
	Suffield	19	421	3–12	..	..	600	473.	19	16	3	16	..	..	19	..	..	2	17	..	..	*1
L S Mills	Avon	10	219	4–12	1	..	259	233.6	10	21	4	6	..	..	10	..	..	3	7	..	..	..
	Farmington	16	351	4–22	..	1	674	623.9	20	31	6	13	1	..	19	1	..	5	14	1	..	..
W E Parker	Chatham	14	326	2–10	..	1	406	340.59	14	9	5	8	1	..	13	1	..	2	11	1	..	..
	Marlboro	3	50	2–2	..	1	66	56.18	3	4	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Portland	14	398	2–5	..	1	459	364.31	17	7	10	6	1	..	17	..	..	3	14	..	..	..
A N Potter	Bolton	4	60	2–6	..	1	82	65.44	4	9	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..
	Ellington	12	251	3–9	1	..	333	259.49	12	10	..	10	2	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	..
	Somers	12	239	2–6	1	..	332	252.38	12	10	1	10	1	..	11	1	..	1	10	1	..	..
C E Pratt	Newington	11	268	3–10	..	1	332	268.01	11	10	4	5	2	..	9	2	..	4	5	2	..	..
F W Shearer	Haddam	13	289	3–9	..	1	386	311.54	13	12	2	11	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	Lyme	6	121	2–3	..	1	118	84.93	6	8	1	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Old Lyme	7	157	2–8	..	1	226	160.50	7	13	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	*1

x 1 not rated.

* disapproved during year

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TABLE XXXVIII

SUPERVISION 1913–1914 (*concluded*)

supervisor	town	no of schools	no of visits by supervisor	no of visits by inspector	no of model schools state	no of model schools town	ATTENDANCE registered	ATTENDANCE average attendance	TEACHERS no of teachers	TEACHERS no of teachers' meetings	TEACHING excellent	TEACHING good	TEACHING tolerable	TEACHING poor	MANAGEMENT good	MANAGEMENT tolerable	MANAGEMENT poor	GEN'L ESTIMATE efficient	GEN'L ESTIMATE good	GEN'L ESTIMATE tolerable	GEN'L ESTIMATE disapproved	
E B Stone	Cornwall	9	166	2–3	1	..	179	140.59	9	9	2	7	..	..	9	..	..	2	7	..	..	..
	Sharon	13	252	1–6	..	1	360	252.85	14	12	5	9	..	..	14	..	..	5	9	..	..	*1
	Warren	5	106	....	..	1	108	67.79	5	9	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Harriet M Stone	Cromwell	13	226	4–19	..	..	542	425.56	13	10	..	12	1	..	13	..	..	..	12	1	..	..
	Rocky Hill	7	130	2–5	..	..	241	199.23	7	10	..	7	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	..
	Wethersfield	13	249	3–9	..	1	512	405.82	15	11	3	12	..	..	15	..	..	3	12	..	..	..
G C Swift	Beacon Falls	5	80	1–1	..	1	247	155.4	5	10	2	2	1	..	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	..
F L Tapley	Bloomfield	10	220	2–12	..	1	271	223.43	10	9	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	Burlington	11	201	2–3	1	..	376	269.64	11	11	1	6	3	1	10	1	..	..	7	4	..	..
	Granby	11	224	2–7	1	..	239	182.34	11	10	..	9	2	..	11	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
G J Vogel	No Canaan	13	183	....	..	1	418	303.01	14	10	9	5	..	..	14	..	..	4	10	..	..	..
C L Warner	Canaan	5	88	2–3	..	..	103	85.6	5	10	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Salisbury	18	310	5–17	..	1	493	350.3	19	11	1	16	2	..	17	2	..	1	15	3	..	..
C E Wheeler	East Lyme	10	167	2–8	..	..	303	218.81	10	10	2	7	1	..	10	..	..	2	7	1	..	..
	Montville	14	237	3–9	..	..	495	381.62	14	12	2	11	1	..	14	..	..	2	12	..	..	..
	Waterford	15	297	3–6	1	..	530	409.72	15	10	3	12	..	..	14	1	..	3	12	..	..	..
A L Young	Sprague	11	200	3–11	..	1	314	251.	11	9	..	11	..	..	10	1	..	..	11	..	..	..
	Sterling	8	174	3–10	1	..	216	181.	8	9	1	6	1	..	7	1	..	1	7	..	..	..
	Voluntown	5	95	1–4	..	1	143	111.	5	10	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
J A Young	Hebron	8	150	1–4	..	1	187	142.22	8	7	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Salem	5	94	1–2	..	1	78	65.2	5	7	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		836	10,050	170–554	26	43	23,045	18,225.34	867	904	127	648	85	4	789	74	1	97	685	82		*18

* disapproved during year

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The following is a summary of the reports of supervising agents for four years:

TABLE XXXIX

year	no of supervisors	no of towns	SCHOOLS				RATING OF SCHOOL			
			no	registration	average attendance	no teachers	efficient	good	tolerable	disapproved
10–11	32	73	644	17,073	14,146	703	89	510	97	7
11–12	36	84	564	22,345	17,170	834	85	630	112	6
12–13	34	92	611	24,158	18,918	913	133	586	192	*2
13–14	33	91	836	23,045	18,225	867	97	685	82	**..

** 18 disapproved during year.
* 14 disapproved during year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTION COMMITTEE

1913–14

For several years after the enactment of the supervision law the management of schools in towns accepting its provisions was carried on by the secretary of the state board of education. The improvement of schools coming into this system became so marked that towns eligible to receive assistance hastened to apply for the appointment of supervisors. The work of directing the schools in so many widely scattered communities increased rapidly and assumed such proportions that it became impossible for the secretary of the state board to maintain the intimate relations with them and their officers necessary to their successful guidance. In order that there should be no loss in efficiency through increased numbers, three supervisors were assigned to the work of directing and inspecting all schools in the state system.

At present ninety-one towns employing eight hundred and seventy-two teachers are receiving the benefits of state supervision for their schools. The thirty-three supervisors in immediate charge of these schools are selected, hired and paid by the state board of education, thus making this board directly responsible for educational progress in these towns.

For administrative purposes the state has been divided into three sections known as the eastern, western and central. Following are the lists of the towns in each inspection district with the number of teachers and supervisors employed. One member of the inspection committee is assigned to the immediate direction of the work in a particular district, but twice each month throughout the school year the committee meets to formulate the necessary plans and instructions for the management of the system as a whole.

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Western section George J Vogel 10 supervisors 33 towns 272 teachers	Central section H O Clough 11 supervisors 29 towns 260 teachers	Eastern section W S Dakin 10 supervisors 28 towns 307 teachers
Easton	Bethany	Eastford
Trumbull	Cheshire	Ledyard
Wilton	Madison	Woodstock
Weston	North Branford	Ashford
Barkhamsted	North Haven	Mansfield
Colebrook	Killingworth	Pomfret
Hartland	Saybrook	Canton
Prospect	Essex	Chester
Roxbury	Franklin	Berlin
Southbury	Lisbon	Canterbury
Woodbury	No Stonington	Hampton
Bridgewater	Middlefield	Ellington
Brookfield	Durham	Bloomfield
Ridgefield	Chatham	Granby
Sharon	Portland	Coventry
Beacon Falls	Marlboro	Bozrah
Canaan	Haddam	Columbia
Kent	Hebron	Lebanon
Sherman	East Lyme	Tolland
Washington	Montville	Willington
Harwinton	Waterford	Suffield
Goshen	Sprague	East Granby
Middlebury	Sterling	Avon
New Hartford	Voluntown	Farmington
Wolcott	Wethersfield	Bolton
Bethlehem	Rocky Hill	Somers
New Fairfield	Cromwell	Newington
Oxford	Old Lyme	Burlington
Redding	Lyme	
Cornwall	Salem	
Warren		
North Canaan		
Salisbury		

About one hundred school days in each year are spent by the inspectors i field work which consists in inspection of schools, conferences with super visors, attendance at meetings of teachers and local committees and speakin at institutes and public gatherings in the interests of education.

The supervisors are kept in communication with each other, instructed i best methods of management and advised as to the results expected throug the following means:

1 Circular letters and bulletins from office of state board.
2 Personal conferences with inspectors.
3 Attendance at meetings for supervisors in adjacent towns.
4 Monthly meetings for all supervisors of each section.
5 General meeting at Hartford in January for all supervisors.
6 Two weeks' attendance at the supervision section of the Danbur summer school led by the secretary of the state board of edu cation.

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The efforts of the inspection committee have been directed toward increased efficiency through the following agencies:

1 Training of teachers in service.
2 Establishment of state-aided model schools under the new law.
3 Standardising methods for teaching certain subjects and assisting supervisors to use these methods in their schools.
4 Interpretation of the new "plans for progress."
5 Systematizing the details of class organization and management; simplifying and standardizing the records and reports used in schools.
6 Bringing about closer relations between local school committees and supervisors and between these committees and the state board of education.
7 Measuring the actual accomplishment of pupils and rating the efficiency of supervisors and of their schools.

In working along these lines the members of the inspection committee have, during the past year, frequently visited all of the ninety towns in the system. Most of the eight hundred and seventy-two schools have been visited at least once and many of them several times. They have attended and taken part in teachers' meetings of nearly all supervision districts and have been present at regular meetings of school committees of many towns.

The supervisors have shown commendable zeal in their efforts to improve their schools by the adoption of suggestions and directions of the inspection committee. Only through their skill, tact and capacity for continuous hard work has it been possible to obtain the satisfactory results that can be credited to this year's endeavor.

All schools are now well organized. Carefully constructed programs are universally used. Lesson planning has become habitual with teachers. Detailed outlines of the new course of study are now in all schools.

Effective methods for teaching reading, arithmetic, history, geography and language have been developed and put in practice. There is satisfactory uniformity in the interpretation of the course of study and in the standards for promotion so that children moving from town to town can change schools without loss of credit.

Twenty-seven schools have been approved for the training of teachers under the new model school law.

The proportion of teachers in the system rated as "Good" and "Efficient" increased nearly fifty per cent during the year.

It is the opinion of the committee that special emphasis should be placed on the following points the coming year:

1 Training of teachers
  a Establishment of more town and state model schools. Develop further means for increasing their usefulness.
  b Maintain such relations with normal schools as will result in the entrance to our system of the maximum number of graduates.

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2 Standarising of supervision

a More frequent conferences with supervisors.

b Formulation of principles of effective supervision and preparation of manual to make the instruction of new men easier and to increase the value of supervision to our schools generally.

3 Aid and encouragement to supervisors in the establishment in their towns of fixed progressive policies toward increased compensation for trained teachers, liberality in housing and equipment of schools and provisions for suitable education—vocational and general, for children fourteen to sixteen years of age.

4 Improvement in methods of teaching with particular attention to science, hygiene and sanitation, and English composition.

5 Measurement of results to be continued by giving occasional tests to pupils of all grades. At least once during the year make a thorough investigation of all educational activities in one or more towns of every supervision district and rate teachers, supervisors and local authorities according to their share in responsibility for results.

Much of the work of the inspection committee thus far has been devoted to bringing about a certain unity of purpose and agreement as to methods of procedure. These are necessary preliminaries toward securing for our schools a real state-wide influence in behalf of better educational conditions for our rural communities. The schools are now in a position to profit by the success of this policy and the inspection committee will endeavor to shape its plans for the coming year with this aim in view.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE J VOGEL
H O CLOUGH
W S DAKIN
Inspection committee for 1913–14

REPORTS OF STATE SUPERVISORS

The reports of supervisors contain much interesting material relating to specific subjects which are enumerated below.

The treatment of these subjects not only has local interest but illustrates the policy of the state board of education, the school activities of the supervisors, and the improvement of schools under state supervision.

Agriculture
Attendance
Community interest and activity
Consolidation—transportation
Continuation classes—rural schools
Efficiency
Expense

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Household occupations
Illiteracy
Improvement—due to supervision
Libraries
Model schools—state and town
Normal courses in small high schools
Plans for progress
Progress book and reward system
Promotion by subjects
Retardation and elimination
School grounds and buildings
School plant—larger use of
Summer school
Teachers' meetings

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has been found to be a desirable subject for the curriculum of the rural school; it has been now in use in the schools of Mansfield for more than a year and with few exceptions has been pursued with profit and enthusiasm. I believe its introduction into other towns should follow. I hope the time may come when a special supervisor of agriculture may be available for the towns that will introduce the subject.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

The teacher and pupils may read or study books on agriculture and farming—the children may report on what is being done at home—they may observe the farmers on the way to and from school and report. Possibly the children may secure seeds and plant them at home and exhibit the results at a school home garden fair in the fall.

All this is good, but it does not go far enough. The supervisor cannot give all the home gardens his personal attention, or even one visit.

There are two solutions: 1st, to have an agricultural supervisor who can go from school to school giving lessons and from home to home—garden to garden—farm to farm—observing, testing, questioning, suggesting. In this way the parents, too, may be reached and interested. The second way is to consolidate the schools on a school farm near the center of the town. This farm should have at least five acres of land and ten would be better. This farm should be the model farm of the town and should be a paying proposition. The school building should have an auditorium and be used as a community center.

This last way is the ideal way and the way that will at last prevail. The lack of money is the root of many evils in connection with the rural school. The lack of interest and coöperation is the root of the remaining evils. Leaders are needed among the citizens, among the teachers, and among the school men of the state.

One of the best things we can do at present is to impress these worthy visions upon the minds and imaginations of the boys and girls now in the schools, and point out to them the ways in which they, when they become older, may help make the vision real.

In the town of Avon we are still pushing our school home garden movement and the interest is increasing. It would be well if the grange of each town in the state took this matter up; also, that they arrange at the state fair a place and prizes for the winners in each town fair.

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In Avon over one hundred and fifty children have entered upon t work for the present summer. Some of the townspeople have visited t schools, talked with the children and encouraged them in the work. J Alsop believes in children and their possibilities. He is the leader in o agricultural movement. It would be a great help to us if the state wou provide an agricultural supervisor for Avon.

In Farmington the grange offers annually a sum of money to be us as prizes in connection with the school home garden prizes won at the annu school home garden fair. The work is conducted much the same as in Avo

Avon Farmington—L S Mills

Some work in home gardens has been done in my towns. I have be unable to secure leaders for this work. We have endeavored to have eve child raise something, either vegetables or flowers. A good deal can be do indirectly for agriculture. Teachers can interest themselves in this subje and will thus raise this kind of work in the boy's estimation. The teache in my towns are mostly city girls with city interests and tastes. Unless th can study country life and emphasize its advantages they are a disturbing e ment in the boy's mind.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Alle

Some attempt to interest pupils in agriculture has been made by distribu ing in upper grades United States bulletins on chicken-raising, potato cultu etc and the encouragement of home gardens. An exhibit of flowers and veg tables grown by children will be held in the fall.

Canton—W S Dakin

No attempt has been made to give formal instruction in agriculture. reader has been used in grade eight and in all grades pupils have been e couraged to have home gardens and compete with products in special exhil at town fair. About ninety children report having such gardens. Directi of home work by a competent person seems the best way to handle instructi in agriculture. Chester is a manufacturing community and I do not belie there is any demand for a special supervisor of the subject.

Chester—W S Dakin

Biding the time when professional agricultural supervision by the sta must come, I am attempting to work out the following plan which seems be adapted to local conditions.

In West Suffield, out of some five acres of land about the building, thr acres are available for use as demonstration grounds. It is planned to organi the boys into an agricultural club to cultivate this land and to take care the half-dozen apple trees to the north of the school. To further this end invited Mr C D Jarvis of the Connecticut agricultural college to visit us a give the boys a demonstration of tree pruning and care. Mr Jarvis can He interested the boys greatly, and with capable leadership, I believe the pl is bound to succeed. But here the difficulty has always arisen—it has be impossible to secure leaders for corn clubs, tomato clubs or the like.

One gentleman in the eastern part of the town has offered to provide acre of ground and shed room, if a boys' club is formed to grow tobac This offer, together with the statement by several men that they would he has about determined us in the growing of tobacco next year. The matt of coöperation with the United States department of agriculture, through Division of Tobacco investigation is the subject of correspondence at pr ent. The bureau has maintained a field expert in this town for seve years. It would seem that much help should be forthcoming in that directi In the center district, the home plot is the only feasible plan for the prese

In general, it has been very easy to arouse interest among the boys. T elders are a quite different proposition when it comes to securing leadersh

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In East Granby, the school committee is interested. They will take a supervisor any time they can get one but here also no leaders for clubs can be found.

East Granby Suffield—N S Light

Nine acres of land has been purchased in East Lyme as a site for a new schoolhouse and for agricultural purposes. At present five acres are under cultivation; a male teacher has been engaged to superintend the work of the children under the direction of the county agent of the County improvement league and in coöperation with the state club organizer.

The school committee appropriated $300 to finance the movement which was in the nature of a loan to the pupils, to secure heavy labor, plant food, seeds, etc. This arrangement gives all children equal opportunities.

East Lyme—C E Wheeler

In Wilton the Civic league in conjunction with the schools has organized vegetable and flower garden clubs in all the schools—similar to last year's. Prizes are offered for the best exhibits shown at the fair held in the town house in September.

In Trumbull two town meetings have been held for the purpose of getting appropriations for employing a regular supervisor of agriculture. Potato, corn and poultry clubs are already in progress.

In Weston and Easton nothing has been done except that the granges in both towns gave prizes in the tent caterpillar contests. Prizes were given in Wilton and Trumbull also. The pupils in Wilton received nearly $400 in prizes for caterpillar nests.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

Agriculture may be easily taught in Killingworth, less easily in Saybrook and Essex. In the first town there is need of such teaching but there must be special teaching to make it worth while. There has been little done in this year. In Saybrook the pupils have been encouraged to plant and care for gardens. Forty-three pupils agreed to do this and a man in the town has agreed to visit and inspect the gardens. This is all that could be done this year. No steps have been taken in this direction in Essex.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

In Ellington the woman's club has continued to stimulate interest in agriculture by distributing seeds among the school children, holding a school fair in the fall and offering prizes for exhibits. This custom has much value.

The local grange has encouraged agriculture among school children. The question has been discussed at its meetings. The supervisor has had the privilege of addressing the grange on the subject. The society offered prizes amounting to six dollars for collecting egg masses of the tent caterpillar.

The local school board in Ellington has committed itself in favor of agriculture in the schools and has petitioned the state board of education to appoint a supervisor of agriculture for the schools of the town.

The conditions in Ellington are favorable for good work in agriculture.

Ellington—A N Potter

A great many people in the country towns believe that agriculture should be taught in the schools. In Lebanon the work has been successfully carried on under the direction of Mr A J Brundage. The pupils of Lebanon became interested soon after the subject was introduced and were more eager to learn as they progressed in the work.

Lebanon—L T Garrison

The past year I introduced the Farm life readers in all the schools. The results were gratifying to a high degree. The pupils took them home to read articles to their parents and in school they were enthusiastic in relating their own experience bearing upon the text.

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The need is not met by such books as these, however, nor by the contest movement. Both are good for what they have in them; but at best they are adjuncts. The real basis must be laid in class room instruction. I have had the pleasure of having charge of such teaching for four years and can say that no subject is more valuable in the schools for which it is adapted. It is readily teachable, too. There are a number of excellent texts, good matter, numerous pictures, questions on the chapter, and experiments at the close of each chapter. With one of these as a guide teachers can get through the course pretty well even should they be from city conditions. Many teacher aids are also available. With such a course in the schools, correlated with reading, physiology, and geography a proper basis in agricultural knowledge and interest is secured. Then corn clubs, tomato contests, etc. can have a healthy and unspectacular development.

For New England and especially Connecticut a text on gardening would serve well. Fortunately a good one has recently been published. And most teachers know something of this phase of agriculture.

The effect upon the community prosperity, the strengthening the ties between home and school, the interest aroused in school, are some of the more apparent gains. Best of all, however, is the new point of view it gives, sometimes forces upon, the teacher.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

In Somers there is some interest in agricultural clubs among the school children. As yet no organisation has been perfected. Local prizes have been offered for the best yields of corn and potatoes. A few children are trying for the prize.

The supervisor arranged a special public meeting in the interest of agriculture, at which Mr A J Brundage was the principal speaker. Several of the local men spoke at this meeting.

The local school board has petitioned the state board of education for a supervisor of agriculture.

Somers—A N Potter

An attempt has been made to introduce the subject of agriculture by means of reading and discussion of various aspects of the subject—as soils, retation of crops, etc. Considerable interest resulted. It is planned to carry this subject on with the introduction of more practicable methods of teaching the art of agriculture. The chief difficulty in the way of such a program is the securing of efficient and willing assistants who will be in the field during the whole year. Much of the actual demonstration work in agriculture must necessarily be done when schools are not in session.

Wolcott—H E Chittenden

ATTENDANCE

In both towns all children within the legal age and requirements have attended school.

The progress through the grades is good in Avon and excellent in the town of Farmington. In both towns several children withdraw to work when the law allows. There have been less this year than previously. Others remain longer than required.

Avon Farmington—L S Mills

With the possible exception of the few boys and girls between 14 and 16 who were employed at home and whose services could probably have been dispensed with without much hardship to the family, and a few others whom the family physician thought best to detain, the greatest possible number were in attendance at school. If it be in order here I would suggest that the state board of education take upon itself the right of approval of physicians who have the power to give certificates, regarding the health of children.

Barkhamsted Colebrook Hartland Prospect—W H Bliss

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The record of attendance and percentage of attendance show that tardiness is steadily decreasing and absences for trivial causes becoming less frequent. The careful attention given this matter by the teachers, the interest of the children themselves, the sending out of notices of the school law, together with the coöperation of the parents have made good results.

The average attendance for the year in Coventry was 90%; Franklin 93%. The greatest possible number of children who attend are those under fourteen years of age. Nearly all cases of non-attendance this year have been due to sickness or extremely bad weather during the winter months when some of the roads were hardly passable.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

All pupils who were found in town in the fall have been in school as required by law. Cases of poor attendance have been looked up and have generally yielded to persuasion and there has been little trouble with their attendance after that. No pupils have evaded the law requiring pupils to be at school who are not regularly employed at work. In Saybrook a severe epidemic of scarlet fever cut down the attendance considerably during the winter and spring terms. But for that the attendance there would have been at least 25 more for the year. In Essex a case of small pox caused much absence during the winter as all pupils had to be vaccinated, unless they had previously been, if they were to attend school. In Killingworth the attendance has been as good as usual. Few pupils have left school in Saybrook or Killingworth except to go to work even if older than required for attendance at school and few of those who have left have done so unless compelled by conditions at home. I am less familiar with conditions at Essex, but think the same may be said there. The promotions are averagely good considering the irregular attendance suggested above.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

Attendance has ranged from fair in some schools to good in others. In this town the attitude of the community toward the teacher has a considerable bearing upon the attendance, it being practically impossible to secure good attendance in some of the schools last year because of the fact that a number of parents were stirred up against the teachers without any particularly good reasons. The children in this town as a rule complete the work of the eight standards and many of them continue in the high school. When the fact is considered that the registration in the Goshen schools was less than one hundred for most of the year and that there were twenty-one children in high schools from this town it will be seen that a good proportion of the pupils proceed as far as possible. This is the more remarkable it seems to me because of the fact that all of these high school pupils must be transported a distance ranging from six to ten miles.

Goshen—H E Chittenden

In connection with attendance it may be stated that with a very few exceptions the children of school age are in school. There is a tendency however in this town to withdraw the child when he reaches the age of fourteen and put him to work. This is in many cases unnecessary and we are trying to overcome this as rapidly as is possible. The gradual education of the community will have an important bearing upon this question. As the actual accomplishment in the lower grades increases the child will have received so much the more education before leaving and this it seems to me is one of the important results of supervision in the town of Harwinton thus far. The child who leaves school at the age of fourteen is better equipped than ever before as regards the fundamentals of an education.

Harwinton—H E Chittenden

It would seem that all the pupils in this town of possible school age attend school or are at work. This has been determined after a careful enumeration

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of the children in the town for the past two years. The actual attendance, however, of those enrolled is far from satisfactory. The school population is widely scattered making considerable transportation necessary and the size of the various schools makes careful individual attention difficult.

Middlebury—H E Chittenden

It would seem that the attendance record in the towns of Ridgefield, Redding, New Fairfield and Oxford is satisfactory. There seems to be less elimination in the town of Redding than in the other towns. The percentage of elimination seems to be rather large but this is caused, in most cases, by removals from the schools of one town to the schools of another and does not necessarily mean permanent withdrawal from school.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

Attendance in the town of New Hartford was poor during the year just passed. This may be charged in part to indifference on the part of parents and children and in part to the fact that the attendance laws have not been vigorously enforced in the past in the town. It would also appear that a large number of pupils leave school at an early age for work.

New Hartford—H E Chittenden

Attendance has been generally good throughout the town and shows considerable improvement over that of past years. This is one of the results of an increased interest on the part of the people of the town in better attendance records and consequently better schools.

Wolcott—H E Chittenden

COMMUNITY INTEREST AND ACTIVITY

The Grange has coöperated with the schools in connection with the school-home gardens and in the tent-caterpillar contest.

The public meeting in October in Avon town hall drew large attendance. It was the first of the kind in town and was talked of for months. It provided an opportunity for the people to hear and see what the schools were actually doing. The impression of the meeting on the town's people was excellent.

We have no special local school organizations.

Avon—L S Mills

Local organizations including ladies' clubs and the grange are actively interested in local schools. Prizes for the tent caterpillar contests were given this year by the granges and ladies' clubs. One ladies' club gave the girls of the school instruction in parliamentary conduct of a club meeting. The same club helped to equip a play-ground.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

There are two clubs in Coventry, one a literary club, the other a mothers' club. The latter has been of help to the school children of the district in more than a social way. They have helped with a domestic science class with very good results.

If more of the rural districts would take up this work or the different clubs of a town combine and make it possible by each club giving a small amount to engage a regular teacher for domestic science work it would make the expense practically little for each district.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

Community interest is shown by the offer of the bank to manage all detail connected with school savings. There are now 119 accounts and $119.42 has been deposited since January. Another evidence of interest is the Saturday sewing class held by two ladies of the town who give their time free and

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have some forty pupils enrolled. The local grange manages and offers prizes for garden work of children.

Chester—W S Dakin

A Boy scouts' troop has been organized in Wilton during the past year, also one in Trumbull. Both of these troops are in first-class condition and very popular. In Georgetown grammar school an excellent base-ball club has been organized and is well supported by that community. Civic leagues in both of these towns frequently offer prizes to the school children for excellence in different lines of their activities.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

Local organizations would do much good. Perhaps the supervisor should arrange neighborhood meetings at the schoolhouses and address them and suggest ways of parents and friends of the schools helping the work of the schools. I plan to have some such meetings next year in my towns but the plans are not far enough along to state here now.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

In the borough of Farmington there is the Child welfare club of Farmington. This club is interested in and is working for the welfare of the children. Meetings are held in the assembly room of the center school each month. At these meetings the work in school and out of school of the children is considered. Members are appointed to visit the school, to inspect the building and to report, also, to make recommendations and suggestions. Through the efforts of this club we have secured medical inspection for the coming year for all pupils in the center school. This is a great step forward and will be of material value to many of the children.

The public meeting for the town of Farmington and in the interests of good schools was held under the direction of the Child welfare club of Farmington in the Porter memorial hall in October. The attendance was large and splendid interest shown both at the time and later.

Again, we have the full coöperation of the Farmington grange in connection with our school efforts and work. They have given especial aid in connection with the school home gardens.

There is the Boys' drum corps of Farmington. This includes many of the boys attending school and supports our school entertainments.

The Boy scouts of Farmington, both at Farmington center and at Unionville include most of the school boys in both schools. They are under competent leaders and the boys are bettered by the organization.

An organization called the Campfire girls was formed in the spring for both Farmington and Unionville. This organization is making splendid progress.

Community interest in Farmington center in connection with schools is excellent and is increasing. Many people visit the school.

In all the districts of the town of Farmington there has been more interest in school work and plans than during the two previous years. The school meetings have been larger, also.

Farmington—L S Mills

Community interest is excellent in the Middlebury schools. The parents of the town take an active interest in the work of the schools and visit them more frequently than in most small towns. The parents-teachers association is an active organization and has helped much to further the teaching of sewing and drawing.

Middlebury—H E Chittenden

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The Social service league of Salisbury has endeavored to assist the town committee by aiding in the improvement of the building and grounds of district No 8 and by the gift of a number of books and pictures. Altogether, nearly $500 was contributed by the league for this purpose. A music supervisor was hired by the league for a part of the year, but her work was limited to two schools. More will be done another year by the league, as it is proposed to provide a room and equipment for manual training in district No 8. The local grange has shown interest in the work of boys' corn clubs and in home gardens.

Salisbury—C L Warner

Two hundred twenty different visits have been made by parents and others during the year. This shows considerable interest on the part of the people in their schools. There should be more interest shown through visitation. It is a fact that most of the criticism that we get comes from those who have not seen and not from those who have seen. We therefore earnestly request them to come and see.

Sharon—E B Stone

CONSOLIDATION—TRANSPORTATION

No changes are to be reported from the plan of last year. Pupils are now transported in three districts in Ashford, in four in Mansfield, and in one in Pomfret. The subject of closing another school in Mansfield is now under investigation. It is also hoped that soon a modern graded building may be built at the center with the result of closing three schools. To accomplish this, no child would have to travel over two miles.

A similar project has been considered in Ashford but its accomplishment does not seem so promising as the distances are greater.

Ashfield Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

In Avon we have no consolidated schools and no transportation. I am fully persuaded that it would be better if we did. Some of the schools are very small, especially schools No 2 and No 7 and we would do better for the pupils if they came into No 5 and No 3 respectively.

In Farmington, four teams daily bring about fifty children to the center school. At the annual school meeting in June in East farms, one of the last and largest schools closed, no criticism of the method of transportation was made and no motion to reopen the school. In short, there is uniform satisfaction with the present conditions.

At a recent meeting of the board of school visitors, a vote was passed closing for the coming year, the Scott's swamp school. This has had an average attendance of ten for the past year.

As the school is so small and as a trained teacher cannot be secured for the salary paid, it is, in the best judgment of the board of school visitors better to have the children attend the Center school under trained teachers. Here they will have the advantage of closer supervision, of trained teachers, of a music supervisor, and of medical inspection, also the larger social advantages of larger classes and the enthusiasm incident thereto. Most of the parents favor transportation, but a few object.

From the West school, the pupils of Grades VII–VIII attend the Union school. They are transported on the train.

Besides the four teams carrying children to the Center school a number come in on the trolley. About forty pupils are transported on the train and trolley to the Farmington high school at Unionville at town expense.

The transportation bill for the town of Farmington for the year 1912–13 is several hundred dollars less than the cost would be to reopen and operate the several schools now closed. Therefore consolidation in the town of Farmington has three fundamental advantages:

1 It is educationally and socially of advantage to the children.
2 It is a financial saving to the town.
3 It is satisfactory to the people concerned.

Avon Farmington—L S Mills

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There has been no consolidation in any of my towns this year. On the other hand the town of Hampton did away with a vexatious route by opening the little school at the extreme north end of the town, and every one was satisfied. The consolidated school which had numbered twenty was however split in two. Two schools of ten pupils each resulted, to the harm of the grammer grades which were reduced to one in a class. The class spirit which had been marked in the consolidated school was entirely lost, and apathy was evident. It hurts a school to lose good sized classes. These classes afford companionship in study, and discussion through clashes of several points of view. The single pupil, on the other hand, recites, is the whole class, and loses the freshening influence of fellow-students' points of view opposing or affirming his own.

Berlin Canterbury Hampton—J W Dows

Cheshire is one town which has consolidated a large number of its schools. The new Humiston school at the center of the town accommodates the children from the north and western parts of the town. They are transported by trolley and teams.

In Madison the Neck school will be closed and the children carried to the center. At North Branford the children in No 5 will attend the center school.

From the parents' standpoint transportation is seldom satisfactory. The general problem in the state seems to be to provide a teacher for the remote school and make her the best teacher possible under our system which offers excellent opportunity to the person who is willing to work and has average intelligence.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

The South middle, North middle, and Northeast schools have been closed, and the children from these schools will go to the new building at the Center. The greater part of these children will not need to be transported at the expense of the town. It has not yet been decided by the committee just how much transportation will be furnished.

The town will not continue to pay tuition to the Northwest school in Hartford for the Bloomfield children in the "Gravel hill" district, but will provide for those who wish to come from that district to the new schoolhouse at the Center. The transportation of the children to the new school will be by trolley, and will probably be paid by the town.

Bloomfield—T L Tapley

It is desirable that we have consolidation but transportation is an important factor to consider. Whenever transportation is attempted, towns should own the wagons. Much criticism comes about as a result of not having proper means of conveyance.

Bozrah Columbia Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

At almost every meeting in the interest of education the subjects of consolidation and transportation are discussed.

People seem to be awakening to the advantages of a consolidated school and the disadvantages of the one room school. In this section of the state the condition of the roads is a great draw back.

This year Kent has closed two of its one-room schools and provided transportation. This plan has been satisfactory to the school committee, and an advantage to the children as well as a saving of money to the town. The greatest dissatisfaction is expressed by property owners in the vicinity of the closed schools.

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

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Transportation of pupils is working well in the west part of the town but it is proving difficult to extend it to other parts. Many high school students provide their own transportation. We had hoped to close the East hill school next year but with a promised attendance of twelve small children, do not believe it will be possible.

Canton—W S Dakin

In the town of Chatham the opening of the new Center school at East Hampton resulted in the closing of five schools; the Barton hall school which was an overflow from the old Center school, and the four rural schools known as the North Center, Flanders, Tartia and Chestnut hill schools. During this year pupils from the four last-named districts have been transported to the Center school. The change was beneficial to the pupils promoted but was not an unqualified success because transportation cost more than it would have cost to maintain the schools in session. People from these districts have recently circulated petitions that the schools be reopened next year. During the past two weeks hearings have been held attended by the people from the different districts. At each hearing there have been present not only those who wished the schools reopened but also those who favored transporting their own children to the Center school. After each hearing the committee has taken action and voted transportation. It is now thought that transportation will be secured for next year at a much lower rate.

Chatham—W E Parker

During the past year but one eighth grade has been maintained in Cromwell, that at the North west being transported by trolley to the White school, thus making more room for the increasing numbers in the primary room. The sixth grade at the Plains has also been transported to the White school, and the third moved up leaving but two grades in the lower room. These changes have been beneficial to all concerned. The same consolidation as last year continues at Rocky Hill. No form of transportation has ever been carried on in Wethersfield. The long postponed consolidation of nearby one-room schools still continues.

Cromwell Rocky Hill Wethersfield—H M Stone

I should suggest a consolidation of the Coginchaug, Center and South schools in one central building. This could be easily done and the advantages gained thereby would make it possible to consolidate all the schools in the town in the near future.

Durham—W P Holman

In Wilton one school of six pupils has been consolidated with two others; no transportation was required. In Weston a school of six pupils would be taken to another school, but no one can be found to carry the pupils. In Easton the pupils of the sixth and seventh and eighth grades in the Sport hill school will be transported to the academy—thus leaving one teacher with the other five grades downstairs. In this way by taking about eight pupils to the academy one less teacher will be required.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

There is an excellent opportunity to consolidate schools in Ellington. Consolidation would necessitate the erection of a six or eight-room building at Ellington center. There are at least five one-room schools which might be closed, and the children now attending these schools might be transferred easily to the center. This matter has been discussed informally by the school committee.

At present there is one carriage used to transport children to the Crystal lake school in the eastern part of the town.

Ellington—A N Potter

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Consolidation is a good thing where it may be worked. In Saybrook all is done that should be expected. In Killingworth none should be attempted on account of distances and condition of roads. In Essex all is done that seems wise.

Transportation is handled generously in Saybrook. In Killingworth the committee transports pupils between two schools to have the advantage of four grades in each school. Nothing further has been asked of the committee and I doubt the feasibility of doing more at present. In Essex the question is an open one. Some pupils come a considerable distance to school. This is a hardship. Whether the committee will take favorable action soon I cannot say. I shall wish to investigate the matter thoroughly before I make any recommendation.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

No consolidation has been attempted during the past year except in the case of district no 1 where the school is now closed and the children transported to district no 6. This arrangement has proved satisfactory. I hesitate to recommend further consolidation in this town. The topography of the region and the scattered population are such as to make it almost impossible as a permanent feature of the school system. Added to these difficulties we have that of securing adequate transportation facilities. It would seem to me that it will be necessary to continue many of the small schools of Harwinton for years to come.

Harwinton—H E Chittenden

From an administrative point of view consolidation of schools is very much to be desired. Perhaps the benefits in this respect would be sufficient justification for the plan even in the country. On the whole, consolidation is desirable but in the hilly countries there is still strong opposition to the plan.

Hebron Salem—J A Young

In rural widely scattered communities entire consolidation is not now practicable. Before it is attempted there must be a great amount of work done in building up a spirit by public meetings, out-of-door field days, etc. Long distance transportation is not best. People should be induced to locate their residences in central places. Schools of seven or eight pupils should however be closed at the present time. The two or three pupils thus inconvenienced should be transported. The families should not settle in such distant places. Schools of ten or more should be kept open. In North Stonington transportation is not great in amount. There are some difficulties even at present and with further transportation (with exception of one school from which children can be transported easily by trolley) there would be more difficulties. In Lisbon the outlying schools are large. The Bend school in the edge of Jewett city, 11 pupils, should be closed as it is poor policy to maintain a small school "under the eaves" as it were of the large consolidated school at Jewett city. An effort to close this small school was made but the effort was disastrous to the supervisor. The Hyde school, 8 pupils, on the trolley line should be closed. There would be no real difficulty.

Lisbon North Stonington—W W Evans

This is a plan that in my estimation should be adopted in Middlefield. The schoolhouse should be located at the center and the transportation question would be reduced in seriousness. The schoolhouses I believe could be rented or sold to the Polish who would be glad to use them for dwellings

Middlefield—E B Gowin

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Consolidation is a desirable end to work toward in the schools of Middlebury. It is the hope of the supervisor that the schools of the town may at some time be consolidated in one building at the center. This is rendered the more feasible by the prevalence of splendid roads.

Middlebury—H E Chittenden

The tendency seems to be in favor of gradual consolidation of schools. In Ridgefield a twelve-room school building is now being erected. When this building is completed it will accommodate the pupils of five of the nearby schools. The town of Redding has for some time furnished conveyance for pupils attending at the Center school. Transportation is expensive but it is the concensus of opinion in the town that it is economical from an educational point of view. The town of New Fairfield will close one school next year and will furnish transportation. I am a firm believer in a reasonable and sensible consolidation of schools.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

The high school will be discontinued for the coming year and the pupils transported to the Gilbert school in Winsted. It is hoped that in this way a certain amount of economy will result in which event the funds available will be used for the improvement of the grade work in the town.

New Hartford—H E Chittenden

There is much consolidation and transportation in this town due to previous supervisors. One bus runs from the North school to the Center school, a distance of about two miles one way, and carries all pupils above the sixth grade. The other bus runs from the Southeast school to the Elm hill school, a distance of about three miles one way and carries all pupils above the third grade.

Newington—C E Pratt

In Somers two carriages are used for transportation purposes. One carries four children to the Battle street school and the other carries two children from the south part of the town to the Center school. The transportation is satisfactory.

Some of the one-room schools in Somers are close to the Somers street school, and if there were more room in the Somers street school at least two of the one-room schools might be closed.

Somers—A N Potter

The accompanying table shows the extent to which consolidation and transportation have been carried this past year in Suffield.

from	to	number	grades	means	cost per diem	grades—left in school
1 So	1 C	20	7–9	wagon	$4.00	1–2, 3–6
1 S E	1 C	21	5–9	trolley	1.15	1–4 (Upper room closed)
E	1 C	9	5–9	auto or wagon	2.50-3.50	1, 2, 3, 5
1 N E	1 C	15	5–9	trolley	.75	1–4
1 N	1 C	13	5–9	wagon	3.00	1–4
1 N W	1 C	4	7–9	wagon	1.50	1, 2, 3, 6
2 N	2 C	23	1–9	wagon	4.50	Closed
2 S	2 C	14	5–9	wagon	3.25	1–4
2 W	2 C	8	7–9	wagon	2.50	1, 2, 3, 5
Total cost.....					$4,313.15	

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You will note by this table that no school in town was left with more than four grades and 25 children. This system is expensive but it is regarded as transitory, the ultimate being a consolidated system with two centers.

Suffield—N S Light

CONTINUATION CLASSES—RURAL SCHOOLS

Such classes are needed and the supervisor has long been convinced of the need, especially in Salisbury, but funds are not available for maintaining them. Perhaps in the whole town a class of thirty or more could be assembled. At present, the establishing of such classes seems impossible as the town would refuse to provide for their support. There is less apparent need for such classes in Canaan though it is probable that a class of ten or more could be collected. The cost there as in Salisbury seems an insuperable obstacle.

Canaan Salisbury—C L Warner

There was one pupil in a continuation class in one of the outside schools this winter. She came in for a term to prepare for entrance to a business college and wished to review her common school studies.

Canton—W S Dakin

If the right teacher may be found continuation classes for pupils at work are excellent things. To keep the interest of pupils at that state is hard though. It is necessary to have a teacher of maturity and enthusiasm and they are few, at least in rural schools. Also the teachers in those schools are pretty well tired of teaching in the day time and do not wish to be tied to it in the evenings. Perhaps something in the line of singing, drawing, or some kindred work would appeal more to the class of pupils we might reach here and serve as an entering wedge to more serious work later. I have done nothing along this line.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

EFFICIENCY

It is difficult to establish a standard by which efficiency may be measured. Difficulties grow out of the conditions relating to the fact that children leave school before they have completed a full course of work. Sometimes this is the teacher's fault but more frequently it is due to economic conditions and sometimes to the fact that the parent wishes to get the child on an earning basis in life as soon as possible.

The essentials of efficiency are life, growth, and activity; if these qualities are aroused we have active, vigorously thinking and working boys and girls.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

The results of the issuing of proficiency certificates are interesting:

	Montville	Waterford	East Lyme	Total
Number pupils in grade V	73	60	32	165
Number pupils in grade II	68	60	28	156
Number certificates in Arithmetic issued grades V & IV				102
Number certificates in Penmanship issued grade II				83
Number certificates in Reading issued grade II				74

A high standard was maintained. Practically one-half of pupils numerically in second grade received both the penmanship and reading certificates, and more than one-half of fifth grade pupils received the arithmetic certificate; some fourth grade pupils also received the certificates. It may be said

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that one-half of pupils do work exceptionally well and of high standard, and I do not know that the work in these particular grades and subjects is superior to that in other grades and subjects.

Considering the two factors, quantity and quality of work, the first as indicated by the per cent promoted which is about 90, and the second as indicated by the proficiency certificates in three important subjects where especial care has been taken in measuring results, it might be asserted that the subjects are given due attention and that proficiency is secured.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

Emphasis on putting child in grade or classes where most beneficial to him—provision for special help periods to insure progress—marked improvement as to retardation.

Sprague—A L Young

EXPENSE

The average cost per pupil in average attendance in these three towns is $27.85 for year just ending. Using the latest available figures of two years ago, there were 149 towns in Connecticut which expended more than $27.85, and 19 which expended less, the range being from $65.01 to $20.77. The town which stood 84th in rank, or at the middle of the list, expended $34.15. The cost in these three towns is thus much less than the average.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

Considering the fact that there are special teachers of music and drawing in the schools at Deep River, and a special teacher in drawing and penmanship at Essex, and that good work has been done in these branches, I believe that the expenditure in both towns for schools has been justified. In Saybrook there has been large expense for a trained nurse during the spring and there also is a large expense for transportation which secures efficiency in the education of pupils more than if small schools were run for them. In Killingworth the latter consideration also obtains. In Essex next year there will be no kindergarten which will reduce expense somewhat. There have been two more teachers in Saybrook than last year. This accounts for increased expense there. In Essex the fund for the partial support of the Pratt high school makes less expense for the town for high school than is required in Saybrook.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

In the schools of Avon we have had in each school for the past three years one lesson per week in sewing for both boys and girls in grades III–VIII. It has been elective, not compulsory. Those who did not wish to sew were required to do drill work in arithmetic. There was an average of about three in each school whose parents objected to sewing. The work consisted of learning the stitches, the making of handkerchiefs, towels, and work aprons. The sewing on of buttons and the making of button holes was taken up in some schools.

Avon—L S Mills

No time was given to household arts, sewing, cooking, etc., this year. It seems necessary to have that work under some competent leader. These leaders, recruited from the ladies in the town, demand time periods of such length that the work must be done after school hours. In rural schools the day is long, and a child must leave promptly to get home before darkness comes. There is no doubt of the value of this work under good instruction. But how to find the time worthy of good instruction has been an unsolved problem.

Berlin Canterbury Hampton—J W Down

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Cooking and sewing have been encouraged by the schools. Not having facilities and time for the teaching of same in the school the pupils have been encouraged to get assistance at home. At the various teachers' meetings the pupils' work has been on exhibition. In the local news an account of the cooking and sewing of each child has been published.

Bethlehem—J W Halliwell

Cooking and sewing should be made a part of rural school work because of their practical value.

Sewing can be taken up with almost no expense to a town and cooking with very little. We have conducted sewing this year in several schools omitting all fancy work and making articles of clothing and other useful things.

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

Cooking, sewing and similar household occupations can best be handled in rural communities by coöperation of parents. Such coöperation may be brought about by supervisor or teacher but actual work on such subjects can best be done at homes of children or on Saturdays or out of regular school hours.

Chester—W S Dakin

Sewing in two upper grades in one of the Cromwell schools was undertaken during the winter and spring terms, two teachers exchanging work one period a week, one giving mechanical drawing to the boys. No direct attempt at teaching cooking, but schoolroom interest became home interest in several schools in Wethersfield and at the pupils' exhibit held in September, bread, pie, and cake as well as candy were exhibited by girls of the seventh and eighth grade.

Cromwell Wethersfield—H M Stone

In this town Miss Theodate Pope has furnished five teachers for one sewing lesson per week to all pupils, girls, from and including grade V up, even to those who have left school. Nearly one hundred children are enrolled. This work was made a part of the public school work and placed under the public school supervision.

As to the introduction of cooking and other household occupations, under the present system and with the present amount of work and with present lack of conveniences, this is not practical.

The only way cooking could be carried on would be to arrange to have the pupils experiment at home and report at school. This has been attempted in some places but the success is not very great. It would have to be put on the basis of "school credit for home work." The ideal rural school needs a study room and a work room,—perhaps a carpenter's room and a kitchen. In this way these household occupations might be made a success.

Farmington—L S Mills

There seems to be no reason why sewing should not be given to the girls once a week while the older boys might give the same amount of time to some form of manual art. There has been some time given to sewing in a few schools but the work has never been systematized.

During the winter months of the last year the children in a few schools in Hebron and Salem with the help of the teachers prepared warm drink, usually cocoa, for the noon hour. The children were very much interested in the work and brought all the articles needed from home. Sometimes other simple things were prepared. Beginning in this small way it seems like an entirely practical matter to enlarge and teach some cooking and do it systematically. There might be some danger that the teacher would not always be a competent director of the work.

Hebron Salem—J A Young

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In Mansfield the Connecticut agricultural college has invited the girls to join a sewing class conducted by one of their instructors. This should be extended to all districts if possible. These subjects are now pursued at a great expense in the cities; they are needed in the rural school and can be introduced without great expense.

Mansfield—F W Clapp

As to what we have done this year the most general and far reaching is in the point of view taken, that these were rural schools and responsible to the community for rural results. This permeated the policy for the year.

One concrete plan was the very interesting and valuable course on household occupation presented by members of the Mother's club. One lady discussed baking, a second cooking of meats, and a third household decoration. These were repeated as per schedule in each of the four schools. The fourth grade in the Rockfall and South primary was also permitted to join the grammar department in hearing these discussions. The talks were given in each school every two weeks for six weeks. At the conclusion of the talk and sometimes during its progress questions were asked and discussion often followed. Teachers on subsequent days talked over the lectures and there was some essay writing. The boys seemed to be interested quite as much as the girls. There was initiated a commendable amount of experimentation at home on the part of the girls. No doubt a distinct advance in housekeeping will result. It may be added that much of the success depended upon the speakers; they were very tactful in presenting their discussion.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

In South Lyme and Old Lyme sewing and the household arts were carried on in the boys' and girls' clubs. For the time being they are well taken care of there.

Old Lyme—F W Shearer

We have introduced these subjects into the Redding center school and feel that they are worth while. A part of each Friday afternoon is devoted to work of this kind. The Redding center school is a two-room school and one teacher can therefore supervise the cooking and sewing for the girls while the other teacher interests the boys in practical agriculture.

Redding—E W Ireland

Sewing taught some at center—committee I am confident would authorize carpentry and cooking if we could procure suitable teachers.

Sterling—A L Young

ILLITERACY

I am acquainted with a few cases of illiteracy among adults in my territory. I see no way to make these people literate. Usually these people are the strongest supporters of schools. They feel keenly the disadvantages of their condition.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

There are a number of foreigners unable to speak and write English. Our schools are reaching them at present only through the children. How to hasten the process is the problem.

A plan which I believe might work is to have at Rockfall, the center of the greatest need, an evening class. The cost of everything but the teacher would be slight. Securing this teacher, however, would be the crucial matter as to success or failure.

Last year, as well as the preceding, some of my Wesleyan students worked with these people in evening classes.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

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I am informed that the tide of immigration into our state is increasing each year, that our percentage of illiteracy must continue to increase unless effective ways are undertaken of teaching English to the foreigners in our midst. Some of our neighbors are making serious efforts legislatively and locally toward the solution of this problem. In many towns, private individuals have undertaken the task of teaching a small group the English language and American ideals of citizenship and social conduct.

These efforts can be ineffective at the most. In the first place, they reach but a small part of the population and that generally the least needy part. It seems to me that compulsory attendance at evening schools to be supported in some way by town and state, must come. The danger to our democratic forms of government and our social order ensuing from the presence of so large a number of unsympathetic, uninformed and hence easily misled residents, must be great. Over 90% of the justice trials in Suffield the past year, have dealt with foreign-born.

I would suggest and recommend that some form of state encouragement be given to the small towns by the next legislature and that the terms of grant to the larger towns be made more generous and more rigorous.

Locally I have run, with volunteer teaching, night schools at which the average attendance for about ten weeks was nearly sixty. The total number registered was ninety-four. The highest attendance on any one night was seventy-two. The Robert system of teaching English to foreigners was used and worked very successfully. Some arithmetic, some history and citizenship were taught to the advanced classes. This work was accomplished without financial help except from private sources. This coming fall I shall appeal to the town for a small appropriation to further this work this coming winter.

Suffield—N S Light

IMPROVEMENT DUE TO SUPERVISION

These are some of the evidences of improvement during the past year—Better attendance. Better equipment. More interest and enthusiasm on the part of both teachers and pupils. More rapid progress through the grades. More intelligent and more varied reading. More drill with its resulting thoroughness in essentials.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

In the spring term of 1910 a supervisor was appointed for the town of Berlin. The supervisor found thirteen pupils in a ninth grade room. They, recruited from all the schools in the entire town, and brought together in a union ninth grade, were the sole survivors of a system that compelled a pupil to feed on grammar school diet for nine years. It is not too much to say that in a town of three thousand people, throttling alone could reduce the number of children trying for a grammar school diploma to thirteen pupils. On that noble little band that had weathered the nine grades were marks of heavy conflict. The age average of the class was that of high school sophomores. The stultifying effect on high school children held two years in the grades is evident.

Now, through efficiency in organization of the course of study, no such condition exists. The past year fifty-six pupils received diplomas from grammar school—eighth grade. The average age of the class was fourteen years which is the normal age in an efficient school system. The tests passed by the class were higher than those of 1910. The showing was better.

The parents are using the schools more than ever before. It was the usual occurrence for a child to be taken out of school as soon as he was fourteen years old and had passed the sixth grade. Now, the children are remaining in school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. There is an enthusiasm in school work, the competition of life in which one child goes to school eagerly, to do some work better than another child. There is discussion of this rivalry at home, and parents are convinced that school is a place where children do not kill time.

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School work is now organized through a course of study that permits a pupil to cover all the essential ground in the first six grades, so that if he takes the work with ease double promotion from sixth grade to eighth may be made with no loss of essential steps, and the child allowed to cover the grammar work in seven years. Is twelve years of age too young to enter high school? This question is frequently asked. The question of fitness for high school depends on the mentality of the child. Age tells no story in student values. We have many pupils in fifth grade who read more, and with better understanding than some of our high school pupils. A task for some children is accomplished by others almost without effort. The problem in school is to give to children who are capable, occupation. It is evident that slothful habits are engendered in a child who has idle periods in school time. None but a teacher knows how much mischief in school is due to the boy trying to escape idleness or the droning over what *to him* is a trifling task. It is the duty of supervision to discover such cases and send them on to high school.

To enter high school from seventh grade is a problem now occupying supervisors. The past two years thirty per cent of our eighth grade has been recruited from pupils in sixth who were badly over-age, or who took the work with great ease. These pupils have gone through the eighth grade with strength. They enter high school, young, eager, competent.

Parents are no longer persistent for double promotions of their children. They find that the state supervision course of study looks out for bright pupils, arranges the work for their advancement without loss of important steps or processes, and offers them a seven-year course to high school. It is to these interested parents that much public opinion concerning school is due, and their confidence in the thoughtfulness of the school system is a community asset which is lately coming to us.

Berlin Canterbury Hampton—J W Dows

1 Better plans and accomplishment in the training of teachers.
2 7% gain in the number of normal school graduates employed
3 Except in new towns all teachers were provided with state certificates.
4 An average increase of one hundred words taught in first grades.
5 Improvement in writing, more accomplished in arithmetic and history.
6 Improvement in ability to talk connectedly and correctly.
7 Improvement in condition of school buildings.
8 Adoption of a detailed course of study outlined by months.
9 More teachers in attendance at the summer school.
10 A public exhibition of work with demonstration lessons in each of the five towns.
11 A better public spirit toward the system as shown by reports to the Hartford office.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

The greater part of the things enumerated below has been the direct result of supervision, and supervision has had much to do with the other part:

Another increase in teachers' salaries.

The agreement on the part of the school committee that only teachers recommended by the supervisor shall be hired.

The closing of three outside schools two of which have been tolerable during the year.

The addition of two normal graduates to the corps of teachers for the coming year.

An increase of 13% in the average attendance over last year.

A change from a nine grade to an eight grade system with the adoption of the state course of study with the work outlined the same for each school.

An addition of $200 worth of new books in addition to the regular school text-books.

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A new brick schoolhouse on a lot of nearly three acres, costing, with the furnishings, nearly $50,000. The building contains six class-rooms, office, play-rooms, sanitary toilets, assembly-hall, manual training room, cooking room, electric lights, and drinking fountains. The building takes the place of an over-crowded, poorly-lighted, three-room wooden building, located on a small lot between the trolley track and the cemetery.

Bloomfield—F L Tapley

In Somers and Ellington the supervisor has been allowed freedom to purchase books and supplies. In Bolton he has added a few new books to the equipment and a complete set of maps for each school.

In the three towns there is an inclination on the part of the school boards to improve the schools. In Somers and Ellington the committees hold monthly meetings. The Bolton board held four meetings during the year.

All matters pertaining to school administration and methods of instruction are left in the hands of the supervisor.

In each of the three towns the supervisor has been allowed more money with which to engage teachers.

Bolton Ellington Somers—A N Potter

There has been a continued improvement in buildings and material equipment.

Teachers have been working with clearer and more definite aims.

Children of the different grades have approached nearer the normal age. Children know more at a given age than during any previous year under my supervision as evidenced by tests both oral and written and by personal class-room observation.

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

The greater part of the things enumerated below has been the direct result of supervision, and supervision has had much to do with the other part:

A state model school.

An increase in average attendance over last year.

New outbuildings at Riverside at a cost of $200.

Two normal graduates added to the teaching force.

A definite outline of work, month by month, followed by all teachers.

A greater interest manifested by the teachers both in the teachers' meetings and in their daily work

Burlington—F L Tapley

In general, the results show.

1 Practically complete registration.
2 An attendance of nearly 90%.
3 Schools in session 95% to 97% of the school year.
4 A majority of the pupils of normal age or less.
5 Children attending school till the legal age of leaving.
6 Promotions, 75% to 86% of those possible to promote.
7 Cost per pupil not excessive.
8 A good standard of proficiency attained by the pupils.
9 An earnest effort by school authorities to improve the system.

Of improvement in the work of the schools, these features may be noted: Pupils in the lower standards show greater facility in reading, writing, language and arithmetic, their rate of progress in these subjects being nearly twice as rapid as formerly; a similar increase in the work in geography and history is observed. The improvement in writing has been especially commended by visitors, one of whom remarked that it seemed to him that "all the pupils wrote well, whatever their age or grade." The introduction of drawing, though somewhat experimental, has been received with favor and is regarded as evidence of progress. More thorough work in physiology,

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history and civics by intermediate and higher standards has obtained in every school and the study of local history has been made definite and profitable where formerly it was hardly existent. Pupils of good average ability and regular in attendance are accomplishing in six years' schooling not much less than was done in eight. Better organization, more thorough teaching, an exact outline of the subjects taught, introduction of right methods and investigation of accomplishment are some of the changes that may be traced to supervision. The improvement in buildings and equipment in districts three and eight in Salisbury is particularly worthy of mention. The abolishing of high school work in districts four and seven of the same town and the concentration of such work in one school have been recommended and urged by the supervisor for three years. As before mentioned, these changes have been made this year.

Canaan Salisbury—C L Warner

Evidences of year's improvement are—More unity between work of outside schools and grades. Better coöperation between high school and grades. More thorough teaching of required subjects.

Canton—W S Dakin

Better work has been done in all the grades. This has been the result, I think, of two things; first, the high standard established by the new plans for progress and second, by the very definite course of study based on the new outline and placed in the hands of the teachers during the year. The large amount of drill work insisted upon, the definite requirements of charts, and more work from outlines have all been in the line of improvement.

Chatham Marlboro Portland—W E Parker

Evidences of year's improvement are seen in better written work, more thorough knowledge of facts, wider readings and interests by children, increased desire of older pupils to remain in school, more community interest in the school.

Chester—W S Dakin

The evidences of improvement in the schools during the past year are most evident in attendance, accomplishment, equipment and public interest. Organization and method are also better. Attendance has been better in general. Accomplishments have been greater. Equipment has been improved all around. There seems to be quite a wide and growing public interest greater than usual so far as I am able to determine. Schools have been more uniformly and better organized and method has been more uniform and better than before. As to what portion of the improvement is due to supervision, it is quite evident that nothing is done without the recommendation and piloting by supervisor. I am inclined to believe that all credit is to be first given to supervision and secondly to the support of the public and teachers.

Cornwall Sharon Warren—E B Stone

The general aim of the year's work has been to lay stress upon the fundamentals, to bring the work in reading, writing, arithmetic and kindred subjects to as high a level as possible in the schools and at the same time to make the work sufficiently attractive to the child, especially to those who are beginning to grow restless and to hold them for further training.

I have found that the subjects in the lower grades are made so attractive that to interest pupils is not difficult but the task in the upper grades is not so simple for the average teacher. If the work is made sufficiently attractive to be disciplinary it is rather difficult to invent enough devices to keep the course attractive in the upper grades.

We must confess that all children who attend school do not have a desire for knowledge and it is only by constant effort and the ability to arouse enthusiasm that the teacher gets profitable results.

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With the usual handicaps the year's record reveals definite and systematic progress along all lines taken up.

Among other things we have added many new books to our Coventry libraries, new maps in some districts, we have all the required charts and seat work being used in an intelligent way.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

Progress has been made in the elimination of waste effort and lost time. Some of the results in the one-room schools in Wethersfield have helped to show that the work to which eight years have been devoted can be accomplished in six. The standard in Cromwell has been raised by accomplishing in the "kindergarten"—a room of beginners averaging five years of age—excellent first grade work.

Elementary science and drawing lessons have been introduced into the upper grades in Cromwell and Rocky Hill. The Cromwell committee has voted to hire a special teacher for drawing the coming year. The work along these two lines in Wethersfield has been extended, with broader and more practical application.

The close of the year finds a better equipment in all schools—maps, supplementary reading and reference books having been purchased in the three towns.

History and civics have received more attention than ever; more references read, speakers heard, officials interrogated and historic places visited.

Minimum salary in Wethersfield has been raised to $11.

Cromwell Rocky Hill Wethersfield—H M Stone

Better progress through the grades has been made by pupils.

More intensive work in important school subjects is apparent.

Thirty-one new volumes have been placed in every school library.

The reading of many books as silent reading by all pupils from second to eighth grade is a distinct step in the right direction.

Drawing has been introduced into two towns.

A school savings bank system was in operation in every school for one month at end of year.

Nine acres of land have been purchased in East Lyme as a site for a new schoolhouse and land for agricultural purposes.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

The following are some of the evidences of improvement in one or all of my four towns:

1 More interest in reading good literature through books bought at supervisor's suggestion.

2 Better writing through thorough instruction aided by exhibits, certificates and criticisms.

3 Greater facility in all grades especially for grades fourth and fifth, in the fundamentals of arithmetic. Importance of this has been emphasized and certificates granted after rigid tests.

4 Many children have learned to stand on their feet and recite in a connected way from a topical outline in history and geometry.

5 Children in grade one were able to read more difficult matter than last year's grade and have read more in amount.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

I believe that the schools have been kept as well as could be expected when are taken into consideration the difficulties in their way in the different schools. Pupils are getting a good common school education. People generally seem to think the schools are in good condition. There is sometimes a disposition to criticize methods and the course of study but the committees support the supervisor, and people who inform themselves of conditions are disposed to support the handling of the schools. The year has been one of progress.

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In Saybrook a new high school building has been erected and occupied. The building with lot and grading cost $42,000 and is one of the best designed and equipped schools of its kind and size in the state. This points to a commendable pride in the schools of the town by the people. When it was voted to erect the building there was little opposition and the vote to build it was almost unanimous. I personally did not believe that the building should be built without first trying all means to get the four towns in this vicinity to unite and build a common high school building. I still think the building by this town alone a mistake but the generous response of the people to the need of better accommodation for the schools has my admiration.

In Essex I began work this spring and cannot hold myself responsible for the work of the schools during the year as a whole. I have found the committee ready to hear and follow advice. They work harmoniously with the supervisor. There have been many criticisms of the work of this spring but as the facts are explained there seems to be less criticism and the teachers work with me pleasantly. The nomination of teachers to fill vacancies has been in my hands and all new teachers selected have been approved by me. There have been a few changes in the teaching force, some because of my recommendations and some because of feeling of members of the committee. In all cases of change there was entire harmony between the committee and myself. When entering on my work I told the committee that when I could not work harmoniously with them I should ask that there be a change in supervisor that they might have someone who could work in harmony with them, as I felt that they wished good schools and would trust and support the right supervisor. I am of the opinion that there are no difficulties there which may not be overcome by earnest efforts to reach a working agreement.

Evidences of improvement in the work of lower grades are sufficient to justify a claim that supervision has helped raise the schools to a higher standard. Here reading, writing and arithmetic have been especially noteworthy. All pupils but one in the second grade have been given penmanship certificates. All pupils in the same grade have received reading certificates. These have interested pupils and spurred them to better work. Incidentally this has helped the supervisor to estimate the work being done in the rooms and to suggest helps to the teachers. In the fifth grade, no pupil has been promoted to sixth grade who has not been awarded an arithmetic certificate. This has helped to impress the value of accuracy on both teachers and pupils. Several pupils in the seventh and eighth grades have been awarded advanced penmanship certificates. This has helped to raise the standard of writing. In all these connections the supervisor has been busy beside attending to the visiting and checking of the work of the schools as in former years. Programs have all been corrected and arranged, methods of teaching have been suggested to teachers, teachers' meetings have been held regularly in two towns, and irregularly (because of distances and lack of conveyances for teachers) in the third town. It is difficult to fix exactly the responsibility for good work yet it seems to me that the fact that every teacher leaving the schools this year is bettering herself in position and salary for next year and most of them chosen after an inspection of their work in our schools must mean that they have gained increased power in teaching, and that that increased power must come in some measure from the suggestions given by the supervisor, since those suggestions have been followed. I know that better work has been done in most of the schools than last year and certainly there has been closer supervision.

I add for what it is worth that I believe that our state system is awakening people in the state to the fact that supervision is no longer a matter of sitting in an office and issuing directions. I find that people expect a supervisor to be at work in his schools and they are sure that he can do much good to his schools. Teachers now are increasingly anxious to teach under some form of competent supervision. They like our system if they are willing to work. After working in our system teachers of this class do not relish the idea of getting into a place where they will simply have to "hold down" their jobs!

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

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The greater part of the things enumerated below has been the direct result of supervision, and supervision has had much to do with the other part:

A state model school.

An increase in teachers' salaries.

School supplies furnished for the first time.

A new series of grammars and language books to take the place of Swinton's, published in the early sixties of the last century.

An increase in the attendance at and interest in the teachers' meetings has been noticeable.

A great improvement in the teaching ability of several young local teachers who will be retained for the coming year.

Two normal graduates hired to take the place of two untrained teachers who have taught at Granby street this year.

New adjustable seats and desks promised for the Granby street school with jacketed heaters for both rooms before September.

A committee appointed to take up the matter of a new school building for Granby street.

The introduction of printed forms to be filled out by parents, a monthly sheet for each room showing attendance in each school in the supervision district, town and intertown banners, together with the state truant office have increased the attendance during the year.

Uniformity of program and of work as outlined month by month is giving the teachers a more definite idea of what we are trying to do and is making the work which is taken up at teachers' meetings more effective and profitable.

Granby—F L Tapley

The year's improvement seemed to be in better accomplishment. The supervisor's work appears in the fact that the teachers did improve in the work and the pupils profited thereby.

Haddam—F W Shearer

Evidences of the year's progress are most apparent in the following respects:

1 Better teachers and teaching.
2 Improved buildings.
3 Improved equipment and materials.
4 Increased and more uniform accomplishment.

It would seem that the above are due wholly or in part to supervision. The interest on the part of teachers is greater than ever before. The buildings are systematically repaired and the equipment of each is being increased without waiting for the state department to compel this. Each school in town is accomplishing certain definite results.

Harwinton—H E Chittenden

1 Greater respect for state law shown in North Stonington by the lengthening of the school year from 175 days, or in some cases 172 or 173 days for some schools, showing irregularity and lack of uniformity as allowed heretofore by the committee, to 180 days for all the schools and the agreement of the committee the past year to a uniform and up-to-date school calendar which has been followed by all the schools. The length of the day, with length of noon intermission and the two other recesses were likewise covered by the regulations. This removed at least one bad case of friction at a school where parents were dissatisfied with the arbitrary and variable times of opening and closing previously arranged to suit the home or social plans of the teacher. The issuance by vote of the committee of this calendar to the teacher compelled her to leave home earlier in the morning but it obviated disagreeable friction between those managing the schools and any teacher who might be strongly intrenched through her parents or friends. The school year is now set at 180 days.

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2 Additional text-books—Farm life readers adopted for intermediate grades in North Stonington for preparation for later technical teaching of agriculture. Purchase of new series of history texts for Lisbon. Purchase of hectograph for each teacher in Lisbon.

3 Passage of three pupils into Norwich free academy on supervisor's certificate in Lisbon. This one new departure has helped very much.

4 In both towns the average attendance has increased over last year.

5 Salaries of teachers in North Stonington have been increased. The subsidy to the model school teacher has helped here, not only in adding the two dollars per week to this particular teacher's wages, but also in causing the increase of other wages paid by the town. In Lisbon salaries have not been increased.

6 Addition of attractive pictures loaned by the committee on public libraries of the state, also two schools took advantage of the traveling libraries loaned by the Society of Colonial Dames which were borrowed by the supervisor.

These improvements were all consciously planned by the state. It is difficult to see how they could have been brought about without supervision of some form or other.

Lisbon North Stonington—W W Evans

Results:

Better equipment.
Better teachers.
Greater interest in education.
Improvement in the moral and intellectual progress of our pupils.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

The school work has ranged from fair to good. Many of the teachers did only mediocre work and were dropped either during the year or at its close. It is hoped that improved conditions will prevail during the coming year.

Some improvements have been made in school buildings but in the main the buildings of New Hartford must be rated as poor. An additional appropriation for repair work is needed if the schools of the town are to be brought up to the average as respects buildings and equipment.

New Hartford—H E Chittenden

The evidences of year's improvement due to supervision may be seen in the introduction of a uniform plan book, a program giving the first grade its proper share of time, lengthening the school day for all pupils fifteen minutes and for first grade nearly two hours, a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the pupil (he now knows he must know a grade of work before he can go on), the introduction of the Connecticut method of teaching reading in all grades with all that that implies, the ability of pupils to measure things and compute their areas or volumes, the large number of charts for arithmetic, language, geography and history, the introduction of the Dunn leaflets and the improvement of writing due to the Houston writing system.

Newington—C E Pratt

There has been considerable improvement in the direction of equipment for the schools. New playgrounds have been secured for three of the schools and two of the buildings have been enlarged.

Wolcott—H E Chittenden

LIBRARIES

During the past year, the teachers have gone to the library on days of teachers' meetings or occasionally with the supervisor and drawn such books as were of immediate use to them. This plan works very well and has resulted in a larger circulation and a greater usefulness. An adult branch of the Kent library was established in the West Suffield school. A teacher volunteered

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her services and took charge of the room provided. A small library was sent by the state. This has worked quite successfully, the children carrying home to their parents, the desired books. This library is being kept open during the summer by the volunteer assistance of a local clergyman. In East Granby, the schools were provided with libraries from the state. This year's library grant was used for the purchase of reference works. Another year this grant will be available for the purchase of library books.

Suffield—N S Light

MODEL SCHOOLS—STATE AND TOWN

Two state model schools have been in operation in the town of Mansfield and a town model school has been used in each of the other two towns. Naturally the two state schools have been more efficacious, but much good has been derived from each of the other two.

Trained teachers have learned by observation the art of handling the problems that are encountered in the rural school and to apply to these schools the results of their previous training in those special phases which the rural school demands. They have learned the value of drill, repetition and speed.

For the untrained teacher they have been invaluable; without the model school the teaching of some subjects must necessarily be an undirected experiment until the subject can be reached in the series of teachers meetings; with the model school the beginner can see the teaching of all subjects exemplified very early in the year. Some model schools have furnished much seat work and many devices for the use of other teachers. One teacher upon visiting the model school for a short time made the statement that she would spend her visiting days in that school in the future. In one town three beginners have become good teachers through the aid of these schools.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

The two-room building at Avon center was selected by reason of its location and convenience for the several teachers.

The town permitted special supplies for this school in the way of equipment, as paper, books, maps, hectographs, display boards and window ventilation boards.

The teachers were equal to the new and unique position of model school teachers and worked efficiently for the betterment of their school—also for the betterment of the other schools of the town. Early in the year they spent two days at the Danbury normal school for the purpose of getting in touch with the best things to be found in that school, and especially for forms of profitable seat work.

During the school year ten teachers' meetings were held at the model school. At each meeting model teaching was done by both of the model teachers and by the supervisor. For this model teaching each model teacher and the supervisor carefully prepared a written plan based on the plan used for model lessons in the New Haven normal school. These plans were sent several days in advance to the other teachers of the town. In this way they knew what was to be done. During the observation of the lessons visiting teachers took notes on each lesson and from these notes each lesson was discussed fully at the teachers' meeting which followed the model teaching. By the beginning of the winter term the other teachers of the town—student teachers—began to prepare model lesson or student lesson plans for the model teachers to examine and correct. Later in the winter term and during the spring term the student teachers each taught one or more student lessons in the model school under the observation of the model teachers and the supervisor. These lessons were, also, discussed at the meeting at the close of the day.

Again, at each meeting the model teachers had ready samples of seat work for the other teachers and a set of papers prepared by the pupils of the model school for each of the other schools of the town. Likewise the other schools sent sets each month to the model school. Several of the student teachers

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spent from a half day to a day or even more, if it seemed best, teaching in the model school under the direction of the model teachers. In a few cases the model teacher went out to the other schools, both observing the student teachers as they worked in their own schools and also actually taking classes on these occasions and demonstrating the work.

Through all of this, the best of good will prevailed and the most generous rivalry between several of the schools and the model school.

Some of the especially apparent values are:

1 Better equipment for the model school. This is beneficial to the model school and establishes a standard which the other schools want and very often persist until they can secure it.

2 The two dollars per week paid the school to go toward the teachers wages have enabled us to keep teachers which we otherwise could not have done. The other teachers of the town feel that the model teachers by extra work earn the very slight extra pay and are not jealous.

3 For the supervisor to be the only connecting link between the schools is not sufficient. The monthly meetings—model and student teaching at the model school—exchange of written work—dissemination of ideas, plans, and seat work tend to arouse an enthusiasm among the teachers and incidentally among the children which tends to unity of purpose and a new era in the schools of Avon.

4 The duties of the supervisor are not in the least lightened but are increased as he becomes in addition to his other duties the teacher of a definite training class of teachers actually in service. In this way he becomes more than a training teacher in any normal school, and, by reason of the coöperation and aid of the demonstration school of the town, together with the aid of the model teachers, far more can be accomplished than by his own individual efforts as was the case in the schools of "yesterday."

In my opinion these schools should have been established four years ago. The money the state is spending on these schools is bringing large returns and should be increased to five dollars per week.

Avon—L S Mills

Model schools are well understood now. It is unnecessary to say anything of their mechanism. But the light they have shed on school problems this past year has enabled sturdy clearing away of rubbish. The wholesome influence of good teaching brought to the teacher without expense, teaching of various schools exhibited in one building, has aroused a student interest in the "how" that has not been without influence on the children themselves. Many of them write up a very good account of the useful elements of a lesson presented. Teachers are beginning to learn how to observe another teacher and see her methods. At first they looked and could not see. The state model school is one more added to the influences that are blending to make Connecticut schools scenes of active student life.

Town model schools are good only as they copy what has been worked out in the state model schools. The initiative to go on and find something better is lacking, there is only good copying of the already worked-up material.

This year every teacher has visited model school several times. New teachers have spent up to a week there making charts, trying their hand at classes, and making a day's program under the guidance of the excellent, interested, model teacher, the result of the model school has been shown by the saving of time during the first weeks of a new teacher's service. Some teachers do better after a week at the model school than teachers of the same quality used to do with three months' experience. They start properly.

Berlin Canterbury Hampton—J W Doss

There has been one state model school open in my towns. The school was located at Madison in a one-room building of twenty-three pupils. All the teachers of the town meet every month at this school for instruction and observation. Teachers of other towns were sent there for observation.

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Teachers' visiting days were used in attendance at this school. The weakest teachers gave lessons under the direction of the model school teacher. Seat work was obtained at these meetings and its use learned.

My state model school at Bethany failed to get under way until the spring term due to change of teachers and location.

The town model schools organized in North Haven, North Branford and Cheshire were used in the same manner as the state school with equal results. The following is quoted from a letter written by one of my teachers: "The model school has been a help to me in that at teachers' meetings which were held there we saw instruction lessons taught to correspond with the subject for discussion."

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

A state model school was established in the town. It had an enrollment of twenty-eight in the six grades. The school has been visited by two state inspectors, one supervisor other than the local supervisor, by all the town teachers and by out-of-town teachers. Model lessons followed by discussions led by the supervisor and model school teacher were given for the benefit of visiting teachers. Commendation of the plan was given at various times by all the teachers.

Bethlehem—J W Halliwell

There is no room with five or more grades in this town which would be of use to all teachers in the town if used as a model school. The largest school, the school at the Center, has been used as a town model school.

We have held our teachers' meetings at this school, and in those meetings often have class exercises conducted either by the supervisor or by some of our best teachers. Five different teachers have given class exercises during this year, and some of these on several occasions. On one occasion a class was brought in from one of the outside schools.

Class exercises have always been planned by the supervisor and the one who was to conduct the class, and in each case have been followed by discussions.

Five different teachers from the outside schools have been sent one or more times to the model school, at other times than at teachers' meetings to observe work which it was thought would help them.

I believe that the use of the Center school as a town model school has been of much benefit to the teachers, and, if I may judge by what the teachers say in their letters to me on this subject, the school has been appreciated by them.

I quote the following from letters received from Bloomfield teachers:

"In no way have I received more help in my work this year than in observing actual teaching in the model school or in the teachers' meeting."

"I think that inexperienced teachers are getting new ideas both in teaching and in seat work at our model school. The endeavor of these teachers to make their work like that at the model school tends to make the work in this town more uniform. It is also an incentive for us teachers in the model school to do our best work and to use such methods as will be most useful to others.

Bloomfield—F L Tapley

One of the greatest helps in the work of supervision has been the model schools. The model schools at Ellington center and Somers street have been recognized by the state. The model school at Bolton center did not measure up to the standard set by the state. For a part of the year in Bolton a town model school was maintained. All of the teachers visited this school for purposes of observation, and the model teacher demonstrated methods at teachers' meetings and at a public meeting held in the interest of education. The town model school at Bolton was not as successful as we had hoped for.

The state model schools at Ellington and Somers were strong assets to the school systems of these towns. In Somers and Ellington there are twenty-

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four teachers all of whom visited the model school of their own town. The teachers also had "visiting days" to visit model schools of other towns. Oral or written reports were required of teachers who visited model schools. Their observations were discussed at regularly appointed teachers' meetings at which time all teachers had an opportunity to profit either directly or indirectly by the demonstrations observed.

There were regular monthly demonstration lessons in the model schools which illustrated points mentioned by the supervisor at teachers' meetings. The model school teachers also explained drill devices to the visiting teachers illustrating their use by demonstrations.

The model schools have been valuable in furnishing outlines for lesson plans and seat work.

Bolton Ellington Somers—A N Potter

Model schools were operated in Willington, Tolland, Lebanon and Bozrah. While teachers were observing in these schools they were looking for certain definite things which would help them in their work. Excellent opportunity was afforded at each school for gathering helpful material, and for gaining a knowledge of how to teach and manage better. Some of the specific helps are: combining of grades, devices to use and forms of drill to follow. Much attention was given to the manner of teaching upper grade reading, how to make use of outlines in history and geography to the end that pupils would be able to stand and talk in a connected manner on a topic. Teachers were shown how to make detailed plans showing the divisions of the recitation. Visiting teachers were given seat work and other helpful material by the model teacher. Model school teachers demonstrated methods at teachers' meetings. These schools have aided very much in the training of teachers. Our model schools bear the same relation to training of teachers in our system as do model schools to normal training schools.

The following are quoted from teachers' visiting reports:

"I was helped in combining grades and how to make a plan book."

"I received much benefit in the line of drills and methods."

"I was enabled to see how a number of classes could be successfully handled at the same time. I received a great deal of seat work and many helpful devices."

"I was helped most by the excellent methods used."

"I learned a great deal concerning busy work and how to properly conduct the recitation."

"I received ideas from the plan book, the history recitations, the seat work and the first grade reading."

"I learned how to run a rural school without wasting time. I obtained many helpful devices."

"I received many new ideas in busy work, outline study and in the manner in which geography was taught."

"My chief benefit was in observing how a number of grades could be combined. I received ideas for drills and much seat work."

"The manner of teaching reading was helpful to me. This school would make a teacher ambitious to do her best work."

"I feel that I have gained much benefit from visiting the rural model school. From studying her specific plan book and observing her classes, I learned good ways of conducting classes and drills. I gained helpful hints in the making of charts, in securing good discipline, and in many other things which perplex the beginning teacher."

"I received help chiefly from exercise in which charts were used."

"I received many helpful suggestions as to the method of carrying on the work, especially in geography."

"I saw how word outlines were used to advantage in the different grades. I secured material for additional charts, outlines, correct forms and other facts. All have been very helpful. The school deserves the title 'Model school.'"

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"The model school was visited on Thursday. The first thing I noted was its neatness. The yard, entry and schoolroom were in a pleasing condition. The excellent order was soon noted. After the pupils marched in, it was begun with each child busy—doing something useful. Classes followed in good order, one class being called while the previous one was being dismissed. There was no loitering—no waste of time. Outlines were placed upon the blackboard for the study of geography and history and with these and the aid of books, the classes studied. The school was in all respects a model school. With the benefits I derived I have tried to imitate this school."

Bozrah Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

The state model schools have been used as a place to send town model teachers; for observation of methods and management, to gather ideas on seat occupation and to compare results with their own schools.

Town model schools have been a decided advantage in training untrained teachers, in inspiring and giving new ideas to trained teachers, in aiding the supervisor to economically illustrate methods and direct the teaching; and in serving as an immediate source of ideas and information to teachers of the town.

The following are extracts from the testimony of teachers as to the benefits derived from town model schools: "The Sherman model school helped me to provide seat work and in conducting recitations and drills." "At the model school in Kent I got a number of history and geography outlines which helped me a great deal, also ideas in combining grades for drills." "Kent model school showed me how to conduct spelling drills, language recitations and arithmetic drills with combined classes. It also helped me in arrangement of seat work and with my plan book." "In Kent model school I observed the business way the school was conducted, the splendid arrangement of seat work which I put into operation in my school." "I observed a history recitation which I especially desired to see. I gained many profitable points from the arithmetic drills given in all grades. The entire system of the school gave me many ideas which I put into use in my school." "At the Brookfield model school I was benefitted by the lessons I saw taught and by ideas from note books and teacher in drawing devices and seat work." "Brookfield model school has helped me in many ways. I have received some very good ideas in the way of seat work. I have also received some aid in spelling, arithmetic, geography and language. I have also received help in management and discipline by observing the methods employed there."

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

Owing to the illness of the regular teacher during the fall term, the work of establishing a model school was delayed, so the state model school was not approved until March, but it has well served its purpose during the time it has been in operation.

Since the school has been approved, five different teachers besides the supervisor have taught there before other teachers. One of these teachers has taught three times and another twice. All teachers in town have attended teaching exercises at this school, and all have expressed themselves as in favor of continuing the use of the school.

The following quotations are from letters received from Burlington teachers:

"The model school has been of much benefit to me in many ways, and especially so in making reading more interesting for my grades. The written work exhibited on the table each month has also been very helpful."

"I think the model school has aroused more interest among the teachers and will stimulate them to aim higher in their work. I also think it will circulate new methods and ideas and arouse a competition with other towns having model schools."

"We shall be greatly benefited if this work in the model school is continued during the coming year."

Burlington—F L Tapley

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No attempt to establish a state model school was made in Salisbury or Canaan. It seemed inadvisable to both committees. No school in Canaan is well located for a model school and the committee of Salisbury objected to any extra expenditure for such a school. The school in district No 10 (Chapinville) was designated by the supervisor as a town model school; an experienced teacher with normal training was secured and the school was organised with six standards. Teachers were advised to visit the school and observe the methods of instruction and they availed themselves of the opportunity. An improvement in their work was noticed, especially in the case of beginners. The model school teacher also taught model lessons at teachers' meetings and instructed untrained teachers in the construction and use of the best kinds of seat-work. That the young teachers appreciated the help they received is evident from their testimony. One said that the help she received in teaching was exactly what she needed. Others expressed gratitude for suggestions of methods in arithmetic and language. The school was appreciated by the residents of the district and parents were earnest in their commendation. It was a "popular" school in the best sense and will be continued as a model school.

Canaan Salisbury—C L Warner

The graded school at Collinsville has been used for observation purposes by outside teachers who have visited these schools previous to each meeting. This is the first time all teachers of the town have thus been brought together at meetings and given opportunities to observe teaching and they have testified to helpfulness of the plan.

Canton—W S Dakin

The model school was established at West Cornwall this year because it seemed to be the most central school where a suitable number of pupils could be had and still be readily accessible to teachers. This school was approved by the state as a model school and the teacher granted an extra $2 a week, this sum being paid by the state. We were most successful in this model school venture owing to the fact that we were fortunate to get a very efficient teacher. To show the value of the school I am quoting some phrases and sentences from teachers:

"I was helped in management by seeing the way her classes passed in and out of the room and to and from classes. Her manner also helped. I think that I was helped particularly by her reading, writing, and arithmetic lessons."

"In our model school in Cornwall I learned the first principle of management, viz: To keep every pupil busy every minute. Of course the busy work for little people was invaluable to me for furnishing ideas for keeping those busy who were too small for the use of books. Another thing I found by observing the same school was that a little competition will do more than hours of scolding and nagging."

"Many problems that I have racked my brains over and thought impossible to solve have reached their own solution from watching a really efficient school."

"As I knew nothing about method when I began teaching, I borrowed nearly everything in that line from our model school teacher."

"I think I owe about 50% of whatever efficiency I have to the model school, the other 50% to supervision."

From the above quotations and many expressions which I have heard from teachers I believe the model school to be of inestimable value.

Cornwall—E B Stone

I am very much in favor of the model schools but was unfortunate the past year in having one where the teachers did not receive the extra amount from the state. This extra amount must be a great incentive to the teacher of such a school.

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Some members of the committee in the town of Franklin were opposed to having a model school, said that each school should be a model school and that they did not approve of the money of the state being expended in that way. However, Miss Tracy had a model school which the home teachers visited as well as a great many teachers from other towns. The home teachers all reported it as being helpful to them, in the way of giving them ideas and suggestions. The demonstration method of presenting subjects seems to be the most effective.

The Coventry committee were much in favor of the model schools but there was not any school which was suitably located where it could be of use. We therefore had to take the center school as in previous years for this purpose.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

In Wilton at the Cannon school we had a state model school which was used for the twelve teachers in town and also for one adjoining town. All teachers were sent there with specific objects in mind to observe for a day and model classes were taught at the teachers' meetings held there. In this way the best methods as demonstrated by the model school teacher were introduced into all the other schools. Teachers were required to give reports and criticisms on their visits. Without exception teachers have told me of the very great help they received in this way—not only in methods of teaching, but also in the management of their schools.

In Weston we had an approved town model school at Good Hill which was used all the year for the five teachers. This school was used similarly to the Wilton state model school. The committee at too late a date recognized the value of the school—hence it remained unaided by the state.

In Easton the Center school was used as a town model school at teachers' meetings and taught by the teacher from the Sport hill school. Visiting teachers were sent to Sport hill at other times. I might say almost incalculable help was received from this teacher by the other eight who were all untrained with one exception.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

There was no state model school in either of my towns this past year. In two there have been town model schools. Teachers have visited them and have told me that they gained help from them.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

The town of Farmington has had but two one-room schools during the past year. Therefore it did not seem wise to attempt a one-room model school. By reason of building, equipment and special willingness of the teachers of the Center school this school was selected as the town model school. The work of this school as model school has been very similar to that of the Avon model school. The same scheme of lesson plans, of observations and of model lessons has been carried out, but the student lessons have been omitted. The fact that many of the teachers in the schools of Farmington have but one grade has made it much more difficult to secure the universal interest in most any good model lesson. Accordingly most of the work has been done in sections. The influence has reached every school in town.

Farmington—L S Mills

A model school has been maintained in the West Goshen school by the state. Some of the results most apparent are

Better teaching in the other schools of the town.
Increased interest on the part of other teachers.
More uniformity of method.
Increased interest on part of the community.
Increased progress throughout the town.

Goshen—H E Chittenden

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Besides the use of the model school for teachers' meetings a demonstration class conducted by the supervisor has been held there each month. In this class work, teaching exercises are given by the supervisor, the teacher of the model school, and by one or more visiting teachers. Each teaching exercise given by a teacher is planned with the supervisor and copies of the plan furnished to all the teachers. Programs of the class work are also hektographed beforehand and furnished to all the teachers. The class work is followed by discussions in which all take a part. All teachers in town have observed class work in this school, and some of those who have needed especial help have been sent there at other times for what they have needed. On these occasions visiting teachers have been given written directions as to what to look for, and the same directions have been sent beforehand to the model teacher. The visiting teacher has been required to report the result of her visit.

Six teachers have taught before other teachers in this school during the year, and some of these more than once.

Two local girls have trained in this school this year, and one of the two has been hired to teach a small school in Granby for the coming year.

Granby—F L Tapley

Hebron center and Salem center schools were used as town model schools and the teachers were fully agreed that they derive the largest amount of good from the demonstrations given in these schools. In both towns the work of demonstration was not confined to the teachers of the center schools. This plan of having teachers from the outlying districts teach classes of pupils not familiar to them does not always give the best results but even then the teachers wished to have these model lessons continue. By having an exceptional teacher in the model school this difficulty does not arise.

Hebron Salem—J A Young

A state model school was maintained for a part of the year in the Center school. This was found of particular value in organizing the other schools. It is a question, however, as to whether or not a model school is of sufficient value to warrant the expense in a small town of four schools employing only trained teachers.

Middlebury—H E Chittenden

The advantages of model schools of course are well known and we noted several of these, bringing to the teachers that there was such a thing as fine art in teaching and management. We also avoided the critical spirit which spoils so much of this good effort.

The disadvantage is in the closing of the visiting teachers' school. I look upon the one session plan as no real solution. Perhaps a scheme of leaving the school in charge of some apprentice would solve this element.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

The state model schools have been a great success. The testimony of teachers is to the effect that the model schools have been helpful in many ways:

1 That they have been an inspiration.
2 That they have utilized new methods and devices.
3 That they have been suggestive with regard to the organization of subject matter.
4 That they have made clear the most effective ways of teaching children in groups.
5 That they have improved the general efficiency of the schools in each town.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

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School No 2 in Canaan has been maintained as the model school. All the teachers in town have visited this school and most of the teachers have visited the Danbury model schools. The testimonial of all the teachers as to the value of model schools is decidedly favorable.

North Canaan—G J Vogel

The model school has been maintained at South Ellsworth as in previous years under the same efficient teacher. It is the one rural school that has had an efficient teacher for a series of years without change and is therefore the most model rural school in all respects. All rural teachers have had an opportunity to visit it during the year and they report much help from their visitation. Other teachers have had an opportunity to visit state model schools and also report much aid through visiting them. I am thoroughly convinced through my experience with several model schools that they are essential to the best progress. Beginning teachers are greatly benefitted.

Sharon—E B Stone

Visitation by local teachers to town schools especially the model schools—reported to be helpful and so observed to be by superintendent.

Sprague—A L Young

The use of the Oneco state model school is evident to me, the people of Oneco, the committee and the teachers; the characterizations of it by the teachers have all been favorable; the benefits are visible and audible in all rooms of the town and therefore reaped by all the pupils.

Sterling—A L Young

The Center school was chosen as a model school at the beginning of the year because of the experience and normal training of the teacher, the central location and large number of pupils to demonstrate the work with. I quote below phrases and sentences of teachers concerning this school.

"Of great help to me, more especially in the methods of handling all subjects than in the management of my school."

"Being a beginning teacher, and never having seen the inside of a rural school before, I was at a loss to understand how I was to teach so many grades in one day. It was at the model school that I learned about the grouping of the grades and also the subjects; the Connecticut method of teaching reading; the way of drilling the pupils in arithmetic fundamentals, particularly the younger ones."

"Has increased the efficiency of my work fifty per cent."

"Had the opportunity of hearing a better and more experienced teacher than myself conducting recitations, and so made my own much better."

"The town model school has been of help to me in this way: My work there has been criticized and discussed, and ways by which I could improve have been pointed out. Model lessons have been conducted by the supervisor. It was by one of these lessons that I received my instruction in the method of teaching drawing."

"I have received much help in management."

"Gained several good points on teaching writing and first grade language."

Warren—E B Stone

The Upper Quaker hill school in Waterford was organized as a town model school two years ago and as a state school one year ago.

It has been very successful and served its purpose well.

Nine untrained beginners have visited the school from one to four times each, sometimes spending a whole day in the school. The results of their visits were readily recognised by the supervisor when visiting subsequently their own schools.

Waterford—C E Wheeler

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Visitation by rural teacher to Center building, also to Oneco state model school—teacher reports work helpful—so observed by me.

Voluntown—A L Young

NORMAL COURSES IN SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS

I should like to see this plan tried in Connecticut; there is a scarcity of trained teachers; many like to enter the profession directly from the high school. Perhaps a part of the high school course devoted to normal training would relieve the scarcity of trained teachers. I believe it worth trying.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

I believe strongly in normal courses and practice in connection with small high schools. In a former report this winter I submitted a plan for conducting such work. At Madison I did something in this line. The work was practice only. Three high school girls observed and practiced in a model school. One acted as substitute. The coming year work in the common school subjects will be given with some theory of teaching.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

If courses of real value could be given in the local high schools, it would relieve supervisors and school authorities of some of the difficulty of obtaining trained teachers. As most rural high schools are organized and conducted it seems doubtful whether such courses could be given, except by the supervisor. The high school teacher has usually all the work, both in quantity and variety, that can be done with any degree of thoroughness and is rarely prepared to undertake the training of teachers. Many high school teachers need professional training quite as much as those in the elementary schools. If, however, normal courses were given by supervisors, and practice under a capable, experienced teacher, the supply of teachers with some training would be measurably increased and a better teaching force supplied for the rural schools. In present conditions, it is questionable whether the general introduction of such work into the small high schools is expedient or practicable.

Canaan Salisbury—C L Warner

During the year high school girls of senior class planning to teach were invited to attend teachers' meetings and came to as many as possible. They were given some opportunities to substitute and were urged to attend summer school. Three will teach the coming year.

Canton—W S Dakin

With four good normal schools in the state so located as to be easy of access from almost every town, I can see no good reason for introducing normal work in the small high schools. This would add much to the cost of maintaining these high schools and the benefits to be derived would not, I believe, be in proportion. The work can be much better done at our large normal schools with their completely equipped plants. Then in addition the students at these schools gain an experience and independence that they could not get in their local high schools, which is in itself of much value when they come to the business of teaching.

Chatham Marlboro Portland—W E Parker

Normal courses in connection with high schools are well adapted to some communities but do not think it desirable to encourage them in this state.

Chester—W S Dakin

For the purpose of helping those who may desire to teach during the coming school year the following offer is made to the seniors of the Farmington high school and to former high school graduates:

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1 They are invited to attend teachers' meetings.
2 To observe, under direction, in the schools of Avon, Burlington or Farmington.
3 To meet with the superintendent one afternoon per week for instruction in school management and in the methods of teaching.
4 Lesson plans may be taken up and those who show some proficiency may do practice teaching in both graded and ungraded or one-room schools.
5 This course, followed by four weeks' work in the Danbury summer school, will give one some preparation for the beginnings of teaching and, also, earn professional credit with the state.
6 Such prospective teachers will be desirable candidates for schools in September.

Farmington—L S Mills

PLANS FOR PROGRESS

These courses have been of great help to all; they have carried on with little change however the work of the courses already installed by the supervisor. As in the previous year teachers testify to the aid given by a detailed outline.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

The course of study, Plans for progress, has been well received in my schools. Several superintendents outside of the system have praised it and asked for copies.

On the whole it has worked well. I would like to have it continued in use. This course of study with the work outlines by months has proved a large factor in the improvement of my schools. Teachers like it because it is before them in definite form and in small units. It is a common standard of progress for the entire system.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

Much of the increase in the progress which has been made in our school work this year has been due to the new plans for progress. All teachers have been supplied with printed outlines, based on the plans for progress, in which the work in each subject has been divided into ten stages.

The teachers are unanimous in their opinion that the new outline has given to them a definite idea of the requirements of their work which is leading to better results than have ever been obtained before.

Bloomfield Burlington Granby—F L Tapley

The use of the Plans for progress has made the work much more definite. The teachers appreciate the value of it. With its use the accomplishment is greater and the work more connected.

The teachers understand that they are not limited to the work outlined by "stages." It has been explained that they are to proceed as fast as they can, making the work as thorough and effective as possible.

Bolton Ellington Somers—A N Potter

The Plans for progress has worked well.

Bozrah Columbia Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

The Plans for progress was introduced this year together with the work outlined in detail. As far as I am able to judge it has worked successfully. It has taken some time for teachers to arrange their work in accordance with it and how it works can best be determined after we have had a full year with it.

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

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The new course of study as outlined in the Plans for progress has proven very satisfactory. The work as outlined for the different standards was in many instances considerably in advance of the work which the children had been doing; consequently it was difficult to get the children of all grades up to the standard as outlined. However the essentials of each standard have been, I think, well covered.

Chatham Marlboro Portland—W E Parker

The yearly reports for the teachers show that the work outlined in course of study and the Plans for progress was completed with exception of two schools where the first standard was under age and where they had not completed tables.

So far as a short time will permit judgment, the new course of study is a success. The teachers find it a great help to know about how much and what subjects they ought to take up during the year. The course furnishes a common standard for all the schools and insures uniformity. I find that it has been helpful to the teachers in seeing the work of other teachers and their method of taking up subjects as well as tending to the economy of time and attention.

The aggregate amount of work assigned is within the capacity of an ordinary class especially if the teachers keep in mind that simplicity and clearness are the prime elements of good instruction.

This course appears especially good to me as the work is outlined upon the work of the teachers and their schools and has only secondary relation to any series of text books. Texts may change but the essentials of every subject will remain the same.

Coventry Franklin—G W Emerson

The Plans for progress has been studied and followed with constantly increasing good results—it works out well.

Cromwell Rocky Hill Wethersfield—H M Stone

The Plans for progress has worked very satisfactorily and has been the means of more unified accomplishment and better work in the several subjects. It is of value not alone as a guide to the teachers but as a measure of their efficiency as teachers, since the final test is accomplishment.

Eastford Ledyard Woodstock—F W Barber

The course of study has been especially helpful to the younger teachers and contains many valuable suggestions for older teachers.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

The Plans for progress has been an incalculable help in standardizing the work of the different schools. The work was divided into ten stages, thereby making a minimum requirement of work month by month. Teachers are very anxious to know just what is expected to be covered and what to emphasize and the plans have helped greatly in this.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

The subjects in the course of study have been taught thoroughly as a whole. I consider that the teachers as a whole have done good work this year. There have been one or two exceptions but none that could have been remedied easily. Generally where pupils have been at school regularly they have been advanced. In the Union school at Deep River the advanced work done in the low grades the past two years has allowed promotion to the second grade above in several cases. This double promotion has not been made when the age of the pupil seemed not to warrant the advance. No pupil is compelled to remain in a grade over two years, it being my opinion

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that a pupil failing to get the work in two years should go ahead and get what he can in another grade. Also age is considered in promoting. In the lower grades there are fewer pupils over age than in the higher, pointing generally to more efficiency in the work of the schools the past two or three years.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

During the past year particular emphasis has been placed upon uniform accomplishment in all schools. The Plans for progress has been used to good effect and most of the children in town are up to the standard required of them.

Goshen—H E Chittenden

The Plans for progress has been introduced into the schools of the town with good results. In another year it will be safe to say that all of the schools of the town are up to the standards prescribed therein. The chief obstacle in the way of the working out of this scheme has been the large requirements for the lower grades. There is no apparent reason however why this work cannot be accomplished.

The past year has been one of progress in the schools of Harwinton.

Harwinton—H E Chittenden

The new course of study was working very smoothly at the close of the year. The teachers found it very helpful because of its outlines and suggestions. The Plans for progress was further outlined and the work apportioned by months for each subject in the course of study. A copy of the Plans for progress and of the outline prepared by the supervisor was placed in the hands of each teacher. The work thus accomplished by the close of the year was uniformly well done in all the schools. The Plans for progress is far more satisfactory than any previous arrangement of the work of the country schools.

Hebron Salem—J A Young

The Plans for progress has been introduced but many of the schools are much behind the standards prescribed. Much of the effort of the coming year will be directed at this weakness. In general, however this outline of work has been the means of showing just how far the schools of the town fall short of the state requirements.

New Hartford—H E Chittenden

The subjects as outlined in the Plans for progress are given due attention and I feel that proficiency has been secured.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

Reported uniformly by teachers as working helpfully and well—so observed by me—more ground covered—better in all subjects.

Voluntown—A L Young

PROGRESS BOOK AND REWARD SYSTEM

The quality of the work done by pupils and teachers has greatly improved the past year due in large measure to a progress-book plan and a reward system, which have been instituted.

Each pupil is required to keep a note book in which he places one lesson in each subject weekly. These lessons are corrected and marked by the teacher. The supervisor examines the books each time he visits the schools and each lesson which has received a mark of excellent or 100 per cent is marked by him with a blue diamond marker and if the group of lessons is very satisfactorily done in every particular a red diamond is placed at the end of the last lesson with the letters "V S" and the initials of the supervisor and the date of the marking.

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These diamond marks are then used as a basis for promotions and rewards are given to the pupils standing highest in each school. Certificates of excellence are granted to those making the highest records in conduct, scholarship and effort.

The plan has called forth much competition and an interest which has not lagged even to the last day of the year. Teachers have been led to do more accurate and careful work, pupils have been taught to watch their own improvement and have been encouraged to do more accurate, better and neater work, the interest and co-operation of school committee and parents has been effectually elicited, and the supervisor has been given an opportunity constantly to watch the progress of each pupil in every subject and to keep close track of the work of the teachers during his absence. It doubles the value of visitation since if the supervisor is to be able to criticise schoolroom procedure and during his visit to personally examine each pupil's work he must be alert enough to do double duty. This plan will entirely eliminate the visitation period as a "siesta" and it is found in many instances that the teachers do better work since they are not conscious of being watched.

The whole plan has proved so useful that a still better system is purposed for next year by which effort and accomplishment will be encouraged and rewarded.

Eastford Ledyard Woodstock—F W Barber

PROMOTION BY SUBJECTS

This has been tried in all towns; it is especially valuable in the prevention of retardation. The child who fails in one subject can advance in the subjects completed without losing an entire year's work by repeating an entire grade. By the encouragement offered this also tends to reduce the amount of elimination.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

With respect to promotion by subjects the results have not been as pleasing as to promote evenly in all subjects. If a pupil, to a reasonable degree be behind in some subject and ahead in some other it is better to drop the advanced subject for a time and give more time and attention to the backward subject.

Avon Farmington—L S Mills

No "promotion by subjects" certificates were issued although several pupils were advanced to a higher grade in some subjects with good results.

Beacon Falls—G C Swift

In reading only has any extensive effort been made on promotion by subject. From experience in this subject rules have been formulated for the extension of such partial promotion in other subjects next year. Reading ability is so dependent on conditions outside of school, such as natural, literary instinct, literary environment at home, and family resources in the way of books which parents place at the command of the child; in short, reading ability depends so much on how much the child reads at home, that a child having any of the above favorable conditions comes to school two years ahead of his mates. Frequently the best reader in a rural school, by that is meant the one who reads most understandingly and rapidly, is found in the fifth grade or even lower. Seldom is the best reader an eighth grade child. This situation makes it absolutely necessary that reading be a subject for special promotion, that pupils may be grouped according to ability without regard for great differences in age.

Berlin Canterbury Hampton—J W Dows

A form of promotion by subjects is used in my schools. In the single-room schools the child is promoted at any time in any subject providing

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his work warrants such a change. In schools of more than one room provision is made for promotion semi-annually. This leaves the road open for rapid progress. There is nothing in his way providing the pupil is able to advance more rapidly than the other members of his class.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

The practice of promoting by subjects commends itself in one-room schools. The plan does away with arbitrary rulings which may check the advance of individuals. A few children have been allowed to advance under this arrangement. Several children recite with two classes in the same subject.

Bolton Ellington Somers—A N Potter

Promotion by subject is being given a thorough trial in one school having the four upper grades. The teacher is in sympathy with the plan and during the past year grade lines were broken down and pupils classified according to proficiency in the main subjects. The plan must continue for another year in order to test its possibilities.

Canton—W S Dakin

There has been no promotion by subjects. There have been several cases where children having shown that they were capable of doing more advanced work than their grade, have been given work with the next higher grade for a time and then advanced to the higher grade when it was seen that they could do the work.

Chatham Marlboro Portland—W E Parker

Departmental work was tried out during the past year in the First center school, Suffield. It had seemed to me that departmental work would materially facilitate promotion by subjects in a graded school. In this respect, the supervisor's judgment proved correct. The system, however, in part, failed due to the weakness of control developed through a divided responsibility on the part of the child to three different teachers. The program difficulty was solved rather easily. In the multigrade schools, promotion by subjects has been carried much further and successfully. To my surprise, it has apparently appealed strongly to the parents.

In East Granby, all the districts but the first have been on this basis for several years. I see no reason against its thorough-going adoption and use in multigrade schools. It should result in greater progress and better work provided the matter of organization can be carefully and successfully worked out.

East Granby Suffield—N S Light

In all of my one-roomed schools I promote by subject. Weston is the only town in which I have had a chance to do this for two consecutive years and it has worked out well there.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

In both Salem and Hebron several pupils were promoted by subject,—that is, by what was actually accomplished in the several subjects of the course of study. This plan is an excellent one and one that can be carried out in the country school to great advantage. Next year will see the idea carried out to a much wider extent. In the city and borough schools the plan is much more difficult in operation. Here a special teacher would be needed.

Hebron Salem—J A Young

In North Stonington there have been issued six certificates of proficiency and in Lisbon two. These have been useful in the present stage of this system of promotion chiefly as encouragement to the pupils to do better work. I think it works out as a very useful though difficult system of promotion to apply.

Lisbon North Stonington—W W Evans

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The promotion of pupils by subjects is now done in some schools under my supervision. In the one-room school I see no reason why good will not result therefrom. The child capable of going on has the advantages of both classes and is eager to make good use of the advantages.

Lyme—F W Shearer

There are some fallacies in this very plausible plan which ought to be carefully guarded against. Should this be done, and the plan applied with discrimination to each individual case as it arises it seems to me we have a means of individualizing the school program commendable to a high degree. The regular promotion plan can be retained but this used as supplemental seems ideal.

In practise we have followed this. The student is given the regular program as a standard he is expected to complete. But should he be weak in a subject he has not been forced to do the entire grade over again. The criticism that this presents a complicated problem upon the completion of the eighth grade may be true; however, this was not our experience this spring.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

I believe in promotion by subject, but have not been able, as yet, to give the plan an extensive trial.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

RETARDATION AND ELIMINATION

The gain in percentage over last year in number of pupils of normal age and below in Montville is 15%; in Waterford 6.6%; and in East Lyme 8.2%.

Evidently this gain must be due to the elimination by graduation or otherwise of over-age pupils and the substitution of pupils in the ranks who have been and are making better progress than did their predecessors. Pupils entering at the age of four or five years do not necessarily contribute to this increase in percentage. If all pupils entered at six and made regular progress there would be no over-age pupils.

Since the inauguration of town management and state supervision of schools in Montville about four years ago, there has been an increase in the percentage of pupils of normal age and below of 21. Thus 88 pupils have theoretically stepped across the retardation line in the right direction and yearly the minimum of 88 pupil-years is being saved. This has been accomplished in spite of the fact that foreign-born children of advanced years are continually entering the lower grades.

As there are but nine pupils 15 or 16 years old attending in Montville, it is evident that for one reason or another practically all leave the grammar school during the fifteenth year.

Assuming that the cash value to a pupil of his or her last year in the grades is worth one-half that which has been computed as the cash value of a year of high school work ($50 per day) this increase of 21% mentioned above is worth to the town the fabulous amount of $361,425.00 yearly. It would be interesting to have the above premises verified, and then present same to those people who are interested in the welfare of the schools.

It should also be stated that the standard of work has been materially raised simultaneously with the improvement as regards retardation.

In this district 66 pupils have recently graduated from the eighth grade, which is an increase of 30% over last year. About 15% are eliminated yearly during the school year, and about 2% of the total registration leave for work.

Some pupils leave in June who do not return in September so that no very satisfactory deductions can be made from the figures at hand.

Sixty-six pupils graduated from Montville schools from 1910 to 1913, and 37 have been attending high schools during the past year.

Forty-five pupils likewise graduated from Waterford schools, and 52 are in high schools. Formerly Waterford pupils graduated from New London

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grammar school which accounts for the peculiar relation of figures. The pupils in general are certainly continuing their school work to a satisfactory degree.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

The number of pupils of normal age or under-age was 173, while the number in school was 392. Thus 44% were normal or under-normal.

The following table may be of value:

grade	per cent of normals or under-age
I	62
II	49
III	47
IV	43
V	52
VI	35
VII	68
VIII	77

In three towns the rises and falls are somewhat similar. The drop from first to second grades is about the same, varying from 10 to 13 points. I believe that drop is due to irregular attendance of the younger pupils. The sixth grade being the grade which the pupils must complete, it seems that the retarded ones drop there, as the rise appears immediately after the sixth grade.

Haddam—F W Shearer

SCHOOL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

This question continues to be well handled; much has been accomplished during the past year; slate boards have been installed in eight buildings and single desks have been placed in five buildings. In one district a project is on foot to purchase some apparatus for an out-door gymnasium.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

During the past year the school buildings in four of my towns have been in good repair. Most of them are in excellent repair. In Madison arrangements have been made to renovate the school buildings of that town. One new two-room building has been added this year to the model school buildings at North Haven. Every year brings better conditions in all of my territory. Repairs and improvements are made with little opposition on the part of the committees.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

Some of the buildings are being improved each year.

Bozrah Columbia Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

I find that the committees in all three towns are anxious to improve the school plants as far as the money at their disposal goes. Improvement clubs are helpful. In the high school at Deep River there is a School improvement society which I helped to organize nine years ago and which each year has given to the school some lasting memorial of its activity. Teachers' desks, pictures, chairs and other things have been so given and stand as a testimony to the interest and work of the pupils. Each member of the society gives one cent a week to the fund so used. The small amount is not felt by the pupils and there has never been any suggestion that the organization be given up. The interest of the pupils has aroused friends of the school to show in substantial ways their interest in the school also.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

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A two-room addition has been placed on the high school at a cost of $4,500. Some repairs have been made to the other buildings, but no extensive changes. All the buildings are in good repair.

All the schools have playgrounds except Scott's swamp. Here the children have to play in the street.

At the Center school several acres have been purchased and added to the school playground. The cost of land and the improvements came to $15,000.

It is planned to have organized play and play apparatus.

Farmington—L S Mills

SCHOOL PLANT—LARGER USE OF

In one town the boy scouts have the use of the schoolhouse one evening each week; some persons interested furnished the funds for wiring the building for electric lights in order to encourage this project. In another building a neighborhood Sunday school is held.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

In Avon three of the schools are used weekly for services, another is used for voting purposes and another for a public library. One, the Lovely street school or No 4, is used for entertainments. This school is fitted with chair-desks so that all the desks may be converted into chairs in a few moments.

In all these schools we have trouble from lost or torn books, blackboard work erased, and stove and floor left in untidy condition.

In the town of Farmington we use none of the school buildings for other than school purposes except the Center school. Here we have a large assembly room. The Child welfare club meets here once a month.

Avon Farmington—L S Mills

Larger use of the school plant was brought about by granting permission to use the high school for classes in penmanship organized for working people by the Episcopal aid society. It is hoped to have an evening school for illiterates next winter.

Canton—W S Dakin

Larger use of school plant is contemplated by the establishment of an evening school for adults next winter.

Chester—W S Dakin

For evening schools and neighborhood gatherings school houses may be used and I find that the committees are ready to have them used for such purposes. The former calls for considerable outlay of money which is hard to get. It would seem that it might be worth while to organize neighborhood activities for betterment of schools and education of parents along some interesting lines and center this about the schoolhouses. The time to do these things is not always easy to find.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

With the plan implied in this term I am in hearty accord. In practice however, it is not so necessary with us since we have at the center a very fine town hall where all enterprises naturally concentrate. This reaches very likely practically everybody in the town that is reachable.

There is one element that does not attend the center meeting so freely as is desired, and that is the Polish. It is questionable whether throwing open the respective schoolhouses would draw them, but it is a plan that perhaps is worth trying. If it did work out well, it would be a splendid service.

Middlefield—E B Gowin

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Two buildings, districts No 7 and No 8, Salisbury, have been used at different times the past year for social purposes and literary or musical entertainments. They served well these uses, the desks being placed on movable supports so that they can be removed from the center of the room. In both districts, this use of the schoolhouses was appreciated and other school buildings are likely to be sought for similar functions. Such use of public property is approved by citizens and no objection is offered by school officers.

Salisbury—C L Warner

SUMMER SCHOOL

I believe the summer school should be held at a more central point in order to be easily available to the most teachers. I would recommend the consideration of New Haven or Hartford in the future.

I again say as I have before said that much should be done to direct how to teach and not too much of what to teach; the supervisor with the course of study can easily take care of the subject of what to teach but the teacher need much of how to teach. Have as many model schools as possible for use in illustrating what has been previously given in lecture or discussion? Can we not try the experiment of having the student take the class under direction of the model teacher?

One teacher has been given an unusual increase of salary conditional upon attendance at the summer school. I believe this a good form of inducing attendance. Compulsory attendance may well be demanded of beginners.

Ashford Mansfield Pomfret—F W Clapp

Judging from my experience in other schools of this kind I believe that we have the best summer school in this part of the country. I believe that a more central location would be more satisfactory providing such a change would not interfere with the present efficient management of the school.

Required attendance at this school would meet with favor in some of my towns especially for beginners with no training and for the teachers out of normal school a number of years. In connection with this, I wish to suggest that the names of the teachers with the towns in which they teach be sent to the school boards.

I consider the character of the instruction very good. A course of study covering more than one year would be good for those who wish to continue their study of teaching.

Bethany Cheshire Madison North Branford North Haven—D C Allen

In my opinion the Danbury normal school or one of the other state normal training schools, is the best location for a summer school for teachers who need training in grade work. While these schools are located to suit the convenience of teachers in different parts of the state, it seems to me that the advantages of continuing to use the same school for the summer school from year to year would more than offset the inconvenience and expense occasioned by the distance which some teachers would have to travel.

There is such a variety in the needs of the different teachers who attend the summer school that the character of the instruction must of necessity be varied.

The teachers who will attend this year from my towns need instruction in all of the things which go to the making of good teachers, but the most of them need to get such helps as I am unable to give to them myself. A course in English composition, drawing, and music given to the majority of my teachers for one or more summers would do more for my schools in those subjects than I could give in a lifetime of supervision.

Bloomfield Burlington Granby—F L Tapley

The best location for the summer school would be at Hartford. Teachers from the eastern part of the state would attend better with such an arrangement.

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The instruction given at the summer school should be in direct line with the model school teaching, so that teachers may hear what to teach and see how to teach it. The courses should be extended. Four weeks in language methods would do more for persons beginning to teach than one week. The same is true concerning arithmetic, history and geography.

An increase in salary will often induce teachers to attend summer school. When the basis for more money is fitness, no doubt more will be inclined to better preparation and will attend summer school.

The least preparation that any teacher should have in order to teach should be the work as given at the summer normal. Attendance should be compulsory.

Bozrah Columbia Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

For teachers under my supervision the best location for summer school is the present one—Danbury.

The instruction should be in methods in the subjects the teachers teach. This can be done best by model or observation schools in which student teachers can observe methods in actual practice. These model schools should be supplemented by lectures on method.

Teachers are usually willing to attend summer school. Promotion and increase of salary may be made contingent upon attendance at summer school.

I would make attendance at either normal or summer school compulsory.

Bridgewater Brookfield Kent Sherman Washington—L K Chance

Another great help to the schools of the state is the annual summer normal school.

For the needs of the schools in my district the summer schools have been conducted along the right lines. Lessons in school management and methods of instruction are essential to effective teaching. These phases of school work have been emphasized at recent summer sessions to the advantage of the schools —especially the rural schools in which it is frequently necessary to start inexperienced teachers. Informational lessons are desirable, but not as important to the young teacher as the lessons mentioned above.

The model schools connected with the summer school session have been very helpful and should be continued.

The supervision courses have stimulated thought and have helped supervisors to make definite plans for their work.

Every teacher in the state should attend the summer session at least once in three years and oftener if possible.

Bolton Ellington Somers—A N Potter

A summer school should be organised and conducted for the training of untrained teachers in methods,—teaching them how to teach. No other purpose should be sought, nothing else should be the aim. Necessarily, the great majority of rural teachers are without professional training but most of them have sufficient "book-knowledge" or can easily acquire it. Therefore, it is all-important that model schools form a part of the work of the summer school, in which the best methods of organization and teaching may be exemplified. This should be a prime consideration in determining the location of the school. Probably, a country village is better suited for summer work than a city, but not if model schools cannot be maintained. The instruction should be on methods of teaching. No merely academic work should be admitted except incidentally.

Canaan Salisbury—C L Warner

The most suitable location for the summer school would seem to be at New Haven. Could some of the college buildings be secured for this purpose? Compulsory attendance might be brought about by new requirements as to certification. It would seem advisable to add a course for advanced work.

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The present course may be termed a practical one dealing largely with methods and management. Could there be an entirely separate course called the "Advanced" devoted entirely to subject matter and made attractive to successful grade and high school teachers?

Canton Chester—W S Dakin

It has occurred to me that if the sessions of the summer school could be held alternate years in the eastern and western sections of the state it would be an advantage to the teachers of the state. Having completely equipped normal schools at Danbury and at Willimantic, it would seem that it could be easily arranged. This would undoubtedly reach teachers who now find the expense of attending summer school more than they can afford.

Relative to the character of the instruction at summer schools, I see no reason for change. I believe the courses given this summer and during the last few years are those best suited for the large majority of teachers who attend. I see, therefore, no need for any radical change in the planning of the school.

Chatham Marlboro Portland—W E Parker

The best location for the summer school in my section is at Danbury. The character of the instruction given at Danbury this summer best serves the interests of our schools. For so short a course I do not see how much more could be attempted. Some advanced academic work would be attractive to teachers of considerable experience. Such teachers cannot get a great deal out of the work as now given because it lies within their experience. I do not see how any other method than recommendation can be taken to induce teachers to attend. Compulsory attendance would tend to drive teachers from the system.

Cornwall Sharon Warren—E B Stone

I consider it advisable to hold a summer school each year not only for the training of new teachers but also for new helps and inspiration to the experienced.

It seems that Danbury is best equipped and has the best accommodations for such a school. The instruction should be much as it has been but more emphasis should be placed on observation in the model school. Each supervisor should observe with his teachers and then hold a conference in criticism and discussion of the classes observed. Teachers might be hired on condition that they attend the summer school or that their salary be raised for the same reason. I don't think it advisable to compel teachers to attend farther than that.

Easton Trumbull Weston Wilton—H W Alger

Danbury probably offers the best location on account of organization of the normal school but it is hard to get the teachers to go so far from the eastern part of the state. State model school teachers should be expected to go there for at least part of the session in the summer. I have found that teachers of little training for their work are willing to go. Five of my teachers who are untrained will attend this summer. Two I strongly urged to go and found them willing and anxious to do so. One will not stay all the time because of her health. She will go for as long as her doctor says she should. Instruction in methods is most needed. Especially should the instruction fit in with the Plans for Progress that teachers may not have discordant ideas of the work they should do in school.

Essex Killingworth Saybrook—H O Clough

The Danbury summer school has had a definite effect upon the schools of Harwinton. Ten of the teachers now in the town have attended with a resulting improvement in their work. In some cases teachers have been induced to attend by an increase in salary. In other cases attendance has been re-

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quired as a condition to teaching in the town. These two methods are advisable when dealing with untrained teachers and offer one of the best ways of obtaining efficient teachers.

Harwinton—H E Chittenden

Best location therefor—central point in the state so that it will not be such a burden for teachers to attend. The observation classes should however be maintained. This is the best kind of instruction. Fewer children in these classes would be better than to approximate city conditions. For supervisors there should be unreserved, open, and more definite discussion of methods of dealing with the towns. Compulsory attendance is not good. It kills interest so that the resulting profit from the instruction is greatly lessened to both teachers and supervisors. The teachers should be induced to attend by the attraction of a reputation of the school for its agreeableness to the teachers. Otherwise the teachers inevitably give the school a poor reputation which does not fail to travel. The supervisors should be expected to attend. They would attend of themselves without compulsion.

Lisbon North Stonington—W W Evans

The best location for the summer normal school is at Danbury. The character of the instruction should continue as in previous years except that each year a course four weeks long on each of two or more subjects should be given for the benefit of those teachers who have attended this summer normal school for one or more years and also for teachers who are normal school graduates. This course might deal with agriculture, sewing, industrial training, home industries—like canning and domestic science—suitable for our schools.

Newington—C E Pratt

The summer school at Danbury has always been a great success. Danbury is not geographically situated in the center of the state but it possesses an up-to-date equipment and a thoroughly progressive faculty and is, without doubt, the most economical place for summer work. It would seem advisable to give some work each summer especially adapted for those teachers who come to our school from the graded systems, or city systems of schools. It would also seem advisable to introduce some work which would be fitted to the needs of normal school graduates. If the work could be thus differentiated, the attendance would probably increase. Few of my teachers come, because they are normal school graduates, and do not feel like taking over work that they have already had. The introduction of several advanced courses would attract them. It might be advisable to make the attendance compulsory for those teachers who have not had the advantages of previous professional training.

New Fairfield Oxford Redding Ridgefield—E W Ireland

The summer school at Danbury has been an invaluable aid in the training of teachers for our schools. The best location would probably be at some central point in the state, but there are not many of the requirements to be found at some central point. Owing to the limited time, the character of the instruction seems to be suited to the needs of the teachers, a large majority of whom have had no normal school training. A brief course in the methods of teaching the various subjects of the public schools, with daily written lessons in the same, has been of great assistance to the teachers. The need for refreshing and renewing one's knowledge of the best methods of teaching is a good incentive to attendance at this school. When this is accompanied with the prospect of an increase in salary the following year, it has been the means of inducing teachers to attend. The only compulsory attendance rule that suggests itself to me is that teachers attend every four or five years.

North Canaan—G J Vogel

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The attitude of teachers toward summer training is satisfactory and the school committee has passed a resolution advising all teachers to attend a part or the whole of the summer session. All beginners who have had no training are obliged to attend a part or the whole of the term and in particular cases old teachers are required to go if they wish to continue teaching in the town.

The instruction at the summer school should be so arranged that the teachers will have an opportunity to do much observing of model work and approved methods and the class-room instruction should give opportunity for free discussion of the work and methods observed. The country school management should be emphasised and opportunity given for observation of model management in actual operation. A little intensive study will be of greater practical value than a great deal of superficial extensive study in a short term.

Woodstock—F W Barber

TEACHERS' MEETINGS

During the year nine teachers' meetings have been held. At these meetings the best methods of teaching the several subjects including drawing have been discussed and prescribed for use in the schools. These methods have been used with pupils in attendance at the center school with teachers present so that teachers could go back to their schools and carry them out. These meetings have been helpful to teachers who have not had the advantage of a normal school training, as well as helpful to those that have.

Warren—E B Stone

SCHOOLS

Summary of statistics	1912–13	1913–14
Number of towns in the state	168	168
Number of districts in the state	294	294
Number of public schools	1,434	1,429
increase for the year	*1	*5
Number of departments in public schools	5,282	5,433
increase for the year	133	151
Number of one-room schools	842	807
Number of schools of two departments	145	153
Number of schools of three departments	51	46
Number of schools of four departments	73	89
Number of schools of five departments	29	24
Number of schools of six or more departments	294	310
Average length of public school year in days	184.47	184.66
increase for the year	.24	.19
Whole number of graded schools	592	622
Number of towns having high schools	71	72
Number of high schools	72	73
Number of evening schools	40	43
Number of state normal schools	4	4
Number of public kindergartens	161	169
Number of schools at temporary homes	6	6
Number of state trade schools	2	3

* decrease

Below will be found a summary for fifteen years (1900 to 1915 inclusive):

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TABLE XL

year	average length	no districts	no public schools	no of departments	*no of graded schools	no one-room schools	evening schools
1900	189.01	907	1,533	3,834	456	1,077	27
1901	189.53	852	1,535	3,924	472	1,063	24
1902	188.89	850	1,515	3,950	470	1,045	27
1903	188.83	846	1,518	4,065	479	1,039	29
1904	189.08	858	1,519	4,204	499	1,020	29
1905	188.73	859	1,518	4,292	529	989	31
1906	187.13	854	1,509	4,376	519	990	33
1907	186.01	870	1,527	4,527	543	984	34
1908	186.73	831	1,526	4,916	565	961	35
1909	184.55	804	1,504	4,794	568	936	43
1910	184.70	386†	1,475	4,893	575	900	38
1911	184.88	353	1,423	5,040	574	849	39
1912	184.23	328	1,435	5,149	576	859	40
1913	184.47	294	1,434	5,282	592	842	40
1914	184.66	294	1,429	5,433	622	807	43

* this includes all schools other than one-room schools

† decrease in number of districts due to consolidation of districts under town management.

The increase in the number of schools (departments) in the last fifteen years is as follows:

TABLE XLI

year	no of schools	year	no of schools
1900	3,834	1908	4,916
1901	3,924	1909	4,794
1902	3,950	1910	4,893
1903	4,065	1911	5,040
1904	4,204	1912	5,149
1905	4,292	1913	5,282
1906	4,376	1914	5,433
1907	4,527		

The following table shows the length of the school year in days, 1900–1915

TABLE XLII

year	length in days	year	length in days
1900	189.01	1908	186.73
1901	189.53	1909	184.55
1902	188.89	1910	184.70
1903	188.83	1911	184.88
1904	189.08	1912	184.23
1905	188.73	1913	184.47
1906	187.13	1914	184.66
1907	186.01		

The graphic given on page 128 shows that in the year 1901 the number of days in the school year was 189.53. Since that time the average school year has gradually diminished until now it is 184.66.

This abbreviation of the school year is due to holidays, visiting days, fair days, and similar omissions, all of which are subtracted from the school year and no attempt is made to supply

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the deficiency. The result has been that the schools are in session a shorter time than they were eight years ago while the wages of teachers and all expenses connected with schools have greatly increased.

In fine the children are getting less schooling and the towns and state are paying more.

The average number of days in the school year, ending July 14, 1914, for each town in the state is given in the following table

XLIII

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR

1913–14

1	Prospect	194.00	57	Derby	183.00	113	Canaan	180.00
2	Colchester	192.85	58	East Haddam	183.00	114	Canterbury	180.00
3	Wilton	192.16	59	Montville	183.00	115	Chester	180.00
4	Easton	192.00	60	Old Saybrook	183.00	116	Clinton	180.00
5	Stratford	192.00	61	Seymour	183.00	117	Colebrook	180.00
6	Redding	191.30	62	Sharon	183.00	118	Durham	180.00
7	Ridgefield	190.64	63	Windsor Locks	183.00	119	Eastford	180.00
8	Danbury	190.00	64	Killingly	182.89	120	East Granby	180.00
9	Darien	190.00	65	Cromwell	182.69	121	East Windsor	180.00
10	New Haven	189.94	66	Vernon	182.52	122	Franklin	180.00
11	Stonington	189.37	67	Hebron	182.50	123	Hampton	180.00
12	Branford	189.22	68	Norwich	182.50	124	Lebanon	180.00
13	Naugatuck	189.01	69	Thomaston	182.50	125	Ledyard	180.00
14	Plainville	189.00	70	Goshen	182.28	126	Lisbon	180.00
15	Bristol	188.31	71	Mansfield	182.25	127	Lyme	180.00
16	New Canaan	188.29	72	Saybrook	182.09	128	Madison	180.00
17	Bethel	188.04	73	Andover	182.00	129	Marlboro	180.00
18	Greenwich	188.00	74	East Hartford	181.99	130	Middlebury	180.00
19	Westport	188.00	75	Norfolk	181.80	131	Monroe	180.00
20	Stamford	187.74	76	Middletown	181.73	132	Morris	180.00
21	Windham	187.36	77	Burlington	181.70	133	New Fairfield	180.00
22	Southington	187.29	78	Middlefield	181.66	134	New Hartford	180.00
23	Putnam	187.03	79	Orange	181.32	135	Newington	180.00
24	Cheshire	187.00	80	Guilford	181.21	136	New London	180.00
25	Enfield	186.89	81	Killingworth	181.21	137	North Branford	180.00
26	Portland	186.75	82	Canton	181.11	138	Old Lyme	180.00
27	Brookfield	186.71	83	Berlin	181.00	139	Oxford	180.00
28	Wallingford	186.62	84	New Britain	181.00	140	Pomfret	180.00
29	Fairfield	186.59	85	Voluntown	181.00	141	Rocky Hill	180.00
30	Beacon Falls	186.50	86	Watertown	181.00	142	Roxbury	180.00
31	Manchester	186.50	87	Westbrook	181.00	143	Salem	180.00
32	Waterbury	186.50	88	Ellington	180.91	144	Scotland	180.00
33	Ansonia	186.40	89	Essex	180.88	145	Southbury	180.00
34	Griswold	186.34	90	East Lyme	180.77	146	South Windsor	180.00
35	New Milford	186.34	91	Newtown	180.67	147	Stafford	180.00
36	Meriden	186.16	92	Granby	180.63	148	Tolland	180.00
37	Woodbury	186.00	93	Coventry	180.54	149	Union	180.00
38	Thompson	185.84	94	Trumbull	180.54	150	Warren	180.00
39	Plainfield	185.41	95	Farmington	180.50	151	Weston	180.00
40	Plymouth	185.03	96	Salisbury	180.45	152	Willington	180.00
41	Huntington	185.00	97	Windsor	180.34	153	Wolcott	180.00
42	Norwalk	184.89	98	Groton	180.29	154	Woodbridge	180.00
43	Winchester	184.85	99	Simsbury	180.27	155	Woodstock	180.00
44	Haddam	184.15	100	Suffield	180.26	156	Bridgewater	179.75
45	East Haven	184.11	101	Cornwall	180.22	157	Washington	179.72
46	Bridgeport	184.00	102	Sterling	180.22	158	Chaplin	179.66
47	Hamden	184.00	103	Sherman	180.20	159	West Hartford	179.55
48	Milford	184.00	104	Waterford	180.13	160	Torrington	179.52
49	North Haven	184.00	105	Harwinton	180.10	161	Hartland	179.42
50	Chatham	183.85	106	Somers	180.08	162	Kent	179.40
51	Avon	183.65	107	Ashford	180.00	163	No Stonington	179.00
52	Wethersfield	183.61	108	Barkhamsted	180.00	164	North Canaan	177.50
53	Sprague	183.45	109	Bethany	180.00	165	Bozrah	177.00
54	Bloomfield	183.27	110	Bethlehem	180.00	166	Columbia	177.00
55	Hartford	183.27	111	Bolton	180.00	167	Glastonbury	175.76
56	Litchfield	183.04	112	Brooklyn	180.00	168	Preston	174.31

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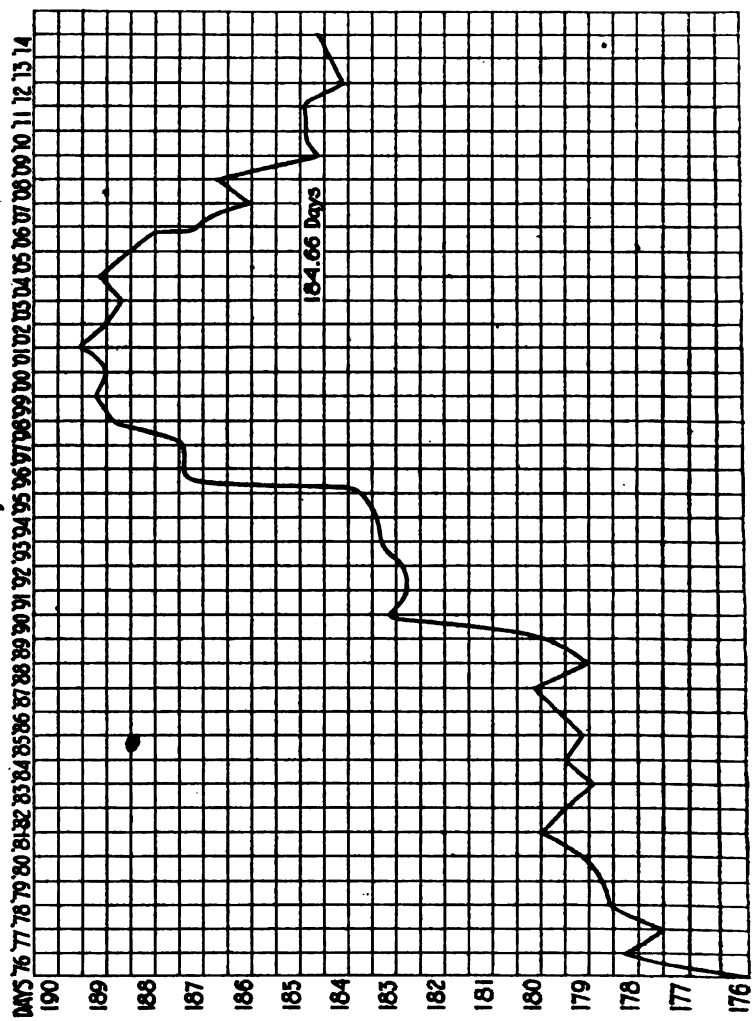

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NORMAL SCHOOLS

ATTENDANCE

The number of students in attendance at the normal schools in the years 1912–1914 was

	1912–13	1913–14
New Britain	225	200
Willimantic	122	123
New Haven	229	259
Danbury	133	223
	709	805

The number in attendance in the several years beginning with the school year 1900 has been

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
New Britain	272	272	237	236	239	264	238	224	180	196	196	260	258
Willimantic	104	95	95	87	90	90	89	95	96	100	126	131	122
New Haven	221	226	226	189	190	201	229	211	204	233	298	292	301
Danbury	..	..	..	..	..	43	84	58	37	51	86	93	135
	597	593	558	512	519	598	640	588	517	580	706	776	816

ENTERING CLASSES

	1913	1914
New Britain	104	126
Willimantic	56	68
New Haven	142	156
Danbury	115	102
Total	417	452

The entering classes in the years since 1900 were as follows

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
New Britain	157	154	120	118	142	116	117	91	118	146	145	129	120
Willimantic	58	50	48	45	45	47	46	46	62	62	69	60	70
New Haven	146	146	123	108	124	126	127	120	141	182	160	160	140
Danbury	..	..	..	..	46	41	27	16	40	49	53	65	123
	361	350	291	271	357	330	317	273	361	439	427	414	453

GRADUATES

The number graduated in the years since 1900 is as follows

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
New Britain	78	88	88	85	93	93	100	95	88	70	92	73	91
Willimantic	39	31	30	30	20	40	24	34	41	29	45	40	45
New Haven	61	72	73	95	81	74	84	79	87	92	105	129	136
Danbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	29	22	16	38	46	43
	178	191	191	210	194	207	242	237	238	207	280	288	315

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GRADUATES

	1913	1914
New Britain	83	82
Willimantic	48	62
New Haven	86	109
Danbury	92	101
Total	309	354

WHOLE NUMBER OF GRADUATES

New Britain	3,027
Willimantic	820
New Haven	1,660
Danbury	421
Total	5,928

TEACHERS

The following table shows number of teachers in normal and training departments, 1914–15:

Normal Schools	Teachers			
	In normal school		In model and practice schools	
	men	women	men	women
New Britain	5	8	2	37
Willimantic	2	7	1	17
New Haven	4	7	—	44
Danbury	4	7	1	25

Of the normal school graduates there are at present teaching in this state 2,426.

Danbury	272
New Britain	873
New Haven	947
Willimantic	334
Total	2,426

Of this number 295 are teaching in towns under state supervision.

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The following table shows the towns from which students have entered normal schools and the number of students from each town for the years 1883–1914 inclusive:

TABLE XLIV

Andover	5	East Lyme	17	Morris	12	Southbury	11
Ansonia	157	Easton	14	Naugatuck	78	Southington	92
Ashford	13	East Windsor	48	New Britain	490	So Windsor	25
Avon	13	Ellington	22	New Canaan	16	Sprague	19
Barkhamsted	4	Enfield	115	New Fairfield	4	Stafford	30
Beacon Falls	3	Essex	25	New Hartford	25	Stamford	148
Berlin	32	Fairfield	13	New Haven	1215	Sterling	8
Bethany	4	Farmington	71	Newington	26	Stonington	65
Bethel	92	Franklin	14	New London	89	Stratford	63
Bethlehem	1	Glastonbury	23	New Milford	31	Suffield	33
Bloomfield	21	Goshen	8	Newtown	46	Thomaston	28
Bolton	6	Granby	10	Norfolk	10	Thompson	15
Bozrah	9	Greenwich	76	North Branford	11	Tolland	11
Branford	70	Griswold	19	North Canaan	16	Torrington	39
Bridgeport	53	Groton	28	North Haven	26	Trumbull	10
Bridgewater	8	Guilford	38	No Stonington	19	Union	0
Bristol	124	Haddam	19	Norwalk	205	Vernon	44
Brookfield	7	Hamden	35	Norwich	248	Voluntown	5
Brooklyn	14	Hampton	19	Old Lyme	11	Wallingford	154
Burlington	6	Hartford	611	Old Saybrook	5	Warren	4
Canaan	17	Hartland	2	Orange	104	Washington	17
Canterbury	11	Harwinton	6	Oxford	3	Waterbury	443
Canton	17	Hebron	20	Plainfield	33	Waterford	8
Chaplin	10	Huntington	37	Plainville	31	Watertown	20
Chatham	33	Kent	21	Plymouth	41	Westbrook	7
Cheshire	28	Killingly	45	Pomfret	10	West Hartford	33
Chester	17	Killingworth	6	Portland	60	Weston	4
Clinton	11	Lebanon	38	Preston	23	Westport	38
Colchester	42	Ledyard	20	Prospect	5	Wethersfield	59
Colebrook	6	Lisbon	6	Putnam	23	Willington	10
Columbia	16	Litchfield	23	Redding	21	Wilton	14
Cornwall	17	Lyme	16	Ridgefield	22	Winchester	67
Coventry	19	Madison	27	Rocky Hill	12	Windham	278
Cromwell	18	Manchester	104	Roxbury	13	Windsor	35
Danbury	162	Mansfield	27	Salem	2	Windsor Locks	50
Darien	16	Marlboro	5	Salisbury	36	Wolcott	5
Derby	49	Meriden	272	Saybrook	28	Woodbridge	10
Durham	19	Middlebury	5	Scotland	9	Woodbury	11
Eastford	5	Middlefield	13	Seymour	40	Woodstock	17
East Granby	5	Middletown	162	Sharon	19		
East Haddam	14	Milford	49	Sherman	5		
East Hartford	54	Monroe	4	Simsbury	29		
East Haven	7	Montville	19	Somers	11		
									4,880

The following shows the distribution by counties of pupils entering the normal schools in the last two years:

By counties	1913–14	1914–15
Hartford	70	79
New Haven	176	203
New London	32	26
Fairfield	69	75
Windham	19	21
Litchfield	17	20
Middlesex	13	21
Tolland	4	3
Total	400	448

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EXPENSES

Below will be found the expenses of the normal schools since 1883. The amounts received from the state (state grant) and the amounts from the towns in which the schools are located (town grant) are given in separate columns. There was no contract with New Britain until 1902.

1881–1914

State grant

Year	New Britain	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1881	$11,300.00	.....	.....	.....
1882	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1883	12,100.00	.....	.....	.....
1884	14,527.79	.....	.....	.....
*1885	13,289.41	.....	.....	.....
1886	14,625.51	.....	.....	.....
1887	17,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1888	18,341.33	.....	.....	.....
1889	18,658.62	.....	.....	.....
1890	19,444.62	$9,429.26	.....	.....
1891	20,555.38	10,570.74	.....	.....
1892	34,728.92	12,008.62	.....	.....
1893	36,786.40	16,387.08	.....	.....
1894	34,838.62	16,533.77	$15,469.29	.....
1895	32,384.29	15,459.41	11,333.05	.....
1896	26,395.79	17,346.64	15,368.01	.....
1897	26,752.62	15,989.36	15,142.88	.....
1898	27,806.89	18,632.92	16,124.87	.....
1899	31,547.92	19,000.19	18,028.30	.....
1900	24,597.56	14,958.17	13,927.19	.....
1901	28,943.75	21,322.78	16,353.01	.....
1902	24,471.69	15,669.05	16,984.34	.....
1903	25,704.42	22,914.14	18,831.78	.....
1904	32,011.35	17,552.61	19,460.62	$ 859.60
1905	28,869.05	22,933.12	20,131.60	8,895.39
1906	28,775.80	16,528.60	21,316.33	25,882.96
1907	25,342.78	18,479.86	23,578.98	19,755.04
1908	28,752.43	22,727.54	18,161.59	19,936.38
1909	30,206.93	25,690.46	20,518.31	17,761.84
1910	32,720.86	29,272.92	24,525.21	22,592.48
1911	23,631.89	17,187.05	22,391.71	18,431.67
1912	33,460.30	23,350.33	24,968.89	23,932.76
1913	30,803.08	17,688.93	24,387.74	23,429.05
1914	31,792.44	23,584.34	23,132.21	24,112.38

* 7 months

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Town grant to 1914

Year	New Britain*	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1883	$67.00	.....	.....	.....
1884	289.25	.....	.....	.....
1885	1,384.92	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,191.40	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,789.44	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,289.82	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,374.45	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,412.30	$1,625.00	.....	.....
1891	4,118.47	5,329.93	.....	.....
1892	5,037.82	3,744.91	.....	.....
1893	5,062.98	5,658.07	.....	.....
1894	5,947.29	6,702.53	$2,465.00	.....
1895	2,518.70	7,482.94	2,565.00	.....
1896	3,903.04	8,299.88	13,334.71	.....
1897	3,755.64	8,033.97	15,144.70	.....
1898	3,974.88	7,215.64	10,227.37	.....
1899	3,591.66	7,803.18†	9,933.16	.....
1900	4,741.24	7,093.11	10,804.01	.....
1901	4,968.11	8,677.42	11,370.29	.....
1902	4,796.57	8,349.11	17,541.20	.....
1903	5,601.78	9,618.77	17,231.26	.....
1904	2,996.44	7,782.26	18,137.80	.....
1905	9,337.55	5,725.30	18,802.40	.....
1906	12,978.71	12,087.67	18,619.21	$3,996.72
1907	15,269.26	8,582.87	16,838.79	7,511.45
1908	15,361.60	8,452.80	23,216.56	7,549.56
1909	14,113.47	10,305.72	22,901.90	7,382.50
1910	15,258.89	9,056.67	22,468.53	8,892.80
1911	24,809.36	18,237.93	27,602.78	10,864.83
1912	17,282.62	10,380.86	29,595.59	9,594.02
1913	19,062.80	16,736.15	34,588.30	16,618.44
1914	24,463.45	12,825.31	31,722.25	15,851.02

* The sums from 1883 to 1896 inclusive were tuition fees. The town of New Britain did not pay any sums to the state until 1897.
† $100.00 from sale of material.

TOTAL

Town and state grants

Year	New Britain	Willimantic	New Haven	Danbury
1890	.....	$11,054.26	.....	.....
1891	.....	15,900.67	.....	.....
1892	.....	15,753.53	.....	.....
1893	.....	22,045.15	.....	.....
1894	.....	23,236.30	$17,934.29	.....
1895	.....	22,942.35	13,898.05	.....
1896	.....	25,646.52	28,702.72	.....
1897	$30,508.26	24,023.33	30,287.58	.....
1898	31,781.77	25,848.56	26,362.24	.....
1899	34,139.58	26,803.37	27,961.46	.....
1900	29,338.80	22,051.28	24,731.20	.....
1901	33,911.86	30,000.20	27,723.30	.....
1902	29,268.26	24,018.16	34,525.54	.....
1903	31,306.20	32,532.91	36,063.04	.....
1904	35,007.79	25,334.87	37,598.42	.....
1905	38,206.60	28,658.42	38,934.00	.....
1906	41,746.51	28,616.27	39,935.54	$29,879.68
1907	40,612.04	27,062.73	40,417.77	27,266.49
1908	44,114.03	31,180.34	41,378.15	27,485.94
1909	44,320.40	35,996.18	43,420.21	25,144.34
1910	47,979.75	38,329.59	46,993.74	31,485.28
1911	48,441.25	35,424.98	49,994.49	29,296.50
1912	50,742.92	33,731.19	54,564.48	33,526.78
1913	49,865.88	34,425.08	58,976.04	40,047.49
1914	56,255.89	36,409.65	54,854.46	39,963.40

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Appropriations for Normal School Buildings—1881–1911

	1881	1883	1886	1887	1889	1893	1895	1897	1901	1903	1905	1907	1909	1911	Total
New Britain															
Building	[1]$75,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grad and grds	....	$5,900.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fit and furnh	....	7,100.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Repairs and grds	....	....	$7,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Contrac'r	....	....	....	$181.41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Annex	....	....	....	....	$25,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kinder'ten bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	[2]$10,500.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heat and vent	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mod school bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$25,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Changes in bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2,500.00	....	....	....	....	....
Comp m s bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,500.00	....	....	....	....	....
Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$5,500.00	....	....	....	....
Sewer and changes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1,500.00	....	....	....
Purchase of land	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$10,500.00	....	....
Fire escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	551.97	....	....
Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3,000.00	$187,233.38
Willimantic															
Building	....	....	....	....	[3]$50,000.00	$75,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grading	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	5,000	....	....
North wing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chang and rep	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600.00	....	2,000.00	....	....	....
Completing bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500.00	....	....	....	....	....
Modal school bldg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[4]$50,000.00	....	....	....
Heating and vent'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,000.00	....	....
Fire escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	441.97	....	$223,541.97
New Haven															
Building	....	....	....	....	....	[5]$100,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grading	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$350.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Changes and rep	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,550.00	1,550.00	....	....	....	$103,400.00
Bridgeport															
Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	[6]$100,000.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danbury															
Building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[7]$100,000.00	....	....	....	....	....
Grading	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,000.00	....	....	....	$108,000.00
															[8]$622,175.35

[1] In addition to this the town of New Britain gave $25,000.00
[2] Not used; repealed in 1889
[3] Site given by town
[4] Not used; repealed in 1897
[5] Of this amount the town of Windham paid $16,666.67

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REPORT OF PRINCIPALS

NEW BRITAIN

MARCUS WHITE

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir

The report of the principal of the state normal school at New Britain for the year 1912–1913 is herewith respectfully submitted

STATISTICS

Seniors	98
Senior kindergartners	7
Juniors	103
Special students	1
Total	225

No of towns in state represented 54 No of states represented 4

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

Fairfield	9	Middlesex	15	New London	6
Hartford	141	New Haven	32	Tolland	3
Litchfield	14				

No receiving diplomas June 19th, 1912	81	No receiving kindergarten diplomas	10
		No receiving certificates	10

During the year the school suffered a severe loss in the death of Alexander J Wood. Although Mr Wood had been with us but a short time he had made a deep impression by his willingness, his ability, his enthusiasm as a teacher and his character as a man. Our loss is also the loss of the state for his influence would have been felt wherever the graduates of this school might go.

For some time it had seemed to the principal and the teachers of this school that it would be best to sever the relations which had so long and so pleasantly existed between this school and the district of South Manchester, the schools of which have been used as training schools for more than twenty years. The gratitude of the state is due the district of South Manchester for the great service it has rendered the state in the training of teachers. The reasons for making the change are well known to you and to the members of the state board of education and will, therefore, not be touched upon in this report. The town of Newington has accepted our invitation to make use of their schools as training schools. The Newington schools now belong to the system of schools supervised by the state and they will, therefore, offer the pupils of the normal school the opportunity to become familiar with the system of instruction now prevailing in those schools.

A class of ninety-three received diplomas or certificates at the graduation exercises held Thursday, June 19th, 1913, and the address was given by David N Camp, state superintendent of education for the state of Connecticut 1857–1866 and principal of this normal school at the same time, and his presence at our exercises so many years after his connection with the school made a deep impression upon the audience. The diplomas were presented by His Excellency Governor Simeon E Baldwin.

Respectfully submitted,
MARCUS WHITE,
Principal

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MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the principal of the state normal school at New Britain for the year 1913–1914 is herewith respectfully submitted.

STATISTICS

Seniors	89
Senior kindergartners	7
Juniors	93
Junior kindergartners	9
Special students	2
Total	200

Forty-six towns are represented as follows:

Avon	1	Lyme	1	Simsbury	1
Berlin	1	Manchester	6	Southington	7
Bloomfield	2	Meriden	11	Stamford	2
Bridgeport	1	Middlefield	2	Stonington	2
Bristol	14	Middletown	7	Suffield	2
Canton	1	Morris	1	Thomaston	4
East Hartford	2	New Britain	46	Vernon	1
East Windsor	3	New Hartford	1	Waterbury	3
Ellington	2	New London	3	Watertown	1
Enfield	5	North Haven	1	West Hartford	2
Essex	1	Plainville	1	Wethersfield	2
Farmington	2	Portland	4	Winchester	2
Hartford	35	Roxbury	1	Windham	1
Hartland	1	Salisbury	1	Windsor	1
Killingly	1	Saybrook	2	Woodbury	1
Lisbon	1				

FROM WITHOUT THE STATE

New Jersey	1
New York	2
South Africa	1
Vermont	2
Wisconsin	1
Total	7

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

County	Towns	Students
Fairfield	2	3
Hartford	20	135
Litchfield	8	12
Middlesex	5	16
New Haven	3	15
New London	4	7
Tolland	2	3
Windham	2	2
	46	193
From without the state		7
Total		200

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The past year has seen important changes in the organization and work of the school. For the last quarter of a century the larger part of the practical training of our pupils has been given in the schools of South Manchester. Owing to changing conditions in that town and in the state it seemed best to sever our connection with those schools at the close of the last school year. The state should ever be grateful to the school board and to the citizens of Soffth Manchester for the great aid given by them during the last twenty-five years to the training of teachers, and through the teachers to the cause of education in the state. Last year, also, the town of Newington placed its schools under the charge of the normal school and during the coming year these schools will be used as additional training schools in which the pupils of the normal school can be made familiar with the course of study and methods now in force in all the schools of the state under direct state supervision. Mr Charles E Pratt, formerly state supervisor in Woodstock and Eastford has been made superintendent of those schools, and in addition instructor in school methods in the normal school. I regret to say that William E Brown, instructor in music for the past ten years and Eva L McConkey, the head of our kindergarten for ten years have both resigned—Mr Brown to accept the supervisorship of music in the schools of New Haven and Miss McConkey to establish a private school in Springfield. They were both unusually strong in their special work and their going is a great loss both to the school and the state. The successor of Mr Brown is Harry W Ranks, a graduate of the Yale Conservatory of Music, and of Miss McConkey, Miss May H Noyes, formerly supervisor of kindergartens in New Paltz, New York and Salem, Mass., normal schools, but more recently of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

Respectfully submitted,
MARCUS WHITE, *Principal*

WILLIMANTIC

HENRY T BURR

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the Willimantic normal school for the year ending August 31, 1913 is herewith respectfully submitted.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Graduates 1912	45
Holders of certificates	7
Senior class	52
Junior class	70
Resident students	122
Non resident students	43
Whole number enrolled in normal department	165

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Andover	1	Hampton	1	Preston	3
Ashford	1	Hartford	1	Putnam	4
Avon	1	Hebron	2	Saybrook	1
Bristol	1	Killingly	3	Sprague	4
Bozrah	1	Killingworth	1	Stonington	8
Chatham	3	Lebanon	2	Waterbury	1
Chester	1	Ledyard	1	Waterford	1
Clinton	1	Lyme	1	Willington	1
Colchester	5	Mansfield	1	Windham	14
Columbia	2	Marlboro	1	Woodstock	1
Durham	2	Montville	1		
East Lyme	1	New London	11	Total	120

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ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS (*continued*)

Ellington	1	North Stonington	1	Other states	
Franklin	3	Norwich	20	Massachusetts	1
Granby	1	Old Lyme	1	New York	1
Griswold	1	Plainfield	4		
Haddam	1	Pomfret	3		122

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

Counties	Students	Towns
Hartford	5	5
Middlesex	10	7
New Haven	1	1
New London	65	17
Tolland	8	6
Windham	31	8
	120	44

The training schools opened for the school year 1912–13 on September 3 and the normal school on September 4.

Miss Mildred Harding succeeded Miss G Vivien Brown as assistant in the kindergarten.

During the fall Mr Frederick L Tapley, principal of the Windham st school resigned. Mr Frederic A Shattuck of Fitchburg Mass was appointed as his successor. There were no other changes in the teaching force.

During the year 1911–12 an effort had been made to establish a model rural school at Hop River. The withdrawal of a number of families from the village so reduced the number of children attending the school that it became unsuited to this purpose. At the invitation of the Columbia town committee, the school at Chestnut Hill was taken by the state and is now being used as an observation school. It is not well adapted to our needs. The schoolhouse is small and old and the situation is poor. It now appears impossible to supply the desired number of children without causing friction in the community. The train service is very poor.

It seems wise to retain this school for our present use, but an effort should be made to obtain a school which will be more serviceable.

A renewed effort was made during the year to secure an appropriation for a dormitory. That this effort was not successful is to be regretted.

At the close of the year the normal school relinquished its control over the school at Windham Center. In place of this school the town has granted the use of the school at South Windham. This school is situated on the trolley line and is therefore available for use as a training school.

On April 27 the Windham high school was completely destroyed by fire. It was possible to offer the town the use of a number of rooms in the normal school building. At the close of the year arrangements were made to give up the entire lower floor to the high school. About half the students of the high school are at present housed in the normal school building, and this arrangement will continue during the present school year.

Under ordinary conditions the plant provided by the state for the Willimantic normal school is not fully utilized. I have recommended that the school extend its work to include the preparation of teachers of special subjects, such as music, drawing, business and domestic arts. It is suggested that the preparation of teachers of domestic arts be first attempted.

As an experiment an ungraded room has been organized in connection with the Windham street school. The experiment promises to be successful. Already several children who were falling behind have been brought up to grade and have re-entered their regular classes. Several other children who have showed unusual promise have been advanced a half year. Several children who would be out of place in any grade are being cared for in this ungraded room.

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New teachers who have been engaged for 1913–14 are Miss Esmeralda MacDonald, third grade; Miss Olive L Johnson, ungraded room; and Miss Lorinda L Brown, music. The teachers at South Windham are Miss Marion L Renshaw, upper room, and Miss Augusta Thomas, lower room.

Respectfully submitted
HENRY T BURR *Principal*

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the Connecticut state board of education

Sir The report of the Willimantic normal school for the year 1913–14 is herewith respectfully submitted.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Graduates of 1913	48
Holders of certificates	5
Senior class	67
Junior class	51
Special students	5
Resident students	123
Non resident students	74
Whole number enrolled in normal department	197

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Thirty-seven towns are represented as follows:

Andover	1	Griswold	1	Somers	1
Ashford	1	Hampton	1	Sprague	3
Avon	1	Hartford	3	Stonington	8
Bozrah	1	Hebron	1	Thompson	1
Chatham	1	Killingly	1	Waterford	2
Chester	1	Killingworth	1	Willington	1
Colchester	4	Lebanon	2	Windham	24
Colebrook	1	Ledyard	1		
Columbia	1	Lyme	1	Total	122
Durham	3	New London	12		
East Lyme	1	Norwich	26		
Ellington	2	Plainfield	3	Other states	
Enfield	1	Preston	4	New York	1
Franklin	2	Putnam	2		
Granby	1	Saybrook	1		123

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

	Students	Towns
Hartford	6	4
Litchfield	1	1
Middlesex	7	5
New London	68	14
Tolland	7	6
Windham	33	7
	122	37

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TOWNS HIRING TEACHERS FROM THE CLASS OF 1914

Andover	1	Groton	1	Stonington	3
Bloomfield	1	Haddam	1	Sprague	2
Bozrah	2	Hampton	1	Thompson	1
Chatham	1	Hartford	1	Tolland	2
Chester	2	Manchester	3	Vernon	2
Columbia	1	Mansfield	2	Waterford	1
Coventry	2	Marlboro	1	West Hartford	1
Ellington	2	Montville	1	Wethersfield	1
Enfield	1	New London	1	Willington	1
Farmington	3	Newington	1	Winchester	1
Franklin	2	Plainfield	4	Windham	1
Granby	2	Pomfret	3		
Griswold	1	Sterling	1		

TEACHERS

In the normal school Miss Lorinda L Brown was engaged as instructor in music to take the place of Miss Mary M Souther who had resigned.

Miss E Annette Hinds resigned as teacher in the model school and was succeeded by Miss Esmeralda MacDonald.

Miss Nellie S Carpenter was appointed as teacher in the ungraded school at Chestnut Hill, Columbia.

The school at Windham Center which had been found, on account of its location, not convenient for training purposes was exchanged for the two-room school at South Windham. The teachers appointed in this school were Miss Marion L Renshaw and Miss Augusta M Thomas.

The new ungraded room opened in connection with the Windham street school with Miss Olive L Johnson as teacher has proved very useful in helping backward children and in preparing bright children for extra promotion.

Respectfully submitted
HENRY T BURR *Principal*

NEW HAVEN

ARTHUR B MORRILL

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education.

Sir The annual report of the state normal training school at New Haven for the year ending June 20 1913, is hereby respectfully submitted

ATTENDANCE

Seniors	89
Juniors	140
Total	229

The following teachers resigned:

Normal school department	Model school department
Miss Janet M Purdue	Miss Olive L Woodward
Mrs Mary A Bennett	" Anna E Kane
	" Lena Goldys
	Mrs Emma E Blake

The following teachers began work in the school

Miss Katherine T Harty normal school
" Alice L Wright normal school
" Alice G Gillan Scranton st school Grade i
" Iva Thomas Scranton st school Grade viii
" Helen Wray Scranton st school Grade viii assistant
" Ruth E Blunt Dwight school Grade viii assistant
" Marion W Stock Roger Sherman school Grade iv

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A class of ninety-four young ladies received diplomas and certificates. The address at the graduation exercises was delivered by Rev Charles R Brown D D of Yale university, on the scholar and the community. The diplomas and certificates were presented by Mr Schuyler Merritt of the state board of education.

There were no important changes in the general condition of the school to report. The property of the state has been kept in good condition by such minor repairs as are usually made, and all necessary supplies for the maintenance of the school were provided by the appropriation for this purpose.

The work of the school in general is indicated by the course of study published in the catalog for the year. It may be well to call attention to the fact that the normal school course is determined by the list of studies required for the common schools by state law. This is carefully set forth in the course as published. It is important to bear this fact in mind in order to realize that the preparation of teachers for these common schools is thus clearly prescribed. Experience has taught that to make this definite preparation as thorough as possible is the wisest use of the short time of the course. It has been the purpose of the school at New Haven to continue in the effort to accomplish this. To this end teaching is the subject to be studied in a school for preparing teachers, not the knowledge of common school studies.

The work of the normal school department can be made as efficient in teaching how to teach as that of the model schools. This is one of the truths that has been studied and worked out in the school at New Haven during the past year. Some progress has been made in this respect. Much that has been commonly called "academic" has been eliminated.

The pupils spend a year and a half in the normal department and certainly this large part of the course should be concerned with the art of teaching. It has been the main interest of the school during the year to improve the work in this respect.

This suggests the question of preparation for the school, which is ever recurring. A high school course of preparation was submitted by this school but no result has followed. A mere naming of subjects of a preparatory course for a normal school will not suffice. There are subjects enough now of apparent fitness in every high school course. It is the treatment of these subjects that fails. There is need of selection and adaptation to the requirements of the common schools. Not only is that important but the teaching of the required subjects must also be more intelligent and thorough.

Much would be gained for the work of the normal school if there could be more incessant drill in the common schools on even a few of the indispensable parts of a teacher's preparation. A pupil ought to acquire facility in speaking the English language in a course of eight years in the common schools; this means good voice, distinct articulation, correct pronunciation, freedom from inexcusable faults of syntax and a fair stock of words to talk with. Ability to figure correctly in the common processes of arithmetic; a knowledge of the important regions of the world's interests, of the influential events of United States history, of the common duties of citizenship, and the habit of painstaking in expressing thought on paper whether it be by means of penmanship or by drawing, are some of the parts of common school work which if thoroughly done would greatly improve the work of the normal school. But these results are not easily attained. They require long continued drill. This must be free from the interrupting influences of much work in the common school that is unprofitable.

So the needed preparation for a normal school that will enable it to do its special work depends more upon the directing and promoting of intelligent teaching than upon merely naming subjects to be taught to those who intend to be teachers. Therefore, much remains to be done before the state's provision for the preparation of its teachers will be as efficient as it should be.

Respectfully submitted

ARTHUR B MORRELL *Principal*

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MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The report of the state normal training school at New Haven for the year ending June 19, 1914, is hereby respectfully submitted.

ATTENDANCE

Seniors	117
Juniors	142
Total	259

The following teachers resigned at the end of the previous year: Mr Claude C Russell, Miss Adeline S Wallace and Miss Charlotte O Pierpont. Their places were respectively filled by the appointment of Mr Ralph E Arey, Miss Frances S Hyde and Miss Veronica R East. Mr Harry Houston and Mr Almond H Wentworth began work as supervisors of writing and drawing respectively.

Diplomas were presented to one hundred and nine young ladies and certificates to eight, by Governor Simeon E Baldwin at the graduating exercises held at the normal school June 10, 1914.

An address on The kinship of aliens was delivered by Rev Abraham M Rihbany of Boston, Mass.

The work of the school has continued according to the usual plan and there have been no incidents during the last year of sufficient importance to require comment in this report.

The number of pupils is still large and the corps of teachers in the normal department is hardly adequate for the work in so large a school. It will be necessary to increase the teaching force as soon as qualified teachers can be found. The required aptitude and preparation for training teachers are not common, therefore, the needed teachers cannot be readily secured. As no institution provides for such preparation, it has become necessary to employ promising graduates of the school as assistants with view to preparing them for normal school positions. This plan has thus far proved very successful.

The course of study has been in the main the same as in previous years. Statistics show that a creditable number of graduates have taught in rural schools, therefore, effort has been made to so modify their preparation as to make it conform to the requirements of such schools and especially of those under state supervision. Whatever changes have occurred in the work during the year have been mainly in these respects.

Thirty of the graduating class were appointed to positions in the New Haven schools and also a large number have been engaged for other city or graded schools. This fact makes it also necessary to recognize the conditions somewhat different from those of an ungraded school. While the preparation for instructing in different subjects may not be affected by such different conditions, there are details of organization that must receive attention.

The school building, the equipment and the grounds have been kept in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted

ARTHUR B MORRILL *Principal*

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DANBURY

JOHN R PERKINS

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir The annual report for the Danbury normal school for the year ending August 31 1914 is herewith respectfully submitted.

The following teachers resigned before the beginning of the school year.

Rosalie M Ohler	8th grade
Isabelle M Towle	7th grade
Maude E Healey	4th grade

The following were engaged to fill the vacancies

Eloise S Allen May A Sherwood Ruth B Buck

Thoedora Senior of the Miry Brook school resigned October 1 1913 and her place was filled by a substitute Anneta M Monroe.

A class of 109 young ladies was graduated from the school June 21, 1914 7 receiving diploma certificates. Wm McAndrew of the Washington Irving high school New York city delivered the address and the Rev J L McGuinness presented the diplomas.

The town has furnished the school for training and practice with 25 rooms including Miry Brook about one half the number required by contract.

With a senior class of 120 one half of whom are always in training it was necessary many times to place as many as 3 students under a model teacher.

ATTENDANCE 1913–1914

Senior class	118
Junior class	105
	223
Summer school	464
Total number in attendance	687

In the correspondence department statistics for the year are as follows

students registered	116
number courses taken	170
courses completed	26

The fifth summer school held from July 6–August 1 was the largest in the history of the school. There were 466 registered most of whom were present the four weeks. Four model schools were in session from 9–12 a m for five days each week.

Respectfully submitted
J R PERKINS *Principal*

MR CHARLES D HINE
Secretary of the state board of education

Sir I submit herewith a report of the Danbury normal school for the year ending August 31, 1913

number resident students registered	206
number diplomas granted	92

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

number students registered	113
number courses taken	185
number certificates issued	38

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TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Every student in the senior class is required to have training for twenty weeks in the practice schools. This time is distributed over the entire year by alternate months. One half of the class is in training while the other remains at the normal school. Each school room is in charge of a competent teacher. Plans for all lessons taught by students are prepared two days in advance and approved by the room teacher. Students plan for and direct the work of the children during one study period a day. They gradually assume responsibility until by the end of the year they are able to take entire charge of the room. All pupils are required to have training in five different grades including the first grade and the rural school.

In order to adjust pupils to their work and enable them to know the requirements for a teacher an arrangement was made early in the year for juniors by which they observed several lessons a day for a few days including various subjects and grades. One day was spent in the rural school. To make this work definite instruction was given in a systematic method of observing the lessons.

Every student in the senior class made a collection of material useful to a teacher including programs for the various grades. The correct keeping of a register and a plan book was required.

STATE AID TO SECURE TRAINED TEACHERS FOR SMALL TOWNS

This law has been of great benefit to a few students. The requirement that they teach three years in a small town debars many from accepting this aid. If the time were changed to two years the number of applicants would be increased.

STATE SUPERVISION

It is the aim of this school to keep in close touch with state supervision to learn the needs of rural schools and to prepare teachers to teach and manage both rural and city schools. As far as possible the course of study and methods used in the practice schools are such as are adapted for use by rural teachers.

DORMITORIES

The need of a dormitory is more pressing than ever. This matter has been well stated in connection with the Willimantic school. The same arguments apply here.

To meet the future needs of the school I recommend that the plot of land next the present site of the building be purchased. This land now has no building on it but it will soon pass to many owners unless purchased by the state.

Respectfully submitted

J R PERKINS *Principal*

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HIGH SCHOOLS

CLASSES

Classifying the schools according to the number of years in the high school course:

i

The following schools report a four years' course:

Ansonia	Manchester	Stafford	
Bethel	Meriden	Stamford	
Branford	Middletown	Stonington	
Bridgeport	Milford	Stratford	
Bristol	Naugatuck	Suffield	
Canton	New Britain	Thomaston	
Chester	New Haven	Thompson	
Colchester	New Milford	Torrington	
Danbury	Newtown	Vernon	
Derby	Norwalk	Wallingford	
East Hartford	Orange	Waterbury	
Enfield	Plainfield	Watertown	
Essex	Plymouth	West Hartford	
Farmington	Portland	Westport	
Glastonbury	Putnam	Wethersfield	
Greenwich	Saybrook	Windham	
Guilford	Seymour	Windsor	
Hartford	Sharon	Windsor Locks	
Huntington	Simsbury	Woodbury	
Killingly	Southington	Woodstock	61
Litchfield			

ii

The following schools report a three years' course:

Morris	North Canaan	Salisbury	
New Hartford	Old Saybrook	Washington	6

iii

The following schools report a two years' course:

Durham	Madison	Salisbury	
East Lyme	Old Lyme	Southbury	6

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HIGH SCHOOL PROVISION

Towns having high schools	72
Towns having endowed high schools free for attendance of pupils in the town	5
Towns sending children to non-local high schools	94
Towns having no high school and not sending children to high school	3
	174
Number duplicates in two lists	6
	168

In ninety-four towns the school visitors consented to the attendance of children at a non-local high school and the towns received from the state the amounts found in table xlix on pages 157–161.

The towns are:

Andover	Easton	Norfolk	
Ashford	East Windsor	North Branford	
Avon	Ellington	North Haven	
Barkhamsted	Fairfield	Old Lyme	
Beacon Falls	Franklin	Orange	
Berlin	Goshen	Oxford	
Bethany	Granby	Plainville	
Bethlehem	Griswold	Pomfret	
Bloomfield	Groton	Preston	
Bolton	Haddam	Prospect	
Bozrah	Hamden	Redding	
Bridgewater	Hampton	Ridgefield	
Brookfield	Hartland	Rocky Hill	
Brooklyn	Harwinton	Salem	
Burlington	Hebron	Scotland	
Canaan	Kent	Sherman	
Canterbury	Lebanon	Somers	
Chaplin	Ledyard	Southbury	
Chatham	Lisbon	South Windsor	
Cheshire	Lyme	Sprague	
Colebrook	Mansfield	Sterling	
Columbia	Marlboro	Tolland	
Cornwall	Middlebury	Trumbull	
Coventry	Middlefield	Voluntown	
Cromwell	Monroe	Warren	
Darien	Montville	Waterford	
Durham	New Canaan	Westbrook	
Eastford	New Fairfield	Weston	
East Granby	New Haven	Willington	
East Haddam	(Westville)	Wilton	
East Haven	Newington	Wolcott	
East Lyme		Woodbridge	94

The following towns have private secondary schools which are free to the children of the town:

Clinton	Norwich		
New London (3)	North Stonington	Winchester	7

The following towns did not maintain high schools and did not pay high school tuition fee at non-local high schools:

Killingworth	Roxbury	Union	3

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HIGH SCHOOLS INSPECTED

The following is a record of high schools inspected in the years 1908–14.

Town	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Ansonia	—	—	—	*	0	*
Branford	*	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgeport	—	—	*	—	—	—
Bristol	*	*	—	—	—	*
Canton	*	—	*	0	*	—
Chester	—	—	*	*	*	—
Colchester (Bacon Academy)	—	—	—	—	*	—
Clinton (Morgan school)	—	—	*	—	*	—
Derby	*	—	—	—	—	—
East Hartford	*	—	—	—	—	—
Enfield	*	—	—	—	—	—
Essex	—	—	*	*	*	—
Farmington	*	*	*	*	—	*
Greenwich	—	—	*	*	*	*
Groton	0	—	—	0	*	—
Guilford	—	—	—	—	*	*
Hartford	—	—	*	—	—	—
Huntington	*	*	—	—	—	—
Litchfield	—	*	*	—	—	*
Manchester	—	—	*	—	—	—
Meriden	—	—	*	—	—	—
Middletown	*	*	—	*	*	—
Naugatuck	—	*	*	—	—	—
New Britain	—	—	*	—	—	—
New Hartford	0	*	—	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	*	—	—	—
" (Hopkins gram)	—	—	0	*	—	—
New London (Bulkeley)	—	*	—	—	—	—
" (Man'l Train)	—	*	—	—	—	—
" (Wms Mem'l)	—	*	—	—	—	—
New Milford	*	—	*	*	*	—
Newtown	—	—	*	—	—	—
North Canaan	—	*	—	*	—	—
North Stonington	—	—	—	—	—	*
Norwalk	*	—	—	—	—	—
Old Lyme	—	—	*	—	—	—
Plainfield	—	*	*	—	—	—
Plymouth	—	—	*	*	—	*
Portland	—	—	0	*	*	—
Putnam	*	—	—	—	0	*
Salisbury (Lakeville)	0	—	—	—	—	—
Saybrook	—	—	*	—	—	—
Seymour	*	*	*	*	—	—
Sharon	—	—	—	*	—	—
Simsbury	*	*	—	—	—	—
Southington	—	—	*	—	—	—
Stafford	—	*	*	—	—	—
Stamford (King school)	—	—	—	*	—	—
Stonington (borough)	*	*				
(Mystic)	0	*	*	*	*	—
(Pawcatuck)	0	—				
Stratford	*	*	—	—	—	—
Suffield (Lit Institute)	*	—	—	—	—	—
Thomaston	0	—	0	—	—	—

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Town	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Thompson	—	—	—	—	*	*
Torrington	—	—	*	—	—	—
Vernon	*	*	—	—	—	—
Wallingford	*	*	*	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	*	*	*	*
Waterbury	—	—	*	—	—	—
Watertown	*	—	*	—	—	—
Westbrook	—	0	—	—	—	—
West Hartford	—	—	*	—	—	—
Westport	*	*	*	—	—	—
Wethersfield	—	—	*	—	—	—
Winchester (Gilbert sch)	*	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	—	—	*	—	—	—
Windsor Locks	—	—	*	*	—	—
Woodbury	*	—	*	—	—	—

* Approved
0 Disapproved

REGISTRATION

The registration by classes or years is as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
First year (highest)	2,287	2,577
Second year	3,087	3,244
Third year	4,125	4,879
Fourth year	6,564	7,290
Graduate students	81	127
Unclassified	19	23
Total	16,513*	18,326†

EXPENSES

Current expenses	1912-13	1913-14
General control	$15,076.20	$20,761.48
Instruction	699,731.91	805,061.03
Operation of school plant	94,456.56	111,002.67
Maintenance of school plant	27,799.64	44,991.94
Auxiliary agencies	13,643.32	23,626.32
Miscellaneous	4,171.99	11,118.19
Total current expenses	$854,879.62	$1,016,561.63
Capital outlays	186,147.22	420,747.75
Total	$1,041,026.84	$1,437,309.38

If the high school occupies a building with other grades, the items of cost properly chargeable to each cannot always be definitely separated.

Seven per cent of the expenses of high schools are paid directly by the state. In a few cases the state grant meets one-quarter to one-half the total expenses of the school.

Table xlv gives a summary of the returns of public high schools from 1900–1915.

*350 in Windham high, record by classes destroyed by fire.
†half year classes 186.

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TABLE XLV

report of year	number of schools	length of course					number teachers	registration	graduates in four year course	graduates went to college	graduates went to normal school	cost
		5 year	4 year	3 year	2 year	1 year						
1900	76	..	42	22	7	5	355	7,867	688	191	132	$335,338.54
1901	77	..	43	21	6	2	369	8,126	807	200	145	366,053.96
1902	76	1	45	21	8	1	381	8,485	638	235	118	377,248.55
1903	77	1	45	21	8	2	394	8,748	860	182	100	390,313.33
1904	76	1	47	21	6	1	389	9,096	947	270	169	434,178.94
1905	78	1	49	21	5	2	418	9,490	1,064	288	195	470,509.67
1906	79	1	53	17	6	2	447	9,698	1,054	308	228	483,182.04
1907	77	1	47	18	9	2	456	10,491	1,165	340	194	504,495.32
1908	76	1	53	17	5	..	485	10,715	1,296	350	184	519,074.75
1909	74	..	57	14	3	..	486	11,229	1,360	343	231	556,303.57
1910	74	..	57	13	4	..	525	12,835	1,534	345	266	600,323.91
1911	74	..	61	7	6	..	594	13,680	1,580	400	272	685,009.55
1912	71	..	60	6	5	..	626	14,530	1,791	441	297	749,028.67
1913	71	..	60	9	2	..	666	15,322	2,011	465	332	775,080.71
1914	72	..	60	7	4	1	710	16,513	2,103	508	278	1,041,026.84
1915	73	..	61	6	6	..	772	18,326	2,523	536	343	1,437,309.38

STATISTICS

Table xlvi is compiled from the returns of high school principals and school visitors.

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TABLE XLVI—GENERAL STA

	TOWN	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS							TEACHERS		NUMBER OF GRADU SUMMER OF 191			
			a highest	b	c	d lowest	graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women	one-year course	two-year course	three-year course	four-year course
1	Ansonia	4	62	73	93	151	....	..	379	4	10	....	....	....	57
2	Bethel	4	14	25	26	55	....	..	120	....	4	....	....	....	14
3	Branford	4	19	23	45	57	....	..	144	1	6	....	....	....	19
4	Bridgeport	4	111	126	245	472	....	..	954	10	21	....	....	45	111
5	Bristol	4	43	60	67	120	....	..	290	2	9	....	....	....	45
6	Canton	4	15	23	27	45	3	..	113	1	3	....	....	....	12
7	Chester	4	7	4	8	15	....	..	34	1	2	....	....	....	4
8	Colchester	4	12	11	23	44	3	1	94	2	1	....	....	....	11
9	Danbury	4	91	110	127	209	1	..	538	4	12	....	....	....	91
10	Derby	4	16	36	42	50	....	..	144	1	6	....	....	....	16
11	Durham	2	....	....	7	8	....	..	15	1	....	....	....	....	....
12	East Hartford	4	34	34	65	100	1	..	234	2	7	....	....	....	31
13	East Lyme	2	....	....	1	5	....	..	6	1	....	....	1	....	....
14	Enfield	4	25	40	51	93	....	..	209	3	5	....	....	....	23
15	Essex	4	10	7	16	24	....	..	67	1	2	....	....	....	7
16	Farmington	4	19	41	33	37	....	..	130	1	4	....	....	3	17
17	Glastonbury	4	8	9	16	25	....	..	58	2	3	....	....	....	8
18	Greenwich	4	42	49	87	179	3	..	360	7	9	....	....	....	42
19	Guilford	4	10	17	14	44	....	..	85	3	3	....	....	....	10
20	Hartford	4	306	368	627	783	31	..	2,115	36	61	....	....	....	237
21	Huntington	4	16	33	30	38	....	1	118	2	5	....	....	....	15
22	Killingly	4	30	57	40	60	3	..	190	2	6	....	....	....	30
23	Litchfield	4	12	11	12	41	2	..	78	....	5	....	....	....	12
24	Madison	2	....	....	10	9	....	..	19	....	1	....	....	....	....
25	Manchester	4	27	44	81	131	....	..	283	2	8	....	....	....	26
26	Meriden	4	84	131	180	250	....	..	645	7	30	....	....	....	81
27	Middletown	4	122	119	154	216	1	..	612	4	23	....	....	....	122
28	Milford	4	20	25	22	37	1	..	105	1	4	....	....	....	20
29	Morris	3	....	4	5	7	....	..	16	1	....	....	....	4	....
30	Naugatuck	4	34	61	69	103	4	..	271	5	10	....	....	....	32
31	New Britain	4	88	148	244	342	5	..	827	5	25	....	....	....	113
32	New Hartford	3	....	3	5	15	....	..	23	1	1	....	....	....	....
33	New Haven	4	525	439	779	1127	17	..	2887	40	51	....	....	148	322
34	New Milford	4	22	37	53	60	4	..	176	1	5	....	....	....	19
35	Newtown	4	16	9	20	22	2	..	69	1	2	....	....	....	13
36	North Canaan	3	....	15	14	33	....	3	65	1	2	....	....	....	....
37	Norwalk	4	56	88	142	219	2	..	507	5	15	....	....	....	52
38	Old Lyme	2	....	....	8	21	....	..	29	....	2	....	7	....	....
39	Old Saybrook	3	....	11	7	10	....	..	28	1	1	....	....	11	....
40	Orange	4	22	29	51	91	1	1	195	1	8	....	....	....	22
41	Plainfield	4	10	19	27	36	....	..	92	1	4	....	....	....	10
42	Plymouth	4	5	7	17	22	....	..	51	1	3	....	....	....	6
43	Portland	4	7	12	17	29	1	..	66	1	3	....	....	....	8
44	Putnam	4	24	21	42	70	....	1	158	3	6	....	....	....	22
45	Salisbury, no. 2	3	....	14	13	27	....	..	54	1	1	....	....	5	....
46	Salisbury, no. 7	2	....	....	2	3	....	..	5	1	....	....	2	....	....
47	Saybrook	4	7	8	16	27	....	1	59	1	2	....	....	....	7
48	Seymour	4	18	30	31	63	....	..	142	2	4	....	....	....	17
49	Sharon	4	12	7	4	3	....	..	26	1	1	....	....	....	3
50	Simsbury	4	4	14	30	38	....	1	87	2	3	....	....	....	8
51	Southbury	2	....	....	5	4	....	2	11	....	1	....	....	....	....
52	Southington	4	28	36	32	92	1	..	189	1	7	....	....	....	11
53	Stafford	4	11	12	19	34	....	..	76	1	4	....	....	....	8
54	Stamford	4	67	116	192	220	7	..	*697	7	16	....	....	....	61
55	Stonington	4	24	42	67	93	....	..	226	3	9	....	....	....	28
56	Stratford	4	14	20	32	40	....	..	106	1	5	....	....	....	13
57	Suffield	4	17	15	41	40	....	..	113	10	1	....	....	....	16
58	Thomaston	4	17	9	15	17	....	..	58	1	3	....	....	....	13
59	Thompson	4	6	12	24	15	1	..	58	1	4	....	....	....	6
60	Torrington	4	27	42	49	78	....	..	‡287	4	8	....	....	....	23

* half year class—95. ‡ class E—91.

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HIGH SCHOOLS 1913-1914.

NO GRADUATES ENTERED COLLEGE		no graduates entered normal school	no pupils from out of town	tuition fee	no weeks in school year	building	PRINCIPAL	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
	girls							
11	1	15	.....	.....	40	no	John J Stevens	Ansonia
.....	.....	4	2	$25.00	40	yes	Frank A Berry	Bethel
.....	.....	6	.....	50.00	40	no	Herman S Lovejoy	Branford
15	5	39	80	50.00	40	yes	H D Simonds	Bridgeport
6	.....	7	16	60.00	40	yes	Henry E Cottle	Bristol
4	3	.....	23	45.00	38	no	Seth G Haley	Collinsville
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	no	O E Lowell	Chester
4	.....	.....	23	30.00	40	no	Royal A Moore	Colchester
15	5	16	34	40.00	40	yes	F S Libbey	Danbury
2	2	1	6	80.00	38	yes	Edward Fitzgerald	Derby
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	no	W P Holman	Durham
8	1	2	25	45.00	38	yes	Stephen E Wright	East Hartford
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	no	Arthur L McGrath	Niantic
5	1	3	50	40.00	39	no	E H Parkman	Thompsonville
1	1	.....	1	45.00	38	yes	W L Burdick	Essex
1	.....	.....	17	40.00	38	yes	J Leo O'Gorman	Unionville
2	2	1	.....	.....	38	yes	L A Martin	Glastonbury
8	6	4	.....	.....	40	yes	Harry C Folsom	Greenwich
.....	1	1	13	50.00	38	no	Ridgley C Clark	Guilford
16	20	18	53	‡3.25	36	yes	Clement C Hyde	Hartford
5	.....	2	2	50.00	39	no	Harry E Fowler	Shelton
2	.....	2	62	50.00	40	yes	Robert K Bennett	Danielson
.....	.....	.....	5	30.00	38	no	Ira Z Allen	Litchfield
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	yes	Justine Ames Brown	Madison
7	.....	1	12	†15.00	38	yes	Austin A Savage	So Manchester
12	1	16	16	80.00	39	yes	Willis J Prouty	Meriden
12	10	.....	338	76.00	38	yes	W A Wheatley	Middletown
1	.....	2	.....	.....	38	no	Irving P Colman	Milford
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	no	F E Wedge	Morris
2	2	4	16	50.00	40	yes	Charles P Slade	Naugatuck
8	6	25	146	78.00	39	yes	Louis P Slade	New Britain
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	38	no	Durrant M Fox	New Hartford
18	17	92	312	100.00	40	yes	Charles L Kirschner	New Haven
2	2	1	38	30.00	38	yes	John Pettibone	New Milford
.....	.....	4	1	20.00	39	yes	Leonard M Johnson	Newtown
1	1	1	19	30.00	37	no	Harvey W Strayer	Canaan
7	7	10	64	65.00	40	yes	Edward H Gumbart	So Norwalk
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	no	Mabel Littlefield	Lyme
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	no	Howard W Pease	Saybrook
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	38	no	Clara M Sutherland	West Haven
1	1	1	24	45.00	39	no	John L Chapman	Central Village
2	2	.....	1	30.00	38	no	H Chalmers Stuart	Terryville
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	no	Fred R Stuart	Portland
4	1	.....	35	45.00	40	yes	John A Backus	Putnam
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	no	C L Du Bois	Lakeville
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	no	Lester H Libby	Salisbury
.....	.....	1	2	38.00	38	yes	Bertram Tourville	Deep River
1	1	3	27	50.00	39	no	Charles R Sumpf	Seymour
1	1	1	1	40.00	38	no	E L Rand	Sharon
.....	.....	1	35	45.00	37	yes	Earle A Childs	Simsbury
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	yes	Marion F Catlin	South Britain
1	1	1	33	50.00	40	yes	Wm K Holmes	Southington
1	1	.....	6	50.00	37	no	H Miles Gordy	Stafford Springs
4	4	.....	118	75.00	40	yes	F Charles Avery	Stamford
1	1	2	34	40.00	40	no	Clarence E Sibley	Stonington
1	1	3	.....	25.00	40	no	F E Kutscher	Stratford
1	1	2	26	60.00	36	yes	Hobart G Truesdell	Suffield
1	1	1	1	50.00	38	no	Ernest W Small	Thomaston
.....	.....	.....	6	20.00	38	yes	George West Hathaway	Thompson
.....	.....	2	24	40.00	38	no	Edwin H Forbes	Torrington

† per term ‡ per week

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TABLE XLVI—GENERAL STATI

	TOWN	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS							TEACHERS		NUMBER OF GRADU SUMMER OF 1914			
			a highest	b	c	d lowest	graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women	one-year course	two-year course	three-year course	four-year course
61	Vernon	4	32	48	50	85	3	..	218	3	6	....	....	....	3
62	Wallingford	4	39	41	64	112	8	..	264	2	7	....	....	....	3
63	Washington	3	....	7	13	21	1	3	45	1	2	....	....	6	..
64	Waterbury	4	162	190	235	397	11	7	1002	13	25	....	....	....	13
65	Watertown	4	10	14	28	40	....	..	92	....	4	....	....	....	1
66	West Hartford	4	18	39	54	61	1	..	173	2	7	1	1	1	1
67	Westport	4	7	20	32	29	1	..	89	2	3	....	....	....	..
68	Wethersfield	4	7	3	11	21	....	..	42	1	2	....	....	....	..
69	Windham	4	58	71	103	139	6	2	379	3	10	....	....	....	5
70	Windsor	4	6	23	20	29	2	..	80	....	4	....	....	....	..
71	Windsor Locks	4	7	9	20	19	....	..	55	1	4	....	....	....	..
72	Woodbury	4	4	7	14	17	....	..	42	1	2	....	....	1	..
73	Woodstock	4	11	16	14	11	....	..	52	1	2	....	....	....	1
	(72 towns) 73 schools		2577	3244	4879	7290	127	23	18,326	237	535	1	11	224	23

ENDOWED AND INCORPORATED HIGH SC

FREE FOR ATTE

	TOWN	Number of classes	NUMBER IN EACH CLASS							TEACHERS		NUMBER OF GRAD SUMMER OF 19			
			a highest	b	c	d lowest	graduate students	unclassified	total	men	women	one-year	two-year course	three-year course	four-year
	Clinton														
	Morgan school	4	25	17	15	33	....	5	95	4	1	....	....	....	
	New London														
	Bulkley school	4	30	32	36	62	1	15	176	6	1	....	....	....	
	Manual training and industrial school	4	13	55	86	107	....	....	*385	6	10	....	....	....	
	Williams memorial institute	4	43	52	68	78	7	7	255	1	11	....	....	....	
	North Stonington														
	Wheeler school	5	10	8	12	19	....	..	49	2	2	....	....	....	
	Norwich														
	Free academy	4	101	91	146	213	10	....	561	7	18	....	....	....	
	Winchester														
	Gilbert school	4	31	37	57	75	5	5	210	9	4	....	....	....	
			253	292	420	587	23	32	1731	35	47	....	....	....	2

* night scholars and specials, 124.

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E SCHOOLS 1913-1914—*concluded.*

NO UATES ERED LEGE girls	no graduates entered normal school	no pupils from out of town	tuition fee	no weeks in school year	building	PRINCIPAL	POST OFFICE
2	.....	88	$45.00	40	yes	Philip M Howe	Rockville
1	3	14	50.00	40	no	Melvin T Holbrook	Wallingford
.....	.....	3	25.00	36	no	Richard H Schmidt	Washington Depot
7	18	18	†20.00	40	yes	Stephen W Willey	Waterbury
3	1	3	50.00	38	no	Carrie A Bush	Watertown
2	2	31	45.00	38	yes	Walter B Spencer	West Hartford
.....	1	38	50.00	40	no	Frisbie Jay Bates	Westport
.....	2	1	38.00	38	no	Wayne E Geer	Wethersfield
4 ‡	10	161	50.00	40	no	Egbert A Case	Willimantic
1	2	.....	.....	38	no	Mary M Wilson	Windsor
.....	.....	28	40.00	39	no	Leander Jackson	Windsor Locks
.....	1	3	28.50	38	no	Horace F Turner	Woodbury
.....	2	7	$7–$10†	39	yes	E R Hall	Woodstock
129	343	2144	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

ne boy † per term

ED FOR ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS

L PUPILS

O ATES RED GE girls	no graduates entered normal school	no pupils from out of town	tuition fee	no weeks in school year	building	PRINCIPAL	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
1	3	45	$36.00	36	no	George E Eliot	Clinton
.....	.....	27	†10.00	37	yes	Walter A Towne	New London
.....	2	114	20.00	39	yes	F S Hitchcock	New London
7	3	86	15.00	38	yes	Colin S Buell	New London
1	.....	.....	.....	36	yes	Charles P Kendall	No Stonington
6 ‡	8	120	60.00	38	yes	Henry A Tirrell	Norwich
4	4	72	40.00	38	yes	W D Hood	Winsted
19	20	464	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

e boy † per term

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TABLE XLVII—HIGH SCHOOL EXPENSES 1913–1914

	TOWNS	general control	instruction	operation	maintenance	auxiliary agencies	total current expenses	capital outlays
1	Ansonia	$570.00	$11,037.50	$420.00	$87.33	$265.80	$12,380.63	
2	Bethel	282.00	2,935.21	334.34	199.00	45.00	3,795.55	$126.0
3	Branford		5,550.00	400.00	935.36	500.00	7,385.36	
4	Bridgeport	305.20	40,589.49	3,155.63	879.31		44,929.63	29,589.4
5	Bristol	436.74	12,322.21	3,551.17	798.79	931.76	18,040.67	176.8
6	Canton	10.00	3,807.39	393.80	297.64	40.66	4,549.49	
7	Chester	6.00	2,254.12	250.00		20.00	2,530.12	
8	Colchester		3,667.12	508.99	968.61	28.85	5,173.57	
9	Danbury	660.52	15,105.00	2,151.88	930.33	491.95	19,339.68	
10	Derby	1,040.00	6,365.00	1,375.00	200.00	645.00	9,625.00	
11	Durham	12.00	1,244.32			570.00	1,826.32	
12	East Hartford	210.08	6,105.00	465.49	923.30	180.00	7,883.87	1,000.0
13	East Lyme	3.00	603.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	696.00	
14	Enfield		6,376.65	669.00	176.35	1,165.00	8,387.00	
15	Essex		2,200.00				2,200.00	
16	Farmington	15.00	4,557.82	1,150.27	5,000.00	494.86	11,217.95	
17	Glastonbury	810.00	3,153.72	948.02	189.11	1,068.02	6,168.87	
18	Greenwich	600.00	18,152.16	3,029.65	518.52		22,300.33	1,105.1
19	Guilford		3,638.52	593.94	314.09	42.11	4,588.66	
20	Hartford	375.00	119,666.59	17,146.67	8,699.02	8,696.71	154,583.99	
21	Huntington	211.35	7,179.27	668.13	192.43	169.80	8,420.98	596.
22	Killingly	320.00	7,910.00	952.00	600.00		9,782.00	
23	Litchfield	540.00	3,300.00	750.00	171.20	39.87	4,801.07	
24	Madison		700.00	85.04	64.47		849.51	
25	Manchester	788.70	9,516.58	1,625.00			11,930.28	
26	Meriden	300.00	33,143.08	7,799.85	1,495.75	395.86	43,134.54	64,828.
27	Middletown	500.00	23,730.00	4,250.23	3,000.00	4,848.65	36,328.88	95,734.
28	Milford	244.18	4,140.37	1,743.09	163.71	15.00	6,306.35	166.
29	Morris	10.00	580.16	43.60			633.76	142.
30	Naugatuck	1,157.92	12,424.61	4,445.62	1,519.37	1,034.16	20,581.68	
31	New Britain	1,336.00	37,424.91	4,414.56	1,222.84	1,207.41	45,605.72	
32	New Hartford		1,409.00				1,409.00	
33	New Haven	1,462.78	131,114.20	13,555.82	653.90	902.93	147,689.63	
34	New Milford	238.50	3,983.82	1,181.39	266.10	56.19	5,726.00	
35	Newtown		2,673.66	1,212.92			3,886.58	
36	North Canaan		2,441.00	345.00	150.00	20.00	2,956.00	
37	Norwalk	1,053.55	19,398.48	2,579.42	1,356.19	371.34	24,758.98	1,309
38	Old Lyme	8.06	1,036.40	138.69	111.08	335.95	1,630.18	
39	Old Saybrook	11.00	1,631.00	100.00	160.00	195.00	2,097.00	812
40	Orange	386.80	7,232.81	970.20		105.23	8,695.04	11
41	Plainfield	400.00	3,070.68	223.75	51.60	30.00	3,776.03	86
42	Plymouth	103.00	2,570.38	216.80	100.50	432.00	3,422.68	
43	Portland		3,230.00	550.00		63.00	3,843.00	4,944
44	Putnam	445.20	10,143.12	1,699.90	383.32	417.12	13,088.66	
45	Salisbury...No. 2	70.00	2,602.00	501.00	300.00	30.00	3,503.00	300
46	Salisbury...No. 7							
47	Saybrook		2,660.26	351.00	268.00	235.00	3,514.26	
48	Seymour	324.39	4,219.10	618.07	45.00	160.00	5,366.56	
49	Sharon		1,487.01				1,487.01	
50	Simsbury	120.00	6,692.19	1,400.00	400.00	300.00	8,912.19	
51	Southbury	1.00	714.45	48.00	104.62	220.00	1,088.07	8
52	Southington	125.00	6,521.56	964.26	839.19	20.00	8,470.01	
53	Stafford	67.00	3,775.00	270.00	80.00	75.00	4,267.00	1
54	Stamford	831.80	29,385.58	3,033.37	870.57	476.81	34,598.13	8,20
55	Stonington	677.63	7,474.37	730.08	270.01	3,152.91	12,305.00	26
56	Stratford	133.36	4,659.56	255.00	150.00	300.00	5,497.92	3
57	Suffield		7,311.69				7,311.69	
58	Thomaston		4,699.11	306.05	355.65	82.92	5,443.73	
59	Thompson		4,821.98	1,321.24	89.63	559.05	6,791.90	
60	Torrington	472.43	13,420.09	1,170.47	811.85	290.00	16,164.84	109,4
61	Vernon	28.66	7,982.28	1,405.68	1,016.99	493.96	10,927.57	
62	Wallingford	683.56	9,905.50	1,044.88		90.00	11,723.94	
63	Washington		2,287.14	373.64		38.27	2,699.05	17
64	Waterbury	885.00	41,914.00	4,006.00	3,300.00	1,200.00	51,305.00	
65	Watertown		2,750.00				2,750.00	
66	West Hartford	200.00	8,592.31	2,163.60	1,511.64		12,467.55	
67	Westport	292.02	5,038.17	968.49	135.44	67.48	6,501.60	13
68	Wethersfield	40.00	2,150.00	620.04	465.40	50.00	3,325.44	
69	Windham	417.05	14,890.93	2,102.56	858.73	776.37	19,045.64	101.1
70	Windsor	320.00	3,272.56	280.00	120.00	216.51	4,209.07	
71	Windsor Locks	220.00	4,267.50	662.86	200.00	65.00	5,415.36	16
72	Woodbury		2,252.34	261.52			2,513.86	
	Total	$20,761.48	$805,061.03	$111,002.67	$44,991.94	$34,744.51	$1,016,561.63	$420.9

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The following list gives the subjects taught in high schools with the number pursuing each subject in the year 1913-14.

Language	
French	4,910
German	5,618
Greek	193
Latin	6,903
Spanish	52
Italian	27
Mathematics	
Arithmetic commercial	271
" plain and ordinary	2,033
Algebra	7,300
Geometry	4,586
Review	320
Trigonometry	523
English	
Composition	11,701
Grammar	8,943
English	7,356
Rhetoric	10,092
Rhetoricals	209
Spelling	194
Literature	
American literature	6,465
English literature	8,828
Science	
Agriculture	89
Astronomy	136
Biology	1,336
Botany	1,080
Chemistry	1,535
Electricity	52
General science	1,950
Geology	127
Physics	2,026
Physical geography	1,705
Physiography	41
Physiology	421
Zoology	694
History	
Ancient history	1,386
American history	1,894
Civil government	1,359
English history	2,032
General history	762
Greek history	3,777
Mediaeval	49
Mediaeval and modern	509
Modern	259
Roman	3,358
History of eastern nations	39
History review	26
Industrial history	302
Economics	20
Local history (New Haven hs)	218
Commercial branches	
Business methods	83
Bookkeeping	4,093
Commercial correspondence	6
Commercial geography	940
Commercial law	150
Penmanship	436
Stenography	2,012
Typewriting	1,179
Industrial branches	
Manual training	1,875
Mechanics	25
Printing	29
Music	
Musical theory	22
Vocal music	4,089
Domestic science	828
Domestic art	480
Drawing mechanical	1,125
free hand	3,292
Gymnastics	1,135
Political economy	119
Geography (sub-freshmen)	20
review	39

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HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES PAID BY STATE

The following table gives a summary of high school attendance and state expense since the law was passed in 1897:

TABLE XLVIII

year	no of towns sending scholars	no of scholars attending non-local high school	no of high schools approved	paid by state
1897–8	32	136	27	$2,315.96
1898–9	40	214	24	3,584.09
1899–1900	55	408	26	7,059.85
1900–1901	61	389	31	8,591.72
1901–1902	64	580	37	12,563.47
1902–1903	69	649	42	15,312.85
1903–1904	76	813	52	19,403.94
1904–1905	83	918	47	21,936.67
1905–1906	77	1,019	49	24,839.80
1906–1907	83	1,063	49	26,557.23
1907–1908	82	1,118	51	27,620.22
1908–1909	87	1,264	50	31,739.56
1909–1910	87	1,307	55	33,938.35
1910–1911	90	1,451	54	37,180.56
1911–1912	88	1,659	57	42,968.83
1912–1913	91	1,895	57	47,854.21
1913–1914	94	2,349	59	59,544.85

Number of towns having high schools	72
Number of towns sending pupils to non-local high schools	94
Population of the 94 towns	150,112
Enumeration	33,994
Enrollment	28,141
Attending non-local high school	2,349
Per cent of attendance at non-local high school on basis of population,	1½%
" " " " " " enumeration,	7½%
" " " " " " enrollment,	8 %

The following tables show the towns that have received grants of tuition fees. The number of scholars attending non-local high schools and the amounts paid by the state are also given.

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TABLE XLIX—HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES—1913–1914

TOWN	number attending non-local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state	population	enumeration	registration
Andover	11	Windham	11	$249.75	371	67	62
Ashford	7	Windham	6		668	182	151
		Thompson	1	184.03			
Avon	32	Canton	13		1,337	296	272
		Farmington	10				
		Simsbury	9	870.72			
Barkhamsted	6	Winchester	6	160.00	865	206	186
Beacon Falls	18	Naugatuck	15		1,160	244	214
		Seymour	3	540.00			
Berlin	81	Meriden	2		3,728	791	632
		Middletown	13				
		New Britain	66	2,211.07			
Bethany	8	Naugatuck	3		495	113	93
		New Haven	3				
		Seymour	2	182.12			
Bethlehem	6	Washington	3		550	117	100
		Watertown	1				
		Winchester	2	133.33			
Bloomfield	29	Hartford	5		1,821	419	377
		West Hartford	24	851.22			
Bolton	4	Manchester	3		433	95	87
		Vernon	1	110.00			
Bozrah	7	Norwich	7	210.00	861	198	151
Bridgewater	4	New Milford	4	80.00	600	106	88
Brookfield	19	Danbury	12		1,101	233	195
		New Milford	7	440.00			
Brooklyn	31	Killingly	31	840.75	1,858	407	168
Burlington	25	Bristol	4		1,319	334	277
		Canton	8				
		Farmington	13	641.39			
Canaan	9	North Canaan	9	174.59	702	125	103
Canterbury	14	Killingly	1		868	167	137
		Norwich	4				
		Plainfield	7				
		Windham	2	319.07			
Chaplin	3	Windham	3	90.00	435	105	78
Chatham	72	Middletown	72	1,998.88	2,390	488	388
Cheshire	32	Meriden	1		1,988	392	330
		Southington	31	847.48			

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TABLE XLIX—HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES—1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number attending non-local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state	population	enumeration	registration
Colebrook	7	Winchester	7	$186.66	557	111	122
Columbia	23	Windham	23	609.75	646	139	137
Cornwall	16	North Canaan	7		1,016	208	214
		New Britain	1				
		New Milford	4				
		Sharon	1				
		Torrington	1				
		Winchester	2	318.73			
Coventry	20	Vernon	1		1,606	327	291
		Windham	19	552.00			
Cromwell	35	Middletown	35	1,025.51	2,188	577	525
Darien	88	Stamford	63		3,946	835	556
		Norwalk	25	2,263.95			
Durham	7	Middletown	7	209.21	997	213	174
Eastford	12	Thompson	4		513	142	122
		Windham	2				
		Woodstock	6	184.44			
East Granby	16	Hartford	2		797	222	167
		Simsbury	13				
		Windsor	1	398.51			
East Haddam	17	Colchester	2		2,422	528	449
		Middletown	13				
		Saybrook	1				
		Suffield	1	312.08			
East Haven	47	New Haven	47	1,324.50	1,795	609	493
East Lyme	9	New London	9	107.69	1,916	331	296
Easton	4	Bridgeport	4	120.00	1,052	208	193
East Windsor	61	Enfield	8		3,362	904	723
		East Hartford	1				
		Suffield	4				
		Vernon	25				
		Windsor Locks	23	1,639.99			
Ellington	43	Suffield	1		1,999	500	332
		Vernon	42	1,200.66			
Fairfield	93	Bridgeport	55		6,134	1,701	1,447
		Westport	38	2,532.75			
Franklin	9	Norwich	2		527	125	110
		Windham	7	252.75			
Goshen	15	North Canaan	1		675	136	112

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TABLE XLIX—HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES—1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number attending non-local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state	population	enumeration	registration
Goshen	15	Litchfield	5				
		Torrington	7				
		Winchester	2	$339.32			
Granby	14	Hartford	2		1,383	271	247
		Simsbury	12	420.00			
Griswold	35	Norwich	31		4,233	834	693
		Plainfield	4	1,026.21			
Groton	153	New London	106		6,495	1,550	1,211
		Norwich	10				
		Stonington	28				
		Suffield	7	2,223.16			
Haddam	24	Middletown	24	693.15	1,958	502	392
Hamden	105	New Haven	105	2,936.25	5,850	1,706	1,558
Hampton	12	Windham	12	351.75	583	115	94
Hartland	5	Simsbury	2		544	124	108
		Winchester	3	140.00			
Harwinton	17	Plymouth	3		1,440	408	401
		Torrington	14	394.86			
Hebron	12	Colchester	6		894	221	197
		Manchester	3				
		Middletown	1				
		Norwich	1				
		Windham	1	278.74			
Kent	15	New Milford	15	279.47	1,122	237	214
Lebanon	27	Colchester	11		1,528	320	288
		Norwich	1				
		Stafford	1				
		Windham	14	618.09			
Ledyard	18	New London	1		1,079	242	250
		North Stonington	2				
		Norwich	12				
		Stonington	3	397.92			
Lisbon	8	Norwich	8	240.00	824	229	188
Lyme	8	Essex	1		746	152	119
		Middletown	2				
		New London	1				
		Norwich	2				
		Saybrook	1				
		Suffield	1	214.83			

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TABLE XLIX—HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FEES—1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number attending non-local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state	population	enumeration	registration
Mansfield	26	Windham	26	$719.25	1,977	418	327
Marlboro	1	New Britain	1	26.15	302	77	67
Middlebury	7	Waterbury	7	210.00	836	162	158
Middlefield	19	Middletown	19	499.71	1,036	212	173
Monroe	5	Bridgeport	1		1,002	207	207
		Huntington	2				
		Newtown	2	116.66			
Montville	37	Colchester	1		2,804	565	497
		New London	18				
		Norwich	18	661.25			
New Canaan	51	Stamford	51	1,461.15	3,667	821	684
New Fairfield	3	Danbury	3	67.33	551	106	104
New Haven (Westville)	98	New Haven	98	2,700.00	3,667	824	843
Newington	41	Hartford	2		1,689	459	332
		New Britain	39	1,164.60			
Norfolk	45	Winsted	45	1,177.53	1,541	329	270
North Branford	18	Guilford	13		833	180	149
		Middletown	2				
		New Haven	2				
		Wallingford	1	461.32			
North Haven	51	Meriden	12		2,254	515	428
		New Haven	27				
		Wallingford	12	1,441.49			
Old Lyme	10	New London	10	123.28	1,181	255	233
Orange (town)	12	Derby	2		4,702	1,096	678
		New Haven	10	359.21			
Oxford	21	Seymour	20		1,020	253	225
		Waterbury	1	554.60			
Plainville	57	Bristol	10		2,882	645	609
		New Britain	46				
		Suffield	1	1,628.17			
Pomfret	50	Killingly	3		1,857	376	275
		Putnam	32				
		Windham	13				
		Woodstock	2	1,371.75			
Preston	7	Norwich	7	197.17	1,917	229	195
Prospect	4	Naugatuck	1		539	86	74
		Waterbury	3	120.00			
Redding	20	Bethel	2		1,617	335	150
		Danbury	11				
		New Haven	1				
		Norwalk	12	654.30			

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TOWN	number attending non-local high school	high school approved and attended	number of pupils in each	amount paid by state	population	enumeration	registration
Ridgefield	31	Danbury	4		3,118	648	551
		Norwalk	27	$837.16			
Rocky Hill	30	Hartford	3		1,187	290	243
		Middletown	24				
		New Britain	2				
		Wethersfield	1	865.34			
Salem	9	Colchester	3		443	112	79
		New London	5				
		Norwich	1	138.38			
Scotland	10	Windham	10	240.00	476	112	82
Sherman	3	New Milford	3	60.00	569	118	89
Somers	37	Enfield	37	865.33	1,653	400	330
Southbury	4	Newtown	1		1,233	234	229
		Waterbury	3	103.33			
South Windsor	35	East Hartford	25		2,251	504	367
		Hartford	2				
		Manchester	5				
		Vernon	3	1,003.33			
Sprague	15	Norwich	7		2,551	653	314
		Windham	8	450.00			
Sterling	22	Killingly	6		1,283	264	232
		Plainfield	16	634.50			
Tolland	22	Stafford	5		1,126	265	225
		Vernon	15				
		Windham	2	639.58			
Trumbull	12	Bridgeport	12	360.00	1,642	325	283
Voluntown	4	Killingly	2		779	159	143
		Norwich	1				
		Stonington	1	115.91			
Warren	4	New Milford	4	70.52	412	131	117
Waterford	52	New London	52	652.10	3,097	701	527
Westbrook	23	Clinton	23	395.94	951	161	130
Weston	5	Norwalk	3		831	155	106
		Westport	2	120.75			
Willington	4	Windham	4	120.00	1,112	26	265
Wilton	17	Danbury	3		1,706	424	344
		Norwalk	14	440.74			
Woloott	2	Waterbury	2	60.00	593	128	121
Woodbridge	26	Derby	3		878	227	174
		New Haven	21				
		Seymour	2	729.69			
94 towns	2,349	59	2,349	$59,544.85	150,112	33,994	28,141

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913–1914

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	number of pupils conveyed to each	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE												AMOUNT PAID		
				railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	by state	by town	total
Andover	11	Windham	11	11	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	$120.22	$120.22	$240.44
Ashford	6	Windham	6	...	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	114.50	114.50	229.00
Avon	15	Farmington	6	...	..	....	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Simsbury	9	9	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	223.67	223.68	447.35
Beacon Falls	18	Naugatuck	15	...	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Seymour	3	...	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	87.75	87.75	175.50
Berlin	79	Middletown	13	...	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Britain	66	...	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	449.62	449.63	899.25
Bethany	3	Naugatuck	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Haven	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	10.37	10.38	20.75
Bloomfield	30	Hartford	6	...	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		West Hartford	24	...	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	265.15	265.15	530.30
Bolton	3	Manchester	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Vernon	1	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	37.50	37.50	75.00
Bozrah	5	Norwich	5	...	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	26.50	27.50	54.00
Brookfield	19	Danbury	12	12	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Milford	7	7	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	232.70	232.70	465.40
Brooklyn	22	Killingly	22	...	..	....	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	399.00	399.00	798.00
Burlington	21	Bristol	4	...	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Canton	4	...	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Farmington	13	6	3	....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	255.00	255.00	510.00
Canaan	9	North Canaan	9	9	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	115.72	115.73	231.45
Canterbury	10	Norwich	2	...	..	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Plainfield	6	...	..	....	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham	2	...	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	67.75	67.75	135.50
Chaplin	3	Windham	3	...	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	60.00	60.00	120.00
Chatham	72	Middletown	72	72	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	1,110.77	1,110.78	2,221.55
Cheshire	30	Southington	30	...	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	280.00	280.00	560.00
Colebrook	7	Winchester	7	...	..	....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	52.50	52.50	105.00
Columbia	21	Windham	21	.	..	....	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	376.50	376.50	753.00

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913-1914—*continued*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	number of pupils conveyed to each	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE												AMOUNT PAID		
				railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	by state	by town	total
Cornwall.....	15	North Canaan...	7	6	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Milford.....	4	4	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Sharon.....	1	...	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Torrington.....	1	...	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Winsted.....	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2	$296.55	$296.55	$593.10
Coventry.....	20	Vernon.....	1	...	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham.....	19	...	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	192.75	192.75	385.50
Cromwell.....	35	Newtown.....	35	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	180.72	180.73	361.45
Darien.....	87	Stamford.....	63	23	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwalk.....	24	3	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	696.69	696.71	1,393.40
Durham.....	7	Middletown.....	7	...	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.0	140.00	430.00	570.00
East Granby.....	16	Hartford.....	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Simsbury.....	13	13	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windsor.....	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	177.54	177.55	355.09
East Haddam....	17	Colchester.....	2	...	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Middletown.....	13	...	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	....	....	....	....
		Saybrook.....	1	...	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	....	....
		Suffield.....	1	...	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20.0	294.16	294.16	588.32
East Haven.....	47	New Haven.....	47	...	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	219.65	219.65	439.30
East Windsor....	47	East Hartford....	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Enfield.....	8	...	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Suffield.....	4	...	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Vernon.....	26	...	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windsor Locks...	8	...	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	561.16	561.17	1,122.33
Ellington.....	31	Vernon.....	31	...	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	193.50	193.50	387.00
Fairfield.....	93	Bridgeport.....	55	...	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Westport.....	38	...	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	550.12	550.13	1,100.25
Franklin.....	9	Norwich.....	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham.....	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	138.50	138.50	277.00

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE: number of pupils conveyed to each	railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID: by state	by town	total
Goshen	15	North Canaan	1						1										
		Litchfield	5						5										
		Torrington	7						7										
		Winsted	2						2							7.8	$284.95	$284.95	$569.90
Granby	14	Hartford	2		2														
		Simsbury	12						12							7.2	126.00	126.00	252.00
Griswold	35	Norwich	31			31													
		Plainfield	4			4										9.8	503.30	503.30	1,006.60
Groton	155	New London	110	1		6				36	8	59							
		Norwich	10									10							
		Stonington	28			28													
		Suffield	7							4		3				3.4	976.66	976.67	1,953.33
Haddam	24	Middletown	24	24												9.5	383.00	383.00	766.00
Hamden	106	New Haven	106			106										4.2	574.50	574.50	1,149.00
Hampton	12	Windham	12		12											14.1	172.15	172.15	344.30
Harwinton	14	Plymouth	2						2										
		Torrington	12	4					8							4.4	223.55	223.55	447.10
Hebron	12	Colchester	6	2					4										
		Manchester	3						3										
		Middletown	1	1															
		Norwich	1	1															
		Windham	1	1												13.5	73.81	73.81	147.62
Kent	15	New Milford	15	13					2							12.1	126.25	126.25	252.50
Lebanon	25	Colchester	11						11										
		Norwich	1	1															
		Stafford	1	1															
		Windham	12	6		1			5							6.1	360.00	360.00	720.00
Ledyard	18	New London	1	1															
		North Stonington	2			2													
		Norwich	12	1		11													
		Stonington	3			3										6.8	152.16	152.16	304.32

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE: number of pupils conveyed to each	railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID: by state	by town	total
Lisbon	8	Norwich	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	$93.15	$93.15	$186.30
Lyme	8	Essex	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Middletown	2	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New London	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwich	2	..	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Saybrook	1	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Suffield	1	..	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.8	89.65	89.65	179.30
Mansfield	26	Windham	26	6	1	2	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	431.65	431.65	863.30
Middlebury	7	Waterbury	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	54.00	54.00	108.00
Middlefield	20	Middletown	19	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Portland	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	144.95	144.95	289.90
Monroe	5	Bridgeport	1	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Newtown	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Huntington	2	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	68.00	68.00	136.00
Montville	38	Colchester	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New London	18	..	..	12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwich	19	..	..	13	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	400.85	400.85	801.70
New Canaan	51	Stamford	51	47	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	692.66	692.66	1,385.32
Newington	42	Hartford	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Britain	40	10	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	257.92	257.93	515.85
Norfolk	45	Winsted	45	43	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	900.00	920.79	1,820.79
North Branford	17	Guilford	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Middletown	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Haven	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	202.62	202.63	405.25
North Haven	51	Meriden	12	12	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Haven	27	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Wallingford	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	502.14	502.15	1,004.29
Old Lyme	10	New London	10	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.2	159.40	159.40	318.80
Orange	12	Derby	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Haven	10	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	133.77	133.78	267.55

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913–1914—*continued*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE: number of pupils conveyed to each	railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID: by state	by town	total
Oxford	13	Seymour	12	...	..	....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Waterbury	1	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	$236.95	$236.95	$473.90
Plainville	57	Bristol	10	...	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Britain	46	...	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Suffield	1	1	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	318.13	318.13	636.26
Pomfret	49	Killingly	3	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Putnam	31	13	..	....	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham	13	13	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Woodstock	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.1	834.52	834.53	1,669.05
Prospect	4	Naugatuck	1	...	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Waterbury	3	...	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	40.00	40.00	80.00
Redding	24	Bethel	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Danbury	10	10	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwalk	12	12	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	368.15	368.15	736.30
Ridgefield	29	Danbury	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwalk	26	26	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	508.50	508.50	1,017.00
Rocky Hill	31	Hartford	4	...	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Middletown	24	...	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New Britain	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Wethersfield	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	379.75	379.75	759.50
Salem	7	Colchester	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		New London	5	...	..	....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	140.00	233.70	373.70
Scotland	10	Windham	10	...	10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	162.40	162.40	324.80
Sherman	3	New Milford	3	2	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	60.00	60.00	120.00
Somers	37	Enfield	37	...	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	454.50	454.50	909.00
Southbury	7	Newtown	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Waterbury	5	5	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.1	110.00	110.00	220.00
South Windsor	35	East Hartford	25	...	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Hartford	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Manchester	5	...	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Vernon	3	...	.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	249.00	249.00	498.00

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TABLE L

CONVEYANCE OF PUPILS TO HIGH SCHOOLS 1913–1914—*concluded*

TOWN	number conveyed to non-local high school	high school attended	METHOD OF CONVEYANCE: number of pupils conveyed to each	railroad	railroad and team	trolley	trolley and team	trolley and steam	team	ferry and trolley	ferry, trolley and steam	ferry	railway and ferry	railway and toll	auto	average number of miles for each pupil	AMOUNT PAID: by state	by town	total
Sprague	15	Norwich	7	...	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham	8	...	..	....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	$182.99	$183.00	$365.99
Sterling	22	Killingly	6	...	..	....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Plainfield	16	...	..	....	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	314.35	314.35	628.70
Tolland	22	Stafford	5	2	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Vernon	15	...	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Windham	2	2	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	413.05	413.05	826.10
Trumbull	12	Bridgeport	12	5	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	160.59	160.59	321.18
Voluntown	4	Killingly	2	...	..	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwich	1	...	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Stonington	1	...	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.5	79.50	79.50	159.00
Waterford	51	New London	51	2	..	41	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	325.25	325.26	650.51
Westbrook	23	Clinton	23	...	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	204.00	204.00	408.00
Willington	4	Windham	4	4	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	80.00	100.00	180.00
Wilton	17	Danbury	3	3	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Norwalk	14	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	165.23	165.24	330.47
Wolcott	5	Southington	3	...	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
		Waterbury	2	...	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.8	100.00	100.00	200.00
Woodbridge	24	New Haven	24	...	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	135.50	134.50	270.00
81 towns	2,098	56	2,098	499	44	1,122	10	35	245	40	8	72	9	8	6	6.9	$22,036.01	$22,460.70	$44,496.71

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The following is a summary of the foregoing table for the year 1913-14

Number conveyed				2,098
	by steam railroad		499	
	by electric roads		1,122	
	by teams		245	
	in part by steam railway and in part by teams		44	
	in part by electric roads and in part by teams		10	
	in part by steam railways and in part by electric roads		35	
	railway and ferry		9	
	ferry		72	
	trolley and ferry		40	
	ferry, trolley and steam railroad		8	
	railroad and toll		8	
	auto		6	
				2,098
expense	paid by state	$22,036.01		
	towns	22,460.70		
	total	$44,496.71		

The following table gives a summary of the conveyance of pupils to non-local high schools and the state grants for conveyance since 1903, the year in which the law was passed

TABLE LI

year	no of towns supplying transportation of pupils to non-local high schools	no of different high schools attended	no of pupils conveyed	amount paid state	amount paid town	amount paid total
1903–4	66	48	721	$8,341.27	$8,670.74	$17,012.01
1904–5	67	44	774	9,226.69	9,476.17	18,702.86
1905–6	66	44	892	10,085.77	10,382.98	20,468.75
1906–7	71	45	949	10,785.19	11,094.12	21,879.31
1907–8	72	51	1,059	11,556.61	11,746.92	23,303.53
1908–9	77	48	1,154	12,616.93	13,133.35	25,750.28
1909–10	77	48	1,188	12,824.21	12,972.41	25,796.62
1910–11	80	50	1,285	14,213.83	14,543.30	28,757.13
1911–12	80	52	1,505	16,237.80	16,418.77	32,656.57
1912–13	81	55	1,751	18,336.31	18,663.02	36,999.33
1913–14	81	56	2,098	22,036.01	22,460.70	44,496.71

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In the following table the towns having public high schools or endowed academies free for the attendance of pupils in the town are divided into five classes according to the population. The figures for registration and average attendance are taken for the most part from the reports of condition of public schools.

TABLE LII 1913-14

Class i Population 75,000 and over

town	no years in course	registration in elementary schools	high school registered	high school av attend	no pupils from out of town	graduates June '14 number	entered college	entered normal
Bridgeport	4	16,898	987	886	80	156	38	39
Hartford	4	17,581	2,115	1,813	53	287	84	18
New Haven	4	25,141	2,887	2,526	312	470	90	92
Waterbury	4	12,454	1,002	885	18	138	34	18
4		72,074	6,991	6,110	463	1,051	246	167

Class ii Population 10,000 to 45,000

town	no years in course	registration in elementary schools	high school registered	high school av attend	no pupils from out of town	graduates June '14 number	entered college	entered normal
Ansonia	4	2,534	396	330	.....	57	12	15
Bristol	4	2,598	290	268	16	43	6	7
Danbury	4	2,596	538	501	34	91	15	16
Greenwich	4	3,350	383	311	.....	42	14	4
Manchester	4	2,955	283	233	12	26	7	1
Meriden	4	4,715	711	643	16	81	9	16
Middletown	4	2,717	623	566	338	122	20	...
Naugatuck	4	2,272	274	254	16	32	7	4
New Britain	4	8,328	827	751	146	112	24	25
New London		3,713						
Bulkley school	4	...	176	145	27	29	12	...
M T & I school	4	...	385	306	114	13	...	2
Williams mem	4	...	255	237	86	42	7	3
Norwalk	4	3,993	480	418	64	52	15	10
Norwich F Acad	4	2,846	561	508	120	92	21	8
Orange	4	2,271	237	195	...	22	4	6
Stamford	4	5,760	697	571	118	63	22	..
Torrington	4	2,694	287	268	24	27	4	2
Wallingford	4	2,292	264	228	14	39	9	3
Windham	4	1,293	379	331	161	52	9	10
17		57,927	8,046	7,064	1,306	1,037	217	132

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Class iii Population 5,000 to 10,000

town	no years in course	registration in elementary schools	high school: registered	high school: av attend	no pupils from out of town	graduates June '14: number	graduates June '14: entered college	graduates June '14: entered normal
Branford	4	1,263	144	121	...	16	...	6
Derby	4	1,130	144	140	6	16	4	1
East Hartford	4	1,861	234	203	25	31	7	2
Enfield	4	1,437	209	183	50	23	6	3
Huntington	4	1,344	128	111	2	15	5	2
Killingly	4	799	190	166	62	30	2	2
New Milford	4	954	176	158	38	19	5	1
Plainfield	4	1,228	92	80	24	10	1	1
Plymouth	4	1,116	58	50	1	6	2	...
Putnam	4	724	159	140	35	22	3	...
Southington	4	1,444	190	164	33	27	3	1
Stafford	4	784	77	66	6	9	1	...
Stonington	4	1,617	226	159	34	26	4	2
Stratford	4	1,590	106	94	...	12	2	4
Vernon	4	1,130	218	198	88	32	11	...
Winchester Gilbert school	4	1,107	210	194	72	29	11	4
16		19,528	2,561	2,227	476	323	67	29

Class iv Population 2,000 to 5,000

town	no years in course	registration in elementary schools	high school: registered	high school: av attend	no pupils from out of town	graduates June '14: number	graduates June '14: entered college	graduates June '14: entered normal
Bethel	4	595	121	103	2	14	...	4
Canton	4	470	113	101	23	12	7	...
Colchester	4	544	94	81	23	11	4	...
Essex	4	436	70	59	1	7	2	...
Farmington	4	577	132	104	17	20	1	...
Glastonbury	4	871	108	81	...	8	4	1
Guilford	4	430	85	74	13	10	...	1
Litchfield	4	509	86	72	5	12	...	...
Milford	4	839	121	108	...	20	1	2
Newtown	4	445	100	87	1	13	4	4
North Canaan	3	353	65	55	19	...	1	1
Portland	4	373	72	66	...	7	3	...
Salisbury No 2	3	...	54		...	5	...	...
" " 7	2	437	5	50	...	2	...	...
Seymour	4	869	142	119	27	17	3	3
Simsbury	4	504	110	91	35	4	...	1
Suffield	4	639	118	100	26	16	4	2
Thomaston	4	618	66	58	1	17	3	1
Thompson	4	595	58	52	6	6	...	...
Watertown	4	734	95	74	3	10	4	1
West Hartford	4	883	173	152	31	21	5	2
Westport	4	737	108	92	38	7	...	1
Wethersfield	4	460	43	32	1	6	1	2
Windsor	4	869	80	68	...	6	4	2
Windsor Locks	4	331	55	48	28	7	...	...
24		14,118	2,274	1,927	300	258	51	28

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Class v Population 2,000 and under

town	no years in course	registration in elementary schools	high school registered	high school av attend	no pupils from out of town	graduates June '14 no	graduates June '14 entered college	graduates June '14 entered normal
Chester	4	283	37	33	...	4	2	...
Clinton Morgan school	4	31	95	75	45	17	2	3
Durham	2	160	15	13	1	...	...	...
East Lyme	2	288	8	6	...	1	...	...
Madison	2	219	21	17	...	...	...	...
Morris	3	116	16	11	...	4	...	...
North Stonington Wheeler school	5	209	49	35	...	10	4	...
Old Lyme	2	203	30	21	...	7	...	...
Old Saybrook	3	235	31	26	...	...	...	...
Saybrook	4	380	59	52	2	7	...	1
Sharon	4	331	39	27	1	3	1	1
Southbury	2	201	28	23	...	...	...	...
Washington	3	245	45	32	3	6	..	...
Woodbury	4	315	42	35	3	5	...	1
Woodstock	4	312	52	44	7	10	...	2
15		3,528	567	450	62	74	9	8

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SUMMARY

The following table gives a summary of statistics of evening schools for the years 1888—1915.

TABLE LIII—EVENING SCHOOLS

REPORT OF YEAR	number of schools	RECEIPTS				EXPENSES				REGISTRATION			ATTENDANCE		TEACHERS	
		received from state appropriation	town or district treasury	other sources	total	instruction	operation	maintenance	other objects	total	number under 14	number over 14	whole number	average under 14	average over 14	men	women
1888	26	$1,434.00	$6,981.75	$661.91	$9,077.56	$6,542.13	$1,379.80	$287.50	$867.98	$9,077.41	64	2,631	2,695	27	956	39	24
1889	33	1,284.00	7,281.14	225.00	8,790.14	6,569.22	1,424.31	200.00	596.61	8,790.14	73	2,428	2,501	23	856	37	24
1890	32	1,510.50	6,999.09	5.43	8,515.02	6,470.82	1,309.35	215.00	519.85	8,515.02	59	2,952	3,011	18	1,007	40	24
1891	27	1,308.75	7,587.52	....	8,896.27	7,029.41	1,001.48	200.00	665.38	8,896.27	22	2,861	2,883	10	872	39	31
1892	35	1,309.05	8,380.20	....	9,689.25	6,334.47	1,805.71	201.67	847.40	9,689.25	73	3,017	3,090	13.7	871.9	33	35
1893	39	1,631.85	11,518.51	30.47	13,180.83	7,642.96	1,364.45	875.00	3,298.42	13,180.83	63	3,343	3,406	11.8	1,138.5	41	65
1894	24	1,435.57	11,023.09	....	12,458.66	6,590.11	1,003.02	1,377.69	3,487.84	12,458.66	71	3,123	3,194	16	958	32	40
1895	46	6,021.87	23,940.25	12.00	29,974.12	20,685.01	4,489.51	2,146.00	2,653.60	29,974.12	57	8,007	8,064	17.19	2,146.09	75	85
1896	35	3,370.86	17,882.37	....	21,253.23	15,048.38	2,787.31	1,355.59	2,088.26	21,279.54	58	5,017	5,075	9.5	1,123.02	59	50
1897	31	1,838.07	14,915.27	....	16,753.54	11,794.96	2,661.19	1,097.67	1,199.22	16,753.56	20	3,421	3,441	2.78	854.83	49	36
1898	26	3,059.34	15,230.74	....	18,290.08	13,131.21	2,502.01	1,065.00	1,591.86	18,290.08	15	4,256	4,271	5.7	1,360.2	60	50
1899	21	2,798.17	13,405.63	....	16,203.80	11,552.87	2,353.54	900.00	1,397.39	16,203.80	19	3,933	3,952	....	1,243.67	63	37
1900	19	2,734.37	14,569.23	....	17,303.60	12,570.65	2,362.39	980.00	865.65	16,778.69	37	3,684	3,721	12.49	1,216.28	60	48
1901	27	3,176.64	15,368.03	309.20	18,853.87	13,173.02	3,377.02	1,051.50	1,139.20	18,740.74	..	4,385	4,385	....	1,399.22	76	36
1902	24	3,221.43	16,589.52	....	19,810.95	14,424.40	3,131.24	937.90	1,256.66	19,750.20	36	4,287	4,323	10	1,430.88	75	51
1901	27	3,555.86	24,330.57	....	27,916.43	17,626.76	2,260.71	1,964.40	5,481.30	27,333.17	4	4,958	4,962	1.2	1,614.86	76	67
1904	39	4,193.07	22,719.08	32.50	26,944.65	19,615.11	3,349.29	2,096.00	1,834.85	26,895.25	14	5,512	5,526	6.6	1,802.25	82	73
1905	29	5,137.21	26,000.29	....	31,137.50	21,596.77	3,831.05	2,101.17	3,057.15	30,586.14	4	5,946	5,950	....	2,061.69	86	81
1906	31	5,855.13	24,922.21	93.50	30,870.84	22,933.91	2,910.78	1,350.00	3,561.62	30,756.31	6	7,005	7,011	1.9	2,378.42	92	95
1907	33	5,733.05	35,105.91	74.00	41,562.06	29,892.11	7,663.47	1,043.45	2,562.69	41,161.72	4	8,592	8,596	1	2,916.49	98	84
1908	34	6,111.19	37,752.60	214.77	44,078.56	33,223.02	7,330.87	1,000.00	2,464.67	44,078.56	7	9,498	9,505	....	2,690.00	104	145
1909	35	8,881.56	47,783.55	70.00	56,735.11	39,044.34	7,344.57	1,575.00	8,770.21	56,735.11	4	11,920	11,924	.22	3,946.56	105	158
1910	43	8,338.55	48,147.74	435.23	56,921.49	41,786.84	5,035.19	1,463.06	8,636.40	56,921.49	..	12,027	12,027	....	3,738.04	132	167
1911	38	7,815.68	49,213.82	787.81	57,817.31	42,682.20	5,339.62	1,699.12	8,096.31	57,817.31	..	10,544	10,544	....	3,548.88	148	144
1912	39	8,171.73	50,754.38	746.03	59,672.14	44,221.77	7,369.28	1,800.00	6,128.48	59,519.93	3	10,857	10,860	1.37	3,670.10	159	166
1913	40	9,076.69	56,740.70	2,641.82	69,059.21	47,886.44	7,121.00	2,049.00	11,797.41	68,853.85	11	13,076	13,087	7.41	4,377.30	156	190
1914	40	9,460.94	55,880.20	1,089.24	66,380.38	52,241.58	8,441.94	2,203.56	3,493.30	66,380.38	4	12,632	12,636	2.39	4,320.35	158	166
1915	43	12,146.01	60,040.05	1,288.70	73,473.76	61,076.30	11,127.70	3,142.22	3,076.06	78,422.28	33	14,432	14,465	10.40	5,397.39	157	223

TABLE LIV

EVENING SCHOOLS 1913-1914.

TOWN	REGISTRATION			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE			TEACHERS				SCHOOLS		
							number		ave wages per evening				
	no under 14	no over 14	total	no under 14	no over 14	per cent of average attendance	men	women	men	women	months	days	hours P M
Ansonia	..	284	284	..	92	32.4	2	3	$2.00	$2.00	Oct-Apr	Mon Tu Thurs	7.30-9.30
Bozrah	..	53	53	..	22.88	43.1	..	2		2.58	Dec-June	Tues Wed Thurs	7.00-9.00
Bridgeport	2	1,162	1,164	.8	253.6	21.7	4	10	1.87	1.71	Oct 21-Mar 5	Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri	7.00-9.00
Bristol	..	358	358	..	128	35.7	2	7	2.00	1.62	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Thurs Sat	7.15-9.15
Danbury	..	325	325	..	89.82	27.6	1	4	4.00	2.00	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Wed Thurs	7.15-9.15
Greenwich	..	141	141	..	56.6	40.1	3	4	3.00	2.00	Oct-Apr	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.30
Hartford	..	3,312	3,312	..	1,126	33.9	29	54	2.64	2.42	Oct-Mar	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.30
Killingly	..	96	96	..	25.3	26.3	2	2	2.00	.75	Oct 27-May 13	Mon Wed Fri	7.30-9.30
Manchester	..	413	413	..	260.2	63.0	3	12	2.16	1.80	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Thurs Fri	7.30-9.30
Meriden	14	614	628	7	352	57.1	8	18	2.15	1.97	Oct-Feb	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.00
Middletown	..	286	286	..	79.18	27.6	4	1	1.00	1.00	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Wed Thurs	7.30-9.15
Naugatuck	..	232	232	..	54.29	23.4	2	2	2.00	2.00	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Thurs Fri	7.30-9.15
New Britain	..	1,203	1,203	..	526.72	43.7	2	31	1.50	1.25	Sept 29-Apr 3	Mon Wed Fri	7.30-9.30
New Haven	..	2,206	2,206	..	749	33.9	45	5	1.71	1.45	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Wed Thurs	7.15-9.15
New London	10	382	392	1.2	129.2	32.2	4	7	2.50	1.64	Nov-Mar	Mon-Thurs	7.00-9.00
Norwalk	3	268	271	.4	67.9	25.2	6	6	2.42	2.02	Nov-Feb	Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri part time	7.30-9.30
Norwich	..	170	170	..	51.4	30.2	1	5	1.50	1.25	Oct-Feb	Mon-Fri	7.30-9.00
Southington	..	30	30	..	18 †	60.0	..	1	....	1.50	Oct-Apr	Mon Wed Fri	7.30-9.00
Stamford	1	895	896	.004	183	20.4	12	9	2.17	2.10	Oct-Mar	Mon-Fri	7.15-9.30
Torrington	..	43	43	..	12	27.9	1	..	1.50	..	Oct-May	Mon Wed Fri	7.00-9.00
Vernon	2	190	192	1†	122	64.0	2	6	1.75	1.50	Oct-Apr 3	Mon Wed Fri	7.30-9.00
Wallingford	1	166	167	..	107.	64.0	5	3	2.11	1.75	Sept-Feb	Mon Tues Wed Thurs	7.15-9.00
Waterbury	..	1,419	1,419	..	810.5	57.1	18	27	2.80	2.12	Oct-Mar	Mon Tues Thurs Fri	7.15-9.15
Windham	..	184	184	..	80.8	43.9	1	4	2.50	1.50	Sept 30-Feb 23	Mon-Thurs	7.30-9.30
24 towns	33	14,432	14,465	10.404	5,397.39	37.3	157	223	$2.17	$1.87			

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TABLE LV

EVENING SCHOOLS, 1913-14.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TOWN	no of schools	no of sessions	RECEIPTS: state appropriation	RECEIPTS: town treasury	RECEIPTS: other sources	RECEIPTS: total	EXPENSES: Instruction: principal	EXPENSES: Instruction: teachers	EXPENSES: Instruction: text books	EXPENSES: Instruction: stationery supplies etc	EXPENSES: operation of school plant	EXPENSES: maintenance	EXPENSES: other objects	EXPENSES: total
Ansonia	1	75	$207.00	$539.78	....	$746.78	....	$559.50	$79.16	$8.12	$100.00	....	....	$746.78
Bosrah	1	75	51.48	....	$219.00	270.48	....	194.00	....	....	25.00	....	....	219.00
Bridgeport	6	75, 75, 40, 75, 81, 63	570.60	1,872.01	....	2,442.61	....	1,608.20	....	50.00	662.41	....	$122.00	2,442.61
Bristol	1	75	288.00	1,187.26	....	1,475.26	$150.00	875.10	106.38	44.03	299.75	....	....	1,475.26
Danbury	1	75	202.09	568.91	....	771.00	....	771.00	....	....	....	....	....	771.00
Greenwich	2	75	127.35	1,407.99	....	1,535.34	537.00	397.00	....	40.35	560.99	....	....	1,535.34
Hartford	4	75, high-80	2,533.50	21,040.92	....	23,574.42	1,300.00	14,284.75	286.35	834.25	3,449.78	$1,619.29	1,800.00	23,574.42
Killingly	1	75	56.92	370.08	....	427.00	....	350.00	....	29.50	47.50	....	....	427.00
Manchester	2	75	585.45	2,272.09	....	2,857.54	....	2,195.50	....	....	296.90	....	365.14	2,857.54
Meriden	1	75	792.00	2,422.31	711.20	3,925.51	206.25	3,229.75	....	14.34	....	....	475.17	3,925.51
Middletown	1	75	178.16	414.94	2.25	595.35	....	392.00	17.60	5.00	167.00	....	13.75	595.35
Naugatuck	2	75	122.15	659.35	....	781.50	....	604.00	....	....	177.50	....	....	781.50
New Britain	2	75	1,185.12	3,594.07	....	4,779.19	225.00	2,755.00	280.69	250.00	968.50	....	300.00	4,779.19
New Haven	7	75	1,685.25	6,857.81	....	8,543.06	....	6,410.80	16.20	542.87	1,573.19	....	....	8,543.06
New London	1	75	290.70	3,510.18	....	3,800.88	....	1,522.00	....	....	755.95	1,522.93	....	3,800.88
Norwalk	1	77	153.67	1,046.33	166.00	1,366.00	....	1,032.15	35.00	111.73	187.12	....	....	1,366.00
Norwich	1	75	115.65	470.10	....	585.75	....	530.75	....	25.00	30.00	....	....	585.75
Southington	1	75	40.50	117.50	....	158.00	....	112.50	....	....	45.50	....	....	158.00
Stamford	1	84	411.75	3,040.08	....	3,451.83	420.00	2,451.75	120.27	73.81	386.00	....	....	3,451.83
Torrington	1	76	27.00	165.91	....	192.91	....	114.00	37.99	1.34	39.58	....	....	192.91
Vernon	1	75	274.50	720.72	74.25	1,069.47	....	1,012.50	....	56.97	....	....	....	1,069.47
Wallingford	1	75	240.75	1,254.28	50.00	1,545.03	....	1,156.50	....	55.00	333.53	....	....	1,545.03
Waterbury	2	84	1,823.62	10,330.38	....	12,654.00	280.00	4,350.00	6,940.00	350.00	734.00	....	....	12,654.00
Windham	1	75	181.80	677.05	66.00	924.85	187.50	440.00	....	9.85	287.50	....	....	924.85
24 towns	43		$12,145.01	$65,040.05	$1,288.70	$78,473.76	$3,305.75	$47,348.75	$7,919.64	$2,502.16	$11,127.70	$3,142.22	$3,076.06	$78,422.28

The following table shows the number of free public kindergartens in the several years since 1900.

TABLE LVI

year	number	number children	cost
1900–1901	84	7,377	$82,594.41
1901–1902	94	7,752	97,063.13
1902–1903	94	7,435	107,973.84
1903–1904	94	8,620	109,447.56
1904–1905	123	9,362	119,145.90
1905–1906	127	9,559	113,022.45
1906–1907	130	9,744	121,806.82
1907–1908	144	10,217	125,895.75
1908–1909	144	10,806	136,323.62
1909–1910	153	11,489	141,519.98
1910–1911	153	11,558	155,906.86
1911–1912	160	12,269	167,205.38
1912–1913	161	12,901	170,169.55
1913–1914	169	12,601	164,539.82

The expenses of kindergartens for the last two years are given below

	1912–13	1913–14
Salaries	$148,303.72	$140,184.69
Material	5,915.84	6,049.40
Fuel and incidentals	15,949.99	18,675.73
Total	$170,169.55	$164,909.82

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The following table summarizes returns from kindergarten

TABLE LVII

TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN				
		no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 3 years	age of youngest child	age of eldest
Bridgeport	Lincoln	60	.....	60	4	
	Longfellow	101	14	87	3	
	Maplewood	67	5	62	3	
	Waltersville	158	9	149	3	
Bristol	No 1 Federal Hill	90	8	82	3 11	
	No 2	67	.....	67	4	
	No 3 South Side	130	.....	130	4 1	
	No 13 Forestville	63	.....	63	3 7	
Darien	Center	47	.....	47	4	
	Noroton	32	2	30	3 4	
East Haven	Union	57	.....	57	3 10	
East Windsor	Broad Brook	51	.....	51	4 1	
Essex	Essex	24	.....	24	4	
	Ivoryton	39	3	36	3	
Greenwich	Byron	59	.....	59	4	
	Havemeyer	67	.....	67	4	
	New Lebanon	78	.....	78	4	
	Sound Beach	34	1	33	3	
Groton	No 1 Groton Heights	59	1	58	3	
Hartford	Arsenal	281	.....	281	4	
	Brown	280	.....	280	4	
	Henry Barnard a m	137	.....	137	4	
	p m	125	.....	125	4 7	
	Northeast	215	.....	215	3 8	
	Northwest	197	.....	197	3 9	
	South—Wadsworth st	114	.....	114	3 9	
	Wadsworth st	93	.....	93	4 2	
	Lawrence st	79	.....	79	4 3	
	" "	59	.....	59	4	
	New Park avenue	129	.....	129	4	
	Wethersfield avenue	153	.....	153	4 6	
	Washington street	155	.....	155	4 1	
	Wilson street	62	.....	62	4 1	
	West Middle	92	7	85	3 8	
	Noah Webster	65	.....	65	4	
Litchfield	Center	35	.....	35	4	
Manchester	No 8	48	.....	48	5	
	No 9 South	218	.....	218	4 3	
Meriden	Columbia street	35	.....	35	5 4	
	Franklin street	61	.....	61	5 4	
	Hanover	16	.....	16	4 6	
	King street	65	.....	65	5 2	
	Lewis avenue	83	.....	83	4 6	
	Liberty street	36	.....	36	4 3	
	North Broad street	51	.....	51	5 3	
	North Colony street	37	.....	37	5 3	
	South Broad street	36	.....	36	4 6	
	West Main street	54	.....	54	4 6	
	Willow street	80	.....	80	4 1	
Milford	Center	60	.....	60	4 3	
	Devon	38	.....	38	3 11	
Naugatuck	Union Center—Beebe st	25	.....	25	3 1	
	Central avenue	70	1	69	3	
	Rubber avenue	38	.....	38	3 9	
	Salem	45	.....	45	4	
	Union City—Prospect	64	4	60	3	
	School street	71	.....	71	3 6	
New Britain	Bartlett	98	.....	98	4	
	Camp	72	.....	72	4 3	
	Burritt	122	.....	122	5	
	East street	163	.....	163	5	
	Lincoln	53	.....	53	5	
	Monroe street	57	.....	57	5	
	Northend	71	.....	71	5 1	
	Rockwell	107	.....	107	5	
	Smalley	180	.....	180	5	
	Smith	119	.....	119	5 2	
New Canaan	Center	71	.....	71	5	

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the year 1913–14

DERGARTENS 1913–1914

EXPENSES				SESSIONS					
salaries	material	fuel, incidentals and other expenses	total	no each day	no hours	is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL
,096.26	$98.22	$275.50	$3,469.98	2	5	no	no	1	Margaret McGuinness
				2	5	no	no	1	Mary E Hartley
				2	5	no	no	1	Jessie S Hoag
				2	5	no	no	1	Ada G Woodruff
				2	3¾	no	no	2	Pauline L Deacon
,200.00	150.00	50.00	4,400.00	2	3¾	no	no	2	Mabel R Case
				2	3¾	no	no	3	Caroline E Gilliland
				2	3¾	no	no	1	Helen S Hutchinson
,000.00	50.00	160.00	1,210.50	2	4	no	yes	1	Margaret Ellen Long
				2	4	no	yes	1	Mary G Williams
480.00	4.35	50.00	534.35	2	4½	no	no	1	Julia A Morse
740.00	15.00	75.00	830.00	2	3½	no	yes	1	Mabel E Williams
950.00	10.91	243.00	1,203.91	1	2½	no	yes	1	Frances M Brierley
				1	2¾	no	no	1	Betsy R Doane
				2	4¼	no	yes	1	Frances E Buckwater
,000.00	342.73	690.40	4,033.13	2	4½	no	yes	1	Mrs Mary E J Murray
				2	4½	no	yes	1	Alice R Hall
				1	2½	no	....	1	Helen L Brennan
740.00	10.00	53.00	803.00	2	4½	no	yes	2	Lillian E Chapman
500.00	150.00	155.00	3,805.00	1	2½	no	no	6	Anne Burr Wilson
300.00	98.90	935.52	5,834.42	1	2½	yes	no	7	Winnibell M Clark
675.00	86.55	1,170.00	5,931.55	1	2½	no	no	4	Mary Clissold Knapp
				1	2	no	no	4	Mary P Gillette
500.00	64.65	80.00	3,644.65	1	2½	no	no	6	Mabel C Moore
,250.00	139.17	227.00	2,616.17	1	2¾	no	no	4	Edith L Cook
				1	2¾	yes	no	3	Louise Smith
				1	3	yes	no	3	Effie M Hollingworth
400.00	52.00	325.00	10,777.00	1	3	no	no	3	Edith M Giddings
				1	3	no	no	2	Harriet B Sprague
				1	3	no	no	3	Kate Putnam Safford
				1	2¾	no	no	5	Anna F Flynn
595.00	17.25	380.00	2,992.00	1	2½	no	yes	3	Harriet W Britton
				1	2½	no	yes	2	Mary U Denison
715.00	35.00	1,000.00	3,750.00	1	3	yes	yes	2	Anne W Bullard
				1	3	yes	yes	2	Martha K Wilson
400.00	35.00	75.00	510.00	2 fall and spring 1 winter		no	yes	1	Althine Howe
520.00	25.00	40.23	585.23	2	2	no	no	1	M Myrtle Fryer
718.00	179.51	200.00	3,097.51	4	2	no	no	5	Ella L Washburn
				1	2	no	yes	3	Genevieve B Barry
				1	2¼	no	yes	2	Mary E Leary
				1	2	no	no	1	Caroline M Curtiss
				2	4¼	no	no	3	Marion E Bennett
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Mrs Harriet H Barnes
467.25	73.40	344.19	8,084.84	1	2	no	no	2	Alma H Neale
				1	2¼	no	yes	3	Genevieve B Barry
				1	2	no	yes	2	Mary E Leary
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Alma H Neale
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Caroline M Curtiss
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Edith E Cuming
350.00	38.41	50.00	938.41	2	5	no	yes	2	Bertha L Coy
				2	5	no	yes	1	Beatrice D Platt
				1	2	no	yes	1	Pauline T Smith
				1	2	no	yes	2	Annie T Kehoe
350.00	108.84	640.00	3,398.84	1	2¼	no	yes	1	Annie T Kehoe
				1	2¼	no	yes	2	Irene Brennan
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Freda Anderson
				1	2	no	no	2	Alice M Langford
775.00	50.00	50.00	775.00	2	3¾	no	no	1	Grace E Cadman
225.00	50.00	25.00	1,200.00	1	3½	no	yes	3	Eva L McConkey
				2	4	no	no	2	Agnes C Middlemas
				2	4	no	no	2	Minnie E Meehan
				1	2	no	no	2	Margaret M Muller
42 43	267.06	630.00	8,342.49	2	4	no	no	2	Elisabeth W Welles
				1	2	no	no	2	Bertha L Sheldon
				1	2	no	no	2	Margaret M Muller
				2	4	no	no	2	Lolia M Littlehales
00 00	51.11	60.00	611.11	2	4	no	yes	1	Elsie P Gamerdinger
				2	4	no	no	2	Amelia J Becker

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TABLE LVI—

TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN				
		no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 8 years	age of youngest child	num...
New Haven	B Jepson	60	.....	60	4	
	Carlisle street	126	.....	126	4	
	Cedar street	111	.....	111	3^{11}	
	Dwight	57	.....	57	4	
	Eaton	63	.....	63	4^{6}	
	Edwards street	149	.....	149	4^{2}	
	Ezekiel Cheever	100	.....	100	4	
	Fair street	97	.....	97	4^{1}	
	Greene street	112	.....	112	4^{6}	
	Hamilton	167	.....	167	4^{1}	
	Horace Day	61	.....	61	4^{1}	
	Ivy street	110	.....	110	4	
	Kimberly avenue	25	.....	25	4	
	Prince street	99	.....	99	4	
	Roger Sherman	65	.....	65	4^{1}	
	Scranton street	114	.....	114	3^{11}	
	Skinner	59	.....	59	3^{8}	
	Strong	84	.....	84	4^{1}	
	Truman street	89	.....	89	4	
	Wallace street	110	.....	110	4	
	Welch	61	.....	61	3^{11}	
	Winchester	116	.....	116	4	
	Woolsey	139	.....	139	3^{6}	
	Wooster	96	.....	96	3^{10}	
	Worthington Hooker	36	.....	36	4^{2}	
	Zunder	116	.....	116	4	
	Westville	77	.....	77	4	
New London	Harbor	53	2	51	3	
	Nameaug	64	.....	64	4^{5}	
	Robert Bartlett	60	.....	60	4^{3}	
	Saltonstall	65	.....	65	4	
	Stanton	30	.....	30	3^{5}	
	Winthrop	64	.....	64	3^{10}	
Norfolk	Center	24	.....	24	4	
Norwalk	Center	34	.....	34	4^{1}	
	Fitch	35	.....	35	4^{10}	
	Franklin	52	.....	52	4^{9}	
	Knudsen	105	.....	105	4	
	Marvin	36	.....	36	4^{3}	
	Over River	36	.....	36	4^{6}	
Norwich	Boswell avenue	48	7	41	3	
	Broad street	27	1	26	3	
	Broadway	39	4	35	3^{4}	
	Falls	38	.....	38	4	
	Greeneville	78	.....	78	4	
	High street	88	.....	88	4	
	Hobart avenue	49	11	38	3^{2}	
	Laurel Hill	23	3	20	3^{4}	
	Pearl street	17	.....	17	4^{7}	
	Wequonnoc	40	.....	40	3^{8}	
Old Lyme	Graded	11	.....	11	4^{2}	
Orange	Washington	50	.....	50	6	
Plainville	Consolidated	88	.....	88	4^{6}	
Plymouth	Center	21	.....	21	7	
	Terryville	128	.....	128	4	
Putnam	Israel Putnam	56	.....	56	3^{10}	
Stafford	No 2	58	.....	58	4	
Stamford	Center	60	.....	60	4	
	Cove	48	.....	48	4	
	Elm street	96	1	95	3	
	Franklin street	60	.....	60	4	
	Glenbrook	48	2	46	3	
	Springdale	27	.....	27	4	
	Wall street—A	81	.....	81	4^{9}	
	—B	86	.....	86	4	
	Waterside	89	1	88	3	
	William street	83	.....	83	4^{1}	
	West Stamford A	96	.....	96	4	
	" " B	88	.....	88	4	
	Woodland avenue A	36	.....	36	4	
	" " B	61	.....	61	4^{1}	

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KINDERGARTENS 1913–1914—*continued*

EXPENSES				SESSIONS		is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL
salaries	material	fuel, incidentals and other expenses	total	no each day	no hours				
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Edith H Rowe
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Nina L Eggleston
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Erma I Pratt
				1	2	yes	no	2	Julia L Smith
				2	4¾	no	no	1	Gertrude A Fox
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Helen Campbell
				2	4¾	no	no	3	Grace M Bristol
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Helen G Tobin
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Florence A Pardee
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Sara M Kane
				1	2	no	no	2	Ellen Hill
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Evelena M Parker
$28,975.00	$1,245.00	$4,436.75	$34,656.75	1	2¾	no	no	1	Ellen Hill
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Ethel A Rhynedance
				1	2¾	no	no	2	Julia L Smith
				2	4¾	no	no	3	Jessie I Scranton
				2	4¾	no	no	1	Edna B Adams
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Katherine M Langtry
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Eva L Dickerman
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Christine Galbraith
				2	4¾	no	no	1	Rose F Galbraith
				2	4¾	yes	no	2	Emma J Tuttle
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Jane F Hughson
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Helen W Jenkins
				1	2¾	no	no	1	Edna L Alling
				2	4¾	no	no	2	Mary W Brown
600.00	25.00	100.00	725.00	2	4½	no	no	1	Geraldine Powers
				1	2½	no	no	2	Helen I Page
				1	2½	no	yes	2	Katherine M Russell
4,930.00	25.00	380.00	5,335.00	1	2½	no	no	2	Irene U Sheridan
				1	2½	no	no	2	Ann P Donovan
				1	2½	no	no	2	Mary D Savage
				1	2½	no	no	2	Nellie T Foran
475.00	15.00	72.00	562.00	1	2½	no	no	1	Lettie B Searls
				2	3	no	no	2	Clara Velsor
				2	3	no	no	2	Laura C Sherwood
5,914.75	468.04	892.00	6,274.79	2	3	no	no	2	Grace D Wilmot
				2	3	no	no	2	Mai E Williams
				2	3	no	no	1	Helena A Mitchell
				2	3	no	no	1	Harriet H Parker
				1	2	no	no	2	Florence E Tracy
				1	2	no	no	2	Gertrude Browning
				1	2	no	no	2	Susie C Whittlesey
				1	1¾	no	no	2	Gertrude Browning
				2	3¾	no	no	2	Louise P Hovey
6,480.00	100.00	450.00	7,030.00	2	2	no	no	2	Kathleen E Murphy
				1	2	no	no	2	Helen B Royce
				1	1¾	no	no	2	Helen B Royce
				1	1¾	no	no	1	Florence E Tracy
				1	3¾	no	yes	2	Ida L Lillibridge
239.00	8.80	41.00	279.80	2	5½	no	yes	2	Ruth Carey
600.00	50.00	60.00	710.00	2	4	no	no	1	Bessie Crofutt
700.00	21.42	75.00	796.42	1	2½	no	yes	2	Ruth A Claves
607.00	39.61	118.00	764.61	2	4	no	yes	1	Marguerite L Wheeler
				2	4	no	no	3	Caroline W Merriam
804.00	75.00	229.34	1,108.34	1	2½	no	no	2	Flora E Ells
803.00	20.00	85.00	908.00	1 fall and w't'r	2¾				
				2 sp'g	4	no	no	2	Edith G Cushman
				2	3½	no	no	1	Ada G Stark
				2	3½	no	no	1	May L Denning
				2	3½	no	no	1	Lora A Mix
				2	3½	no	no	1	May W Shannon
				2	3½	no	no	1	Emily B Lee
				2	3½	no	yes	1	Mary W Moores
915.00	689.47	505.00	9,009.47	2	3½	no	no	2	Carol R Hart
				2	3½	no	no	2	Margaret G Orr
				2	3½	no	no	1	Eleanor D Moore
				2	3½	no	no	1	Ethelyn A Warner
				1	2½	no	no	2	Aileen W Stowell
				1	2½	no	no	2	Lilian W Willard
				2	3½	no	no	1	Anna U MacEntee
				2	3½	no	no	2	Alice M Begent

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TABLE LV

TOWN	SCHOOL	CHILDREN			
		no enrolled	no 3 years and under	no over 3 years	age of youngest child
Stonington	Broadway	47		47	5
	Old Mystic	16		16	5
	no 9 Stonington grammar	57		57	5
	West Broad street	56		56	5
Vernon	Rockville—west	55		55	4
Wallingford	Colony	45		45	4
	North Main	36		36	3[1]
	Washington	83	1	82	3
	Whittlesey avenue	50		50	4
Waterbury	Barnard	39		39	5
	Bishop street	81		81	4[11]
	Margaret Croft	148		148	4[6]
	Duggan	77		77	4
	Driggs	77		77	5[1]
	Hendricken	35		35	4[2]
	Lincoln	26		26	5
	Maloney	63		63	5
	Merriman	76		76	4
	Mulcahy	37		37	4
	Porter street	43		43	4
	Russell	36		36	4[6]
	Sprague	42		42	4[1]
	Walsh	108		108	5
	Washington	25		25	4
	Webster	77		77	4[16]
Winchester	First	59	2	57	3[4]
	Fourth	75		75	4[7]
Windham	Natchaug	64	2	62	3
	Oaks	33	1	32	3[8]
	Windham street	62	4	58	3[6]
Totals—34 towns	169 kindergartens	12,601	97	12,504	

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

The following table gives the towns and districts in w drawing and other special subjects are taught.

The reported expense of these subjects for the year 1913- is as follows:

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KINDERGARTENS 1913–1914—*concluded*

EXPENSES				SESSIONS					
salaries	material	fuel, incidentals and other expenses	total	no each day	no hours	is there a kindergarten building	is any primary work done	no of kindergartners	NAME OF PRINCIPAL
				2	4½	no	no	1	Sara L Gookin
,443.00	$402.00	$137.00	$1,982.00	1	2¼	no	no	1	Eleanor Eckman
				2	4½	no	no	1	Florence B Quintard
				2	2½	no	no	1	Helen L Waterman
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	no	yes	2	Ruth Dibble
				1	2	no	no	2	Blanche D Wilson
300.00	90.00	1,015.80	3,405.80	1	2	no	no	2	J Josephine Roche
				1	2	no	no	2	Alice M Wrynn
				1	2	no	no	2	Mabel H Martin
				1	2	no	no	2	Catherine T Phelan
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Maud E Dimmick
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Mary Lord
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Vera M Crane
				2	4	no	no	2	Cora R Crompton
				1	2	no	yes	2	Elizabeth M Wallace
				1	2	no	no	2	Catherine T Phelan
804.00	345.00	1,470.00	2,619.00	1	2	no	no	2	Maude E Arnold
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Mary G Donahue
				1	2	no	no	2	Mary E Kennedy
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Elizabeth M Wallace
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Maude E Arnold
				1	2¼	no	no	2	Helen B Heater
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Mary Clark
				1	2	no	no	2	Mary E Kennedy
				2	4¼	no	no	2	Frances E Dutton
730.00	40.00	449.00	2,219.00	1	2¼	yes	yes	2	Mildred Seymour
				1	2¼	no	yes	2	Elizabeth L Alvord
				2	3¼	no	no	2	F Maude Gardiner
782.00	187.00	176.00	3,145.00	1	2½	no	no	1	Agnes G Hickey
				1	2½	no	no	2	Fannie A Bishop
84.60	$6,049.40	$18,675.73	$164,909.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	.....

	1913–14
Drawing	$51,049.20
Cooking	25,027.07
Manual training	58,765.40
Singing	53,300.20
Sewing	21,123.14
Total	$209,265.01

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TABLE LVIII

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

TOWN	DRAWING*		SINGING**		COOKING		SEWING		MANUAL TRAINING		AGRICULTURE		REMARKS
	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	
Andover	no		no		no		no		no				
Ansonia	yes	1	yes	1	high	1	high el	1	no		no		
Ashford	yes		no		no		no		no		*		*credit given for farm work at home
Avon	yes		no		no		el		no		yes		
Barkhamsted	yes		no		no		no		no		no		
Beacon Falls	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Berlin	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Bethany	yes		no		no		el		no		yes		
Bethel	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Bethlehem	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Bloomfield	yes		yes		no		no		no		no		
Bolton	yes		no		no		no		no		readings		
Bosrah	yes		no		no		no		no		no		
Branford	yes		yes		1no		no		no		no		
Bridgeport	yes	1	yes	1	el high	1 1	el	1	el	3	no		high school students go to trade school for sewing and manual training
Bridgewater	yes		no		no		el		no		no		
Bristol	yes	1	yes	1	el	2	el	2	el	1	no		
Brookfield	yes		yes		no		no		no		readings		
Brooklyn	no		yes	2	no		no		no		no		
Burlington	yes		yes		no		no		no		no*		*home work encouraged
Canaan	yes		no		no		no		no		no		
Canterbury	yes		no		no		no		no		no		
Canton	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Chaplin	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Chatham	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Cheshire	yes	1	yes	1	no		yes		no		no		
Chester	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Clinton	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Colchester	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Colebrook	no		no		no		no		no		lectures		
Columbia	yes		no		no		no		no		clubs		
Cornwall	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Coventry	yes		no		no		yes*		no		yes		*in four schools at expense of Women's club
Cromwell	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Danbury	yes	1	yes	1	el	1	el	1	el	1	no		
Darien	no		yes	1	yes	1	el	1	el	1	no		
Derby	yes	1	yes	1	no		el	1	el	1	no		
Durham	yes		no		no		el	1	no		high		
Eastford	yes		no		no		no		no		*		*credit for farm work
East Granby	no		no		no		no		no		no		
East Haddam	no		no		no		no		no		no		
East Hartford	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
East Haven	yes		yes		no		no		no		no		
East Lyme	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Easton	yes		no		no		no		no		readings		
East Windsor	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Ellington	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Enfield	yes	1	yes	1	no		el		no		no		

** The information in regard to singing relates for the most part to towns in which a special teacher or director of singing is employed. Singing is taught to some extent in connection with the regular school exercises in many towns which have not reported the subject as taught in their schools.

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TOWN	DRAWING		SINGING**		COOKING		SEWING		MANUAL TRAINING		AGRICULTURE		REMARKS
	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught		
Essex	yes	1	no		no		no		no		no		
Fairfield	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Farmington	yes		yes		el	2	*el	4	*no		home gardens		*private subscription
Franklin	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Glastonbury	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Goshen	yes		no		no		no		no		readings		
Granby	yes		yes		no		no		no		readings		
Greenwich	yes	1	yes	1	no		el high	}	1no		no		
Griswold	no		no		no		no		no		yes		
Groton	yes	1	no		no		no		no*		no		*some manual training taught by drawing teacher
Guilford	yes	1	yes	2	no		no		no		no		
Haddam	yes		no		no		no		no		home gardens		
Hamden	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Hampton	yes		no		no		no		no		no		
Hartford	yes	13	yes	10	yes	8	yes	9	yes	11	yes*		*in continuation schools
Harwinton	yes		no		no		no		no		readings		
Hartland	no		no		no		no		no		lectures		
Hebron	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Huntington	yes	1	yes	1	no		el		el	1	yes		
Kent	yes		no		no		el		no		no		
Killingly	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Killingworth	yes		no		no		el		no		yes		
Lebanon	yes		no		no		el		no		yes*		*state supervision
Ledyard	yes		no		no		no		no		*		*credit for home work
Lisbon	yes		no		no		el		no		no		
Lyme	yes		no		no		no		no		home gardens		
Litchfield	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Madison	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Manchester	yes	1	yes	1	el	1	el	1	el	1	no		
Manchester So.	yes	1	yes	1	el high	} 1	el	1	el	1	no		textile schools
Mansfield	yes		no		no		*		no		yes†		*Sat a m by courtesy Conn Agr College †state supervision
Marlboro	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Meriden	yes	2	yes	1	high	2	el high	1 2	el high	1 2	no		
Middlebury	yes		no		no		el		no		readings		
Middlefield	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Middletown	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no		
City	yes	3	yes	1	el high	2 1	el high	1 2	el	1	no		
Milford	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Monroe	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Montville	boys		yes	1	yes	1	el	1	*yes	1	readings		*at Uncasville Sat not at town expense
Morris	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Naugatuck	yes	1	yes	1	el high	1 1	el high	1 1	el high	1 1	no		
New Britain	yes	4	yes	1	el	3	el	3	el high	6 1	no		trade school
New Canaan	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
New Fairfield	yes		no		no		no		no		readings		
New Hartford	yes		no		no		no		no		no		

** The information in regard to singing relates for the most part to towns in which a special teacher or director of singing is employed. Singing is taught to some extent in connection with the regular school exercises in many towns which have not reported the subject as taught in their schools.

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TOWN	DRAWING		SINGING **		COOKING		SEWING		MANUAL TRAINING		AGRICULTURE		REMARKS
	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught	special teacher	is subject taught		
New Haven	yes	2	yes	3	el high	6 2	el high	4 2	el high	6 3	no		trade school
New Haven (Westville)	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Newington	yes		yes		no		no		no		no		
New London	yes	1	yes	1	*		*		*		no		*taught in vocational high
New Milford	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Newtown	no		no		no		no		no		yes		
Norfolk	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no		
No Branford	yes		no		no		yes		no		yes		
North Canaan	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
North Haven	yes		yes	1	no		yes		no		no*		*waiting for outlines
No Stonington	yes		no		*		no		no		*		*cooking and agriculture in Wheeler high
Norwalk	yes	1	yes	1	jr h	1	el	6	jr h	1	no		
Norwich	yes	1	yes	2	el	1	no		el	1	no		
Old Lyme	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Old Saybrook	no		no		no		no		no		yes		
Orange	yes	1	yes	1	no		el*	4	no		no		*Sewing taught at expense of mothers' club
Oxford	yes		yes		no		no		no		yes		
Plainfield	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Plainville	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Plymouth	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Pomfret	yes		no		no		yes*	1	no		yes		*paid by state
Portland	yes	1	yes	1	no		el high	1 1	no		no		sewing taught by drawing teacher
Preston	no		no		no		no		no		no		
Prospect	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Putnam	yes	2	yes	2	el high	1 1	el high	1 1	el high	1 4	no		several teachers paid by the state in connection with trade school co-operative course
Redding	yes		no		no		yes		no		readings		
Ridgefield	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Rocky Hill	yes		no		no		yes		no		home gardens		
Roxbury	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Salem	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Salisbury	yes		no		No 8	1	No 8	2	No 8	1	in 1 dist		
Saybrook	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Scotland	no		yes		no		no		no		no		
Seymour	yes	1	yes	1	no		el		no		no		
Sharon	yes		yes		no		el*		no		no		*with aid of women's club
Sherman	yes		no		no		yes		no		no		
Simsbury	no		yes	1	no		no		no		yes		
Somers	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		clubs		
Southbury	yes		no		no		no		no		yes		
Southington	yes	1	yes	1	no		el	1	el high	1	no		
So Windsor	yes	1	yes	1	no		yes	1	no		no		
Sprague	yes		yes		no		yes		no		no		home gardens encouraged
Stafford	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no		
Stamford	yes	2	yes	1	el high	2 1	yes		el high	2 1	no		

** The information in regard to singing relates for the most part to towns in which a special teacher or director of singing is employed. Singing is taught to some extent in connection with the regular school exercises in many towns which have not reported the subject as taught in their schools.

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TOWN	DRAWING: is subject taught	DRAWING: special teacher	SINGING** : is subject taught	SINGING**: special teacher	COOKING: is subject taught	COOKING: special teacher	SEWING: is subject taught	SEWING: special teacher	MANUAL TRAINING: is subject taught	MANUAL TRAINING: special teacher	AGRICULTURE: is subject taught	REMARKS
Sterling	yes	1	no		no		yes		no		no*	*home gardens encouraged
Stonington	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		el high	1	no	
Stratford	yes	1	yes	1	no		yes	1	no		no	
Suffield	yes		yes	1	no		el		no		*	*readings and clubs
Thomaston	no		yes	1	no		gr 5	1	no		no	grade 6 has basket weaving short high sch'l course in clock making
Thompson	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		no	
Tolland	yes		no		no		no		no		no	
Torrington	no		yes	1	no		no		no		no	
Trumbull	yes		no		no		no		no		readings	
Union	no		no		no		no		no		no	
Vernon	no		yes	1	no		2 dists		no		no	
Voluntown	yes		yes		no		yes		no		no	
Wallingford	yes	2	yes	1	no		yes*		yes*		no	*sewing and woodwork taught out of school hours under auspices of home and school association
Warren	yes		yes		no		no		no		no	
Washington	yes		no		no		yes		no		high	
Waterbury	yes	3	yes	2	el	4	el	4	el	4	no	continuation school for machinists
Waterford	yes		no		no		no		no		readings	
Watertown	no		no		no		no		no		no	
Westbrook	no		no		no		yes		yes		yes	
West Hartford	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		yes	
Weston	yes		no		no		no		no		readings	
Westport	yes	1	yes	1	high	1	no		no		no	
Wethersfield	yes	1	yes	1	no		no		no		home gardens	
Willington	yes		no		no		no		no		no	
Wilton	yes		no		no		no		no		readings	
Winchester	yes	1	yes	1	no*		no*		no *		no	*manual training cooking and sewing in Gilbert high
Windham	yes	2	yes	2	no		yes	1	yes	1	no	
Windsor	yes		yes		no		no		no		yes	
Windsor Locks	no		no		no		no		no		yes	
Wolcott	yes		no		no		no		no		yes	
Woodbridge	no		no		no		no		no		no	
Woodbury	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		yes	
Woodstock	yes		yes	1	no		no		no		no*	*credit given for farm work

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TEMPORARY HOMES

The acting visitor of the temporary homes is Mr Samuel P Willard.

The table below gives the attendance and other facts relating to these schools.

TABLE LIX

TEMPORARY HOME SCHOOLS 1913–1914

COUNTY	LOCATION	NUMBER						TEACHERS				
		school rooms	sittings	different pupils registered during year	remaining in home through year	average daily attendance	no days school in session	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal school	summer school	
Hartford	Warehouse Point	3	150	185	62	115.8	200	3	3	0	3	yes morning session for seven weeks
New Haven	Orange (Allingtown)	4	199	223	100	143.1	194½	4	3	0	3	no
New London	Norwich	3	83	89	61	73.8	183	3	3	0	1	yes morning session for five weeks
Fairfield	Norwalk	3	114	145	77	93.9	189½	3	3	0	3	yes morning session for seven weeks
Middlesex	Haddam	2	66	68	45	57.3	191	2	2	0	0	no
Tolland	Vernon Center	2	55	59	47	43.7	192	2	1	1	0	no
		17	667	769	392	527.6	...	17	15	1	10	in 3 homes—morning sessions for about 7 weeks

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Since 1888 private schools have made returns. A summary for fifteen years is given below.

TABLE LX

report of year	number of schools	registered	average attendance
1900	166	31,190	23,475
1901	161	31,347	23,456
1902	186	35,063	25,837
1903	166	33,686	25,282
1904	163	33,740	25,242
1905	172	35,239	25,849
1906	205	39,030	28,777
1907	198	39,462	31,189
1908	188	41,171	31,026
1909	175	40,081	31,998
1910	219	42,215	33,045
1911	228	45,716	35,447
1912	256	48,593	36,408
1913	261	51,259	38,301
1914	269	52,913	39,644

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The registration in ecclesiastical schools is 36,766 and in business colleges 5,035.

The law relating to private schools runs as follows:

G S § 2118 Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the law of the state requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in the form and manner prescribed by the state board of education for the public schools, which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the state board of education, and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the state board of education as are required from the school visitors concerning the public schools, except that no report concerning expenses shall be required. The secretary of the state board of education shall furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY.

In 1913 and 1914 the Governor issued the proclamations given below.

These arbor and bird day proclamations were severally sent to each teacher in the public schools of the state.

The days designated were very generally observed with appropriate exercises.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY

1913

Pursuant to the laws of this State requiring that some day in the Spring of each year be set apart for the purposes below described, I designate Friday, the eighteenth day of April, 1913, as Arbor and Bird Day and I direct the teachers in all our public schools to make it the occasion of explaining to their classes why this anniversary has been constituted, and what it means.

I urge also the people of the State at large to give some thought, upon the day hereby appointed, to what they each can do to promote the culture of trees and the protection of birds; remembering that, small as Connecticut is, her geographical position, assuring a climate belonging partly to the North and partly to the South, brings within her territory more varieties of trees and birds than are found in any other State in the American Union.

The Congress which this month has come to a close has passed a law prepared and ably advocated by one of the senators from this State, to promote the safety of birds in their annual flights of migration throughout the United States. Let the people of Connecticut give to this Act not only their obedience, but their sympathetic support.

SIMEON E BALDWIN, *Governor*

1914

The reawakening of the earth at the touch of Spring, again reminds the people of this Commonwealth that she is one of the fairest in the whole sisterhood of States. To keep her fair, and make her fairer still, our laws provide that once a year the Governor shall set apart a day as Arbor and Bird Day and I now designate, as such, Friday, the seventeenth day of April next.

Let teachers then in our public schools read this proclamation to all their scholars, and endeavor to impress upon them how much in these directions each boy or girl can do for the good of Connecticut. Let them call attention

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to the statutes giving a bounty for planting trees by the roadside, and making it a criminal offence to injure trees on another's land, to post advertisements on trees in the highway, to shoot or net any song bird, or to rob a bird's nest. Let them tell their scholars, most of whom know little of the face of Nature, except in their own immediate neighborhood, that in fine scenery and variety of landscape, Connecticut holds a position of distinction in America; that they are among her citizens as fully as their parents; and that it is the duty of every citizen to do his part, be it great or small, to make his State a State Beautiful, and so attractive to the home dweller and visitor alike.

SIMEON E BALDWIN, *Governor*

The following circular was prepared and sent out from the office of the State board of education accompanying the Governor's Arbor and bird day proclamation for 1914.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of he State board of education, the Honorable B G Northrup, arbor day was first observed in this State in 1876.

In 1886 provision was made by law for an annual celebration of arbor day and in 1888 "economic treeplanting and observance in the schools" were enjoined. In 1899 the law as it now stands was passed:

> "The Governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools, and in such other way as shall be indicated in such proclamation."

Material for programs for arbor and bird day may be found in the document issued by the State board of education (document number 3, 1913.) Copies will be sent upon application to teachers who did not receive this document last year.

Attention is called to the good work done by the Audubon society of the State of Connecticut in protecting the birds, and in circulating books, pictures, charts, and illustrated lectures among schools. These aids may be borrowed through the Connecticut public library committee, Room 96, State Capitol.

Teachers parents school officers and all citizens are urged to assemble and by tree planting and other appropriate exercises celebrate arbor and bird day in the spirit of the Governor's proclamation. Such observance will emphasize the real purpose of the day and cause its influence to be felt in the life of the State.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

FLAG DAY

1913

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly passed in 1905, I hereby designate Saturday, the fourteenth day of June of the present year, as Flag Day and I direct that suitable exercises shall be planned by all those in charge of public schools in this State on that day, or on the day preceding, for the purpose of commemorating in each school the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the adoption of the flag of the United States.

The vote of the Continental Congress, by which it was adopted, reads thus: "*Resolved*, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white on a blue field representing a new constellation."

I ask the people of Connecticut, so far as may be, to fling out that flag over their homes on the day above appointed, proud that theirs is one of the thirteen States whose representatives devised it, and prouder that she is now one of forty-eight States for whom it stands as a symbol of unity and of national glory,—each State a star in the constellation, now not new but ancient, that outshines the splendor of any republic of ancient or modern times.

SIMEON E BALDWIN, *Governor*

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1914

Pursuant to the laws of this State, I hereby designate Sunday, the Fourteenth day of June next, being the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the flag of the United States, as Flag Day and remind all those having any share in giving or directing public instruction that those laws require suitable exercises, having reference to that event, to be held in the public schools on the school day next preceding, or such other day as the School Visitors, Board of Education, or Town School Committee may in any case prescribe.

I further recommend that on the day appointed the people of the State display the flag over their homes, and that in every house of God the clergy in leading public worship make such mention of this symbol of American liberty as may best help to impress upon the congregation what great price the winning of that liberty has cost, and what blessings it has secured.

SIMEON E BALDWIN, *Governor*

SCHOOL HOUSES AND LIBRARIES

	1912–13	1913–14
Number of schoolhouses in the state	1,485	1,485
Number of new schoolhouses built during the year	19	35
Number of schoolhouses reported in poor condition	107	84
increase for the year	8	23*
Number of sittings in public schools	206,821	210,906
Number of schools having libraries	1,112	1,163
Number of books in school libraries	306,939	313,833
Number of districts drawing state money during the fiscal year	178	180
Amount of library grant paid from state treasury to districts in fiscal year ended September 30	$9,710.00	$10,960.00
Number of free public libraries receiving state grant of books	106	109
Number of public libraries	181	183

* decrease

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

1912–1913

		cost
Bloomfield	6 room brick building with assembly hall, sloyd room cooking room and play room in building	$44,000.00
Branford	2 room building—Saltonstall dist	7,000.00
Chatham	8 " " East Hampton	35,000.00
Cheshire	8 " " Humiston	30,000.00
Granby	dist 4 No Granby—given a church building which was built over into a 2 room school	1,824.00
Kent	Skiff Mt No 14 1 room building	700.00
Mansfield	addition to Eagleville making 2 room school	860.00
Meriden	new high school—Pleasant st	225,000.00
Middlefield	addition to Falls school house (cost to date)	818.00
Middletown	addition to high school	95,000.00
New Britain	Stanley school	25,000.00
New Canaan	Ponus st 1 room brick	3,000.00
Plainfield	Black Hill rural	2,000.00
Portland	4 room addition to Center school	
Preston	Poquetanuck	2,550.00
Seymour	new sanitary building	8,000.00
Simsbury	Main st 5 rooms	5,000.00
Southington	Beecher st 4 room brick	15,000.00
Stamford	Woodland ave 2 story brick, 12 classrooms manual training room kitchen assembly hall etc	70,000.00

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Stratford	Huntington road building grading and equipment	$17,000.00
Suffield	West 6 room basement, library teachers room and office fire proof building terracotta and concrete	35,000.00
Trumbull	addition to Plains school	
Wallingford	4 room addition to Washington st school	13,852.00
Waterbury	Sprague school 16 rooms cost exclusive of site	42,000.00
	Hill st	40,000.00
Watertown	4 room addition to South school	10,757.00

1913–1914

Bristol	Park st school 6 rooms grades 1–5	$35,000.00
East Hartford	.....	25,000.00
East Haven	2 rooms (southwestern part of town)	7,041.00
East Windsor	Warehouse Point partially new	19,136.00
Enfield	Thompsonville—No Main st 8 rooms	50,000.00
Fairfield	12 rooms	50,000.00
	4 rooms	10,000.00
Groton	district no 7 Poquonnock bridge—one story three room brick building	9,000.00
Guilford	North one story two room frame building bungalow type with slate roof	2,965.00
Hamden	Church st Highwood 8 room building	29,095.00
Hartford	Southwest dist Washington st dist	69,956.00
Manchester	dist 8 brick building	34,000.00
New Britain	Elm st school building and site	15,000.00
New Haven		
Westville	Blake st	33,553.00
Newington	Elm hill 4 room modern brick building	17,000.00
Norfolk	Center village 1 story brick building 12 rooms and basement	40,000.00
North Haven	No 8 2 room building	7,621.00
Oxford	Quaker Farms 2 room building (site $75.00)	2,000.00
Preston	.....	3,350.00
Saybrook	High school building—cost with grounds	40,000.00
Seymour	Maple st 8 room building	31,000.00
Simsbury	Center 1 story stone building	45,000.00
Southington	Lincoln school brick and cement	30,000.00
South Windsor	Rye st 2 rooms	6,000.00
Stamford	Willard school 2 story stone building	36,941.00
Waterbury	Waterville rebuilding on site where former building was destroyed by fire	29,000.00
	Slocum school	82,323.00
Windsor	Center annex for grades	22,511.00

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SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The following table shows the number of districts drawing, the amount of the annual state grants, and the amount expended by the districts:

TABLE LXI

year	no districts drawing	amount received from state treasury	amount expended
1900	286	$6,760.00	$26,270.83
1901	277	8,025.00	26,209.25
1902	271	7,385.00	26,148,75
1903	298	8,895.00	24,775.30
1904	291	7,635.00	23,007.76
1905	285	6,910.00	23,780.31
1906	255	7,230.00	30,924.18
1907	243	8,940.00	27,617.50
1908	238	7,030.00	29,569.10
1909	273	9,530.00	37,556.74
1910	160*	8,155.00	29,542.05
1911	177	9,575.00	26,900.19
1912	140	8,130.00	35,111.41
1913	178	9,710.00	23,570.24
1914	180	10,960.00	26,606.90

* town management act decreased the number of districts

The number of school libraries reported in the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE LXII

year	no school libraries	year	no school libraries
1900	785	1908	973
1901	837	1909	1,017
1902	833	1910	1,016
1903	822	1911	1,041
1904	914	1912	1,095
1905	914	1913	1,112
1906	937	1914	1,163
1907	978		

The number of books in school libraries reported in the years since 1900 is as follows:

TABLE LXIII

year	no books in school libraries	year	no books in school libraries
1900	178,690	1908	238,197
1901	192,525	1909	260,196
1902	197,791	1910	269,540
1903	201,117	1911	290,256
1904	218,607	1912	293,921
1905	221,062	1913	306,939
1906	231,890	1914	313,833
1907	227,616		

The increase in number of libraries is largely due to the activity and assistance of the Connecticut public library committee.

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TOWN MANAGEMENT

TOWNS REMAINING UNDER DISTRICT SYSTEM

1915

Bristol	Hartford	Orange
Colchester	Manchester	Wallingford
Farmington	Middletown	Waterbury
Griswold	Naugatuck	
Groton	Newtown	

FREE TEXT BOOKS

In the following table is summarized information concerning free text books

TABLE LXIV

	1912–1913	1913–1914
Number of towns	132	133
Original cost	$150,750.04	$151,013.57
Cost for year	119,389.99	126,105.10
Cost per scholar	.69	.70

The following towns do not supply free text books

*Ansonia	Durham	*Portland
Ashford	Easton	Preston
Bethlehem	Hampton	Salem
Bozrah	Hebron	Southington
Bristol	Ledyard	Torrington
Brooklyn	†Madison	Trumbull
Canterbury	Mansfield	Wethersfield
Canton	‖Middletown	Winchester
Chaplin	Milford	Windham
Colchester	Monroe	Windsor Locks
Danbury	New Fairfield	Woodstock
Derby	Norwich	

Total 35

* Voted for text books but has not conformed to law
† Has returned to individual purchase system
‖ "indigent" children only supplied

CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

The table on pages 194 to 196 gives facts relating to conveyance in the years 1913–14. This table does not include high school conveyance.

[See pages 162 to 167.]

The "number of schools closed" refers to schools closed for

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the school year under consideration, and in most cases does not include those hitherto reported as closed.

The following summaries are of interest:

		1912-13	1913-14
1	Number of schools closed . .	53	69
2	Number of children conveyed .	3,866	4,604
3	Expense	$92,143.59	$101,392.33

The average expense per scholar is $22.02.

The following table summarizes the returns of 14 years:

TABLE LXV

year	number towns	number schools closed	number children conveyed	expense
1900–1	49	59	780	$12,837.57
1901–2	57	51	946	16,100.56
1902–3	60	58	1,148	17,717.01
1903–4	73	114	1,272	21,739.83
1904–5	65	83	1,162	22,410.14
1905–6	67	30	1,432	26,308.20
1906–7	76	60	1,519	28,269.49
1907–8	81	45	1,571	31,411.56
1908–9	91	83	2,030	39,054.13
1909–10	101	79	2,292	46,280.02
1910–11	120	92	3,154	66,642.50
1911–12	120	45	3,481	82,465.97
1912–13	125	53	3,866	92,143.59
1913–14	128	69	4,604	101,392.33

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TABLE LXVI—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

town	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost for year 1913–14	remarks
Ashford	..	13	$810.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Barkhamsted	1	6	413.00	children met team at a given place, satisfactory to parents and ben ial to schools
Beacon Falls	..	10	137.50	conveyed by trolley, satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schoo
Berlin	..	20	200.00	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schoo
Bethany	..	7	360.00	conveyed by team; not satisfactory to parents but beneficial to sch
Bolton	..	5	299.25	contract for all children in district; not satisfactory to parents but eficial to schools
Bozrah	..	2	100.00	conveyed by parent, who wanted more money, therefore not satis tory; beneficial to schools
Branford	1	66	1,396.00	conveyed by trolley and bus; satisfactory to parents and benefici schools
Bridgewater	..	1	30.00	parents convey Dec 1—Apr 1; satisfactory to parents and benefici schools
Bristol	..	64	1,121.80	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schoo
Brooklyn	..	61	2,789.50	carriage met children at convenient place; satisfactory to parents beneficial to schools
Burlington	..	3	361.00	contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Canaan	3	35	990.70	personal contracts; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schoo
Canterbury	..	11	630.20	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Canton	..	26	714.40	contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Chaplin	..	18	498.00	contract for covered wagon; generally satisfactory to parents; be to schools doubtful
Chatham	..	38	2,079.00	contract signed; not wholly satisfactory to parents; beneficial to sch Recommended that plan be continued and extended to 3 other sch in town
Cheshire	..	150	2,056.50	conveyed by trolley and team; fairly satisfactory to parents and ficial to schools
Chester	..	59	846.59	paid so much a trip; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to scho
Clinton	1	7	258.00	no complaints; beneficial to schools
Colchester	1	4	89.64	parent to carry children; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to s
Colebrook	..	7	361.68	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; conveyed by t contract by year
Columbia	1	1	80.10	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Coventry	..	3	31.50	payment per week; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schoo
Cromwell	..	5	82.35	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to scho
Danbury	..	3	300.00	convey them morning and night and provide comfortable conveyn satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools. Many co schools ought to be closed and the children brought into the t and cities
Darien	..	76	1,049.00	yearly contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to scho
Derby	..	43	293.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Durham	..	19	143.00	special arrangements made; satisfactory to parents and benefic schools. Helped attendance
Eastford	1	..	.....	.....
East Haddam	..	8	394.00	parents were paid for conveying their children; in most cases satisfa to parents; beneficial to schools
East Hartford	2	48	1,439.40	conveyed by trolley and bus; hardly satisfactory to parents; cert beneficial to schools
East Haven	..	30	570.00	conveyed from certain place to the school; not entirely satisfacto parents; beneficial to schools
East Lyme	..	15	733.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Easton	..	5	136.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
East Windsor	1	110	1,852.05	conveyed by trolley and carriage; satisfactory to parents and ben to schools
Ellington	..	9	264.50	conveyed by trolley and team; satisfactory to parents and benefi schools
Enfield	..	12	1,600.00	horses and covered wagon furnished; satisfactory to most of the pa beneficial to schools
Farmington	1	24	2,580.00	contract; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
Franklin	1	10	230.00	so much per day; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Glastonbury	..	28	969.30	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools

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TABLE LXVI—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN—*continued*

wn	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost for year 1913–14	remarks
.....	1	6	$78.98	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	4	93.50	paid 25c monthly for each child in attendance each day; satisfactory to parents; benefit to schools doubtful
ish....	1	6	450.00	man to furnish suitable wagon with proper protection; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools. Town should own conveyance
d.....	5	18	679.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
l.....	4	25	667.50	conveyed by trolley
n.....	3	50	342.40	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
ton....	..	3	57.25	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	3	127.62	one man carried for certain rate per day; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
ton....	4	123	3,746.60	man to furnish suitable team; not entirely satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
.....	3	11	724.50	to take pupils from their homes to and from schools; parents satisfied in only one district; not altogether beneficial to schools
r.....	1	60	899.50	carriage at convenient center; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
rth..	..	26	666.75	carried by vans; generally satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
h.....	2	6	124.00	.....
l.....	1	4	150.00	arrangements made by the day; satisfactory to parents
.....	..	6	144.00	hired by secretary at $4.00 weekly; satisfactory to parents
d.....	..	50	2,331.17	satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
h.....	..	1	155.00	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
d.....	..	23	1,061.05	satisfactory to the majority of parents; beneficial to schools
o.....	..	3	135.00	contract; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
.....	1	660	2,449.70	conveyed by wagon and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
wn...	..	42	1,487.00	contracts were signed; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	1	1	10.83	furnished their own transportation; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
o.....	..	48	604.35	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	1	5	102.83	25c per day per pupil actually transported; satisfactory to all parents except one who moved from town
ain...	..	57	149.57	conveyed by carriage; not satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools. New school has been provided
san..	2	9	600.00	contracted for at fixed rate; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
tford.	1	7	75.00	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools
n.....	..	36	942.75	hired by the day; satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools on relieving congestion at North and Southeast
ord..	3	38	796.75	arrangements made to supply sufficient blankets and to control the children properly; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	18	586.50	satisfactory to parents and very beneficial to schools
ord..	1	10	188.00	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
ven...	..	15	309.89	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
gton.	..	22	605.30	contract generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	50	736.95	conveyed by automobile and trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	20	850.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	109	1,739.65	contract for time, warmth, etc; generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
ook..	..	125	708.25	conveyed by trolley and bus; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	121	2,934.05	$3.50 per day for each of 4 wagons, three months commutation tickets on train; and trolley books; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	2	20	765.30	conveyed by team; parents not very well satisfied; it is a hard problem. Beneficial to schools. The distance should be determined. Heavy expense for such poor service
.....	1	7	473.00	75c and $1 per day respectively; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	50	506.40	conveyed by trolley; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	12	418.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
.....	..	5	270.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools

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TABLE LXVI—CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN—*concluded*

own	number of schools closed	number of children carried	cost for year 1913-14	remarks
Preston	..	3	$71.00	satisfactory to parents; somewhat beneficial to schools; believe it w be advisable to have the state regulate transportation, remuner for distance pro rata
Redding	1	27	994.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Ridgefield	..	16	624.64	satisfactory to parents
Rocky Hill	..	8	66.50	satisfactory to parents and apparently beneficial to schools
Roxbury	..	2	9.50	satisfactory to parents
Salem	..	2	278.85	conveyed by team; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Salisbury	..	9	243.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Saybrook	..	50	1,181.78	generally satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Scotland	..	54	1,204.22	contract; largely satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Seymour	1	42	663.50	contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sharon	..	68	2,483.70	contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Simsbury	3	9	283.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Somers	..	6	455.50	contract to carry all children; satisfactory to parents and benefici schools
Southbury	..	7	357.43	contract; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Southington	..	26	538.80	town paid 5 or 10c for each day of actual attendance, the paren ranging the transportation, often by trolley car. Fairly satisfac
South Windsor	..	145	2,453.15	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Stafford	..	26	1,239.90	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Stamford	4	96	2,186.98	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Sterling	..	10	964.70	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools; made better tea possible
Stonington	1	192	3,944.55	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Stratford	..	60	1,100.00	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Suffield	2	127	4,396.50	generally satisfactory to parents; decidedly beneficial to schools. T owns 3 wagons and other wagons are approved
Thomaston	..	7	178.50	conveyed only in bad weather; satisfactory to parents. Probably w have reached school without help
Thompson	..	50	865.70	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and bene to schools
Tolland	..	23	401.30	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Union	1	7	179.60	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Vernon	1	16	627.20	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Voluntown	..	17	945.75	must have covered team and blankets in winter, sober and ca driver; nearly all parents satisfied
Wallingford	..	1	20.00	.....
Warren	..	7	259.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Washington	..	115	2,845.86	contracts to lowest bidder; satisfactory to parents and beneficial to sc
Waterbury	..	11	65.00	some parents did not approve of plan; beneficial to schools. Park had 4 rooms with all grades and Oronoke had one room. Bet cilities at Park Road
Waterford	..	64	1,112.79	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
West Hartford	..	30	349.00	conveyed by trolley and omnibus; satisfactory to parents and bene to schools
Westport	..	42	1,051.75	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Willington	..	14	398.00	parents apparently not satisfied; beneficial to schools
Wilton	1	1	9.80	.....
Winchester	..	34	1,263.65	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
Windham	..	65	1,506.90	fairly satisfactory to parents; benefit to schools doubtful
Windsor	..	58	924.75	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and bene to schools
Windsor Locks	..	31	626.00	conveyed by team and trolley; satisfactory to parents and bene to schools. It is the best plan yet devised
Woodbridge	..	1	117.00	satisfactory to parents. Had to do it
Woodbury	..	25	1,291.23	.....
Woodstock	2	13	376.50	satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools
128	69	4604	$101,392.33	

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SCHOOL DOCUMENTS

The following school documents were issued in the years 1913 and 1914 and continue the list of school documents found in the report of 1913, page 233.

TABLE LXVI

year	whole no	year no	title
1912	374	8	Catalogue state normal training school—New Haven
1913	375	1	Dates and places of state teachers' examinations 1913
	376	2	Bills relating to schools
	377	3	Arbor and bird day manual
	378	4	Lessons in science—liquids gases and heats
	379	5	Eyesight test
	380	6	Catalogue state normal training school—Danbury
	381	7	Laws relating to schools passed at January session 1913
	382	8	Dates and places of state teachers' examinations 1914
	383	9	List of town school committees, boards of school visitors, boards of education, library directors
	384	10	Catalogue state normal training school—New Britain
	385	11	Questions used at state teachers' examinations 1912 and 1913
	386	12	Catalogue state normal training school—New Haven
	387	13	Catalogue state normal training school—Willimantic
1914	388	1	Summer school for teachers—Danbury
	389	2	Documents available for distribution
	390	3	Catalogue state normal training school—Danbury
	391	4	Catalogue state normal training school—Willimantic
	392	5	Catalogue state normal training school—New Britain

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE GRANT

1913–14

The tables relating to average attendance grant on pages 197 to 207 give valuable information as to the effect of this grant.

In 52 towns the state pays more than 50% of teachers' wages.

The towns in table lxvii were eligible to, applied for and obtained the grant.

The facts in the table are necessary to determination of the amount of grant.

TABLE LXVII

Class I (valuation $500,000 or less)

town	grand list 1912 det by bd of equalisation	2½ mill tax	average attendance	town must expend	actually expended by town
Andover	$232,464	$581.16	$46.59	$1,164.75	$1,797.56
Ashford	314,621	786.55	122.48	3,062.00	4,450.13
Barkhamsted	412,359	1,030.89	145.13	3,628.25	3,800.94
Bethlehem	477,093	1,192.73	84.72	2,118.00	3,077.71
Bolton	282,379	548.63	52.487	1,312.17	2,099.61
Bridgewater	398,395	995.98	74.168	1,854.20	2,281.84
Canterbury	426,242	1,065.60	107.5585	2,668.96	4,125.51
Chaplin	219,454	548.63	67.3	1,682.50	2,176.31
Colebrook	479,749	1,199.37	91.5	2,287.50	2,926.88
Columbia	380,865	952.16	112.43	2,810.75	4,711.25
Eastford	262,288	655.72	95.51	2,387.75	3,434.18
Franklin	451,718	1,129.29	86.17	2,154.25	2,963.72
Hampton	373,721	934.30	70.7703	1,769.25	3,130.25
Hartland	265,988	664.97	81.94	2,048.50	2,865.03
Hebron	486,199	1,215.49	143.48	3,587.00	3,795.34
Killingworth	348,308	870.77	107.561	2,689.02	3,682.71
Ledyard	480,103	1,200.25	170.61	4,265.25	4,975.62
Lisbon	389,673	974.18	158.99	3,974.75	4,425.16
Lyme	471,046	1,177.61	90.644	2,266.10	2,830.77
Marlborough	161,023	402.55	50.271	1,256.77	1,428.42
Monroe	494,161	1,235.40	148.476	3,711.90	3,926.11
New Fairfield	431,071	1,077.67	65.98	1,649.50	2,539.32

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TABLE LXVII (*concluded*)

Class I (valuation $500,000 or less)

town	grand list 1912 det by bd of equalisation	2½ mill tax	average attendance	town must expend	actually appended by town
Prospect	$281,795	$704.48	$57.3	$1,432.50	$1,734.29
Salem	255,411	638.52	75.593	1,889.82	2,836.73
Scotland	242,378	605.94	73.85	1,846.25	2,817.66
Sherman	410,794	1,206.98	64.146	1,603.65	2,434.14
Union	211,926	529.81	63.67	1,591.75	2,386.16
Voluntown	359,697	899.24	122.09	3,052.25	4,254.45
Warren	292,421	731.05	73.862	1,846.55	2,634.75
Weston	470,180	1,175.45	91.0	2,275.00	2,535.69
Willington	390,975	977.43	199.84	4,996.00	5,612.76
Wolcott	311,165	777.91	90.15	2,253.75	2,923.07

Class II (valuation $500,000 to $1,000,000)

town	grand list 1912 det by bd of equalisation	3 mill tax	average attendance	town must expend	actually expended by town
Avon	854,238	2,562.71	248.64	6,216.00	7,560.17
Beacon Falls	576,301	1,728.90	178.992	4,474.80	4,978.17
Bethany	515,777	1,547.33	73.26	1,831.50	2,851.88
Bozrah	639,432	1,918.29	120.86	3,021.50	3,765.99
Brookfield	622,760	1,868.28	166.261	4,156.52	4,817.50
Burlington	515,275	1,545.82	240.7105	6,017.76	6,979.24
Canaan	526,436	1,579.30	89.21	2,230.25	4,460.76
Chester	945,102	2,835.30	241.56	6,037.50	7,474.45
Colchester	916,943	2,750.82	463.518	11,587.95	12,251.51
Cornwall	701,873	2,105.61	139.5	3,487.50	4,816.06
Coventry	874,850	2,624.55	225.83	5,645.75	7,900.82
Durham	624,986	1,874.95	139.71	3,492.75	4,423.05
East Granby	742,780	2,228.34	123.468	3,086.70	4,175.40
Easton	734,583	2,203.74	140.59	3,514.75	4,647.19
Goshen	525,045	1,575.13	86.6	2,165.00	3,882.67
Granby	908,377	2,725.13	193.4162	4,835.40	6,895.76
Haddam	996,914	2,990.74	324.935	8,123.37	9,224.98
Harwinton	797,623	2,392.86	305.86	7,646.50	8,785.69
Kent	723,379	2,170.13	159.707	3,992.67	6,443.74
Lebanon	894,204	2,682.61	219.5	5,487.50	6,920.33
Mansfield	827,381	2,482.14	260.20	6,505.00	10,527.96
Middlefield	844,815	2,534.44	155.27	3,881.75	5,944.24
Morris	545,278	1,635.83	87.643	2,191.07	3,129.19
North Branford	696,748	2,090.24	121.54	3,038.50	4,368.97
North Stonington	537,074	1,611.22	140.71	3,517.75	3,785.73
Old Lyme	993,970	2,981.91	180.803	4,520.07	7,751.84
Oxford	766,683	2,300.04	167.188	4,179.70	6,437.66
Rocky Hill	967,338	2,902.01	221.15	5,528.75	7,066.92
Roxbury	559,605	1,678.81	122.19	3,054.75	2,310.88
Somers	922,534	2,767.60	288.972	7,224.30	10,373.93
Southbury	648,166	1,944.49	159.9	3,997.50	4,669.24
Sterling	769,108	2,307.32	202.308	5,057.70	7,625.15
Tolland	511,106	1,533.31	197.83	4,945.75	7,632.58

Class III (valuation $1,000,000 to $1,500,000)

		3½ mill tax			
Chatham	1,313,684	4,597.89	394.183	9,854.57	18,528.80
Cromwell	1,257,534	4,401.36	435.05	10,876.25	12,173.33
East Haddam	1,145,995	4,010.98	371.172	9,279.30	10,648.04
Ellington	1,306,313	4,572.09	295.985	7,399.62	10,012.60
New Hartford	1,342,525	4,698.83	248.	6,200.00	8,000.09
North Canaan	1,495,248	5,233.36	312.7709	7,819.27	9,777.52
Old Saybrook	1,177,945	4,122.80	206.983	5,174.57	8,824.64
Saybrook	1,427,686	4,996.90	360.685	9,017.12	11,733.81
Woodbury	1,180,700	4,132.45	241.84	6,046.00	7,863.71
Woodstock	1,072,036	3,752.12	287.56	7,189.00	7,091.86

Class IV (valuation $1,500,000 to $2,000,000)

		4½ mill tax			
Canton	1,956,611	8,804.74	452.98	11,324.50	12,579.56
North Haven	1,722,961	7,753.32	362.78	9,069.50	19,483.30
Plainville	1,918,814	8,634.66	509.328	12,733.20	16,031.63

Class V (valuation $2,000,000 to $2,500,000)

		6 mill tax			
Bethel	2,154,306	12,925.83	607.692	15,192.30	16,968.00
Plymouth	2,480,038	14,880.22	824,267	20,606.67	20,880.29
Total	$48,644,742	$198,884.16	$15,185.3144	$379,632.77	$496,999.23

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The following towns were eligible but either could not satisfy the conditions of the grant or made no application

town	grand list
Class II	
Middlebury	$709,505
Preston	724,687
2	
Class III	
Clinton	$1,241,748
Westbrook	1,058,323
Wilton	1,428,354
Woodbridge	1,238,589
4	
Class IV	
Bloomfield	$1,773,279
Brooklyn	1,643,271
Cheshire	1,910,188
East Lyme	1,722,071
Guilford	1,976,456
Madison	1,983,822
Newington	1,575,035
Redding	1,647,597
Sprague	1,658,505
Trumbull	1,869,788
Wethersfield	1,819,382
11	
Class V	
East Haven	$2,157,018
Essex	2,146,427
Montville	2,206,727
Newtown	2,179,908
Pomfret	2,050,203
Portland	2,020,157
Sharon	2,479,687
Washington	2,427,212
Waterford	2,163,966
9	

TABLE LXVIII

town	cost per scholar in average attendance 1902	cost per scholar in average attendance 1914	town tax for schools 1902	town tax for schools 1914
Class I				
Andover	$19.13	$37.59	$138.42	$844.01
Ashford	18.59	41.86	840.63	1,876.15
Barkhamsted	20.03	30.33	1,403.88	1,043.58
Bethlehem	15.45	41.73	909.21	2,019.44
Bolton	20.68	46.52	619.17	1,320.86
Bridgewater	15.63	35.33	944.95	1,343.62
Canterbury	18.27	43.98	1,594.22	2,115.33
Chaplin	21.30	45.11	815.28	946.31
Colebrook	17.84	36.13	1,354.00	1,599.59
Columbia	17.76	48.29	1,139.83	1,866.41
Eastford	11.14	36.52	381.56	1,477.71
Franklin	27.13	40.76	1,162.26	1,522.51
Hampton	18.95	49.77	1,298.81	1,671.40
Hartland	19.68	37.20	1,177.72	1,316.50
Hebron	20.46	32.62	1,599.03	1,071.28
Killingworth	21.93	36.18	1,619.56	1,844.46
Ledyard	15.39	36.94	1,674.36	1,320.54
Lisbon	20.84	30.17	1,073.72	1,141.51
Lyme	14.24	37.23	768.42	1,437.80
Marlborough	21.12	30.23	622.50	533.05
Monroe	17.01	29.85	1,520.88	1,447.15
New Fairfield	22.89	37.71	1,328.38	1,900.16
Prospect	13.49	34.58	654.24	841.27
Salem	17.23	47.11	715.44	1,282.15
Scotland	25.49	45.25	958.70	1,175.26
Sherman	19.21	40.23	1,130.00	1,722.47
Union	19.58	37.87	833.75	1,324.22
Voluntown	13.88	38.46	979.78	1,861.03
Warren	22.83	37.63	944.25	1,448.73
Weston	18.59	36.74	917.96	1,315.39
Willington	15.62	29.04	1,386.75	1,349.19
Wolcott	24.57	40.17	695.45	1,287.23
Class II				
Avon	16.45	34.39	1,610.54	2,921.42
Beacon Falls	27.22	31.61	1,899.65	2,209.80
Bethany	23.71	47.12	1,459.74	2,355.22
Bozrah	14.94	38.35	1,232.75	2,391.28
Brookfield	20.25	32.77	1,961.96	2,025.85
Burlington	19.61	33.09	1,676.32	1,600.91
Canaan	27.57	55.18	1,808.32	3,519.50
Chester	14.77	31.42	1,729.44	4,252.25
Colchester	20.48	32.36	4,040.79	2,964.38
Cornwall	11.40	42.50	1,020.15	2,818.89
Coventry	19.02	40.00	2,632.08	4,079.87
Durham	18.58	50.69	1,285.50	2,456.04

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TABLE LXVIII (*concluded*)

Class II (*concluded*)

town	cost per scholar in average attendance 1902	1914	town tax for schools 1902	1914
East Granby	28.45	39.76	1,530.41	2,715.99
Easton	21.07	24.06	2,170.96	3,216.18
Goshen	21.92	53.85	1,402.75	2,667.93
Granby	19.50	40.39	1,998.68	4,234.49
Haddam	18.66	30.54	2,472.24	3,753.39
Harwinton	16.76	29.52	1,311.43	3,190.49
Kent	21.90	38.44	2,948.75	4,215.48
Lebanon	22.66	38.44	3,169.21	5,092.34
Mansfield	18.55	48.59	2,659.29	5,289.30
Middlefield	13.20	36.95	943.40	3,952.37
Morris	21.94	32.90	1,251.84	2,573.95
North Branford	27.89	42.20	2,141.86	3,756.77
North Stonington	23.20	31.14	2,155.73	1,869.20
Old Lyme	17.57	45.59	2,274.73	5,891.00
Oxford	21.31	45.80	1,715.07	3,766.45
Rocky Hill	13.01	38.07	1,394.59	3,165.09
Roxbury	18.27	27.45	1,302.16	934.94
Somers	18.12	40.86	3,072.68	4,896.40
Southbury	25.49	29.81	1,743.11	2,402.90
Sterling	15.92	42.47	2,177.47	3,870.92
Tolland	26.04	45.60	2,059.09	3,117.51
Class III				
Chatham	16.51	57.94	3,457.55	10,092.47
Cromwell	18.30	31.87	4,536.16	4,492.21
East Haddam	18.09	32.01	3,866.98	4,603.48
Ellington	21.75	38.31	3,489.55	5,790.91
New Hartford	21.27	33.00	3,969.60	6,496.83
North Canaan	15.88	31.80	3,202.41	7,151.61
Old Saybrook	22.51	35.59	3,353.71	7,747.87
Saybrook	17.80	32.81	3,050.53	7,713.59
Woodbury	21.20	34.29	4,186.47	5,950.16
Woodstock	24.99	31.12	3,346.55	3,585.00
Class IV				
Canton	21.24	28.97	8,309.35	10,000.10
North Haven	20.93	33.60	3,190.81	16,223.49
Plainville	22.83	35.11	4,981.66	9,986.79
Class V				
Bethel	18.70	28.02	8,525.26	14,021.53
Plymouth	24.65	24.37	8,510.87	15,065.20
80	$19.65	$37.74	$167,433.26	$279,067.87

TABLE LXIX

Class I

town	expended for schools	received from state	raised by town	per cent contributed by state	per cent contributed by town
Andover	$1,797.56	$953.56	$844.00	53.0	47.0
Ashford	4,450.13	2,573.98	1,876.15	57.8	42.2
Barkhamsted	3,800.94	2,757.36	1,043.58	72.5	27.5
Bethlehem	3,077.71	1,058.27	2,019.44	34.3	65.7
Bolton	2,099.61	778.73	1,320.88	37.0	63.0
Bridgewater	2,281.84	938.22	1,343.62	41.1	58.9
Canterbury	4,125.51	2,010.18	2,115.33	48.7	51.3
Chaplin	2,176.31	1,230.00	946.31	56.5	43.5
Colebrook	2,926.88	1,327.29	1,599.59	45.3	54.7
Columbia	4,711.25	2,844.84	1,866.41	60.3	39.7
Eastford	3,434.18	1,956.47	1,477.71	56.9	43.1
Franklin	2,963.72	1,441.21	1,522.51	48.6	51.4
Hampton	3,030.25	1,358.85	1,671.40	44.8	55.2
Hartland	2,865.03	1,548.53	1,316.50	54.0	46.0
Hebron	3,795.34	2,724.06	1,071.28	71.6	28.4
Killingworth	3,582.71	1,838.25	1,844.46	49.9	50.1
Ledyard	4,975.62	3,655.06	1,320.54	73.4	26.6
Lisbon	4,425.16	3,283.65	1,141.51	74.2	25.8
Lyme	2,830.77	1,392.97	1,437.80	49.2	50.8
Marlborough	1,428.42	895.37	533.05	62.6	37.4

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TABLE LXIX (*concluded*)

Class I (*concluded*)

town	expended for schools	received from state	raised by town	per cent contributed by state	per cent contributed by town
Monroe	3,926.11	2,478.96	1,447.15	63.1	36.9
New Fairfield	2,539.32	639.16	1,900.16	25.1	74.9
Prospect	1,734.29	893.02	841.27	51.4	48.6
Salem	2,826.73	1,544.58	1,282.15	54.6	45.4
Scotland	2,817.66	1,642.40	1,175.26	58.2	41.8
Sherman	2,434.14	711.67	1,722.47	29.2	70.8
Union	2,386.16	1,061.94	1,324.22	44.5	55.5
Voluntown	4,254.45	2,393.42	1,861.03	56.2	43.8
Warren	2,634.75	1,186.02	1,448.73	45.0	55.0
Weston	2,535.69	1,220.30	1,315.39	48.1	51.9
Willington	5,612.76	4,263.57	1,349.19	75.9	24.1
Wolcott	2,923.07	1,635.84	1,287.23	55.9	44.1
Class II					
Avon	7,560.17	4,638.75	2,921.42	61.3	38.7
Beacon Falls	4,978.17	2,768.37	2,209.80	55.6	44.4
Bethany	2,851.88	496.66	2,355.22	17.4	82.6
Bourah	3,765.99	1,374.71	2,391.28	36.5	63.5
Brookfield	4,817.50	2,791.65	2,025.85	57.9	42.1
Burlington	6,979.24	5,378.33	1,600.91	77.0	23.0
Canaan	4,460.76	941.26	3,519.50	21.1	78.9
Chester	7,474.45	3,222.20	4,252.25	43.1	56.9
Colchester	12,251.51	9,287.13	2,964.38	75.8	24.2
Cornwall	4,316.06	1,997.17	2,318.89	41.4	58.6
Coventry	7,900.82	3,820.95	4,079.87	48.3	51.7
Durham	4,423.05	1,967.01	2,456.04	44.4	55.6
East Granby	4,175.40	1,459.41	2,715.99	34.9	65.1
Easton	4,647.19	1,431.01	2,216.18	30.7	69.3
Goshen	3,882.67	1,214.74	2,667.93	31.2	68.8
Granby	6,895.76	2,661.27	4,234.49	38.5	61.5
Haddam	9,224.98	5,471.69	3,753.29	59.3	40.7
Harwinton	8,785.69	5,595.20	3,190.49	63.6	36.4
Kent	6,443.74	2,228.26	4,215.48	34.5	65.5
Lebanon	6,920.32	3,827.98	3,092.34	55.3	44.7
Mansfield	10,527.96	5,228.76	5,299.20	49.6	50.4
Middlefield	5,944.34	1,991.97	3,952.37	34.5	65.5
Morris	3,129.19	555.24	2,573.95	17.7	82.3
North Branford	4,368.97	1,612.20	2,756.77	36.8	63.2
North Stonington	3,785.73	1,916.53	1,869.20	50.6	49.4
Old Lyme	7,751.84	1,860.84	5,891.00	24.0	76.0
Oxford	6,437.66	2,671.21	3,766.45	41.4	58.6
Rocky Hill	7,056.92	3,891.83	3,165.09	55.1	44.9
Roxbury	2,310.88	1,375.94	934.94	59.5	40.5
Somers	10,372.93	5,776.53	4,596.40	55.6	44.4
Southbury	4,669.24	2,266.34	2,402.90	48.5	51.5
Sterling	7,625.15	3,754.23	3,870.92	49.2	50.8
Tolland	7,682.58	4,515.07	3,117.51	59.1	40.9
Class III					
Chatham	18,528.80	8,436.33	10,092.47	45.5	54.5
Cromwell	12,173.33	7,681.12	4,492.21	63.0	37.0
East Haddam	10,648.04	6,044.56	4,603.48	56.7	43.3
Ellington	10,012.60	4,221.69	5,790.91	42.1	57.9
New Hartford	8,000.00	1,501.17	6,498.83	18.7	81.3
North Canaan	9,777.52	2,625.91	7,151.61	26.8	73.2
Old Saybrook	8,824.64	1,076.77	7,747.87	12.2	87.8
Saybrook	11,733.81	4,020.22	7,713.59	34.2	65.8
Woodbury	7,863.71	1,913.55	5,950.16	24.3	75.7
Woodstock	7,091.88	3,506.88	3,585.00	49.4	50.6
Class IV					
Canton	12,579.86	2,579.76	10,000.10	20.5	79.5
North Haven	19,483.30	3,259.81	16,223.49	16.7	83.3
Plainville	16,031.63	6,044.84	9,986.79	37.7	62.3
Class V					
Bethel	16,988.00	2,966.47	14,021.53	17.4	82.6
Plymouth	20,889.29	5,824.09	15,065.20	27.8	72.2
Total	$496,999.23	$217,931.36	$279,067.87	43.8	56.2

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TABLE LXX

STATE GRANTS

town	under enumeration law	under high school tuition law	under high school transportation law	under school library law	under supervision law	under average attendance law	total
Class I							
Andover	$150.75	$249.75	$120.22	....	....	$432.84	$953.56
Ashford	409.50	184.03	114.50	....	....	1,865.95	2,573.98
Barkhamsted	463.50	160.00	....	....	....	2,133.86	2,757.36
Bethlehem	263.25	133.00	....	....	....	662.02	1,058.27
Bolton	213.75	110.00	37.50	$25.00	....	392.48	778.73
Bridgewater	238.50	80.00	....	....	....	619.72	938.22
Canterbury	375.75	319.07	67.75	....	....	1,247.61	2,010.18
Chaplin	236.25	90.00	60.00	....	....	843.75	1,220.00
Colebrook	249.75	186.66	52.50	....	....	838.38	1,327.29
Columbia	312.75	609.75	376.50	....	....	1,545.84	2,844.84
Eastford	319.50	184.44	....	40.00	....	1,412.53	1,956.47
Franklin	281.25	252.75	138.50	25.00	....	743.71	1,441.21
Hampton	258.75	351.75	173.15	....	....	576.20	1,358.85
Hartland	279.00	140.00	....	25.00	....	1,104.53	1,548.53
Hebron	497.25	278.74	73.81	....	....	1,874.26	2,724.06
Killingworth	393.75	....	....	20.00	....	1,424.50	1,838.25
Ledyard	544.50	397.92	152.16	40.00	....	2,520.50	3,655.08
Lisbon	515.25	240.00	93.15	....	....	2,435.25	3,283.65
Lyme	342.00	214.33	89.65	....	....	746.49	1,392.97
Marlborough	173.25	26.15	....	15.00	....	680.97	895.37
Monroe	465.75	116.66	68.00	....	....	1,828.55	2,478.96
New Fairfield	238.50	67.33	....	....	....	333.33	639.16
Prospect	193.50	120.00	40.00	5.00	....	534.52	893.02
Salem	252.00	138.28	140.00	15.00	....	999.30	1,544.58
Scotland	252.00	240.00	162.40	....	....	988.00	1,642.40
Sherman	265.50	60.00	60.00	15.00	....	311.17	711.67
Union	193.50	....	....	....	....	868.44	1,061.94
Voluntown	357.75	115.91	79.50	45.00	....	1,795.26	2,393.42
Warren	294.75	70.52	....	....	....	820.75	1,186.02
Weston	348.75	120.75	....	....	....	750.80	1,220.30
Willington	733.50	120.00	80.00	45.00	....	3,285.07	4,263.57
Wolcott	288.00	60.00	100.00	....	....	1,187.84	1,635.84
Class II							
Avon	666.00	870.72	223.67	40.00	....	2,838.36	4,638.75
Beacon Falls	549.00	540.00	87.75	....	....	1,591.62	2,768.37
Bethany	254.25	182.12	10.37	20.00	....	29.92	496.66
Bozrah	445.50	210.00	26.50	35.00	....	657.71	1,374.71
Brookfield	524.25	440.00	232.70	....	....	1,594.70	2,791.65
Burlington	751.50	641.39	255.00	10.00	....	3,720.44	5,378.33
Canaan	281.25	174.59	115.72	....	....	369.70	941.26
Chester	720.00	....	....	20.00	....	2,482.20	3,222.20
Colchester	1,433.25	....	....	....	450.00	7,403.88	9,287.13
Cornwall	468.00	318.73	296.55	....	....	913.89	1,997.17
Coventry	735.75	552.00	192.75	55.00	....	2,285.45	3,820.95
Durham	479.25	209.21	140.00	....	....	1,138.55	1,967.01
East Granby	499.50	398.51	177.54	25.00	....	358.86	1,459.41
Easton	456.75	120.00	....	....	....	854.26	1,431.01
Goshen	306.00	339.92	284.95	....	....	283.87	1,214.74
Granby	609.75	420.00	126.00	5.00	....	1,500.52	2,661.27
Haddam	1,129.50	693.15	383.00	....	....	3,266.04	5,471.69
Harwinton	918.00	394.86	223.55	....	....	4,058.79	5,595.20
Kent	533.25	279.47	126.25	....	....	1,289.29	2,228.26
Lebanon	720.00	618.09	360.00	45.00	....	2,084.89	3,827.98
Mansfield	940.50	719.25	431.65	55.00	....	3,082.36	5,226.76
Middlefield	477.00	490.71	144.95	....	....	870.31	1,991.97
Morris	279.00	....	....	....	....	276.24	555.24
No. Branford	405.00	461.32	202.62	....	....	543.26	1,612.20
No. Stonington	537.75	....	....	10.00	....	1,368.78	1,916.53
Old Lyme	573.75	123.28	159.40	40.00	....	964.41	1,860.84
Oxford	569.25	554.60	236.95	....	....	1,310.41	2,671.21
Rocky Hill	652.50	865.34	379.75	20.00	....	1,974.24	3,891.53
Roxbury	441.00	....	....	....	....	934.94	1,375.94
Somers	900.00	865.33	454.50	....	....	3,556.70	5,776.53
Southbury	526.50	103.33	110.00	....	....	1,526.51	2,266.34
Sterling	594.00	634.50	314.35	55.00	....	2,156.38	3,754.23
Tolland	596.25	689.58	413.05	50.00	....	2,816.19	4,515.07

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TABLE LXX (*concluded*)

STATE GRANTS

town	under enumeration law	under high school tuition law	under high school transportation law	under school library law	under supervision law	under average attendance law	total
Class III							
Chatham	1,098.00	1,998.88	1,110.77	70.00	....	4,158.68	8,436.33
Cromwell	1,298.25	1,025.51	180.72	....	....	5,176.64	7,681.12
East Haddam	1,188.00	312.08	294.16	170.00	....	4,080.32	6,044.56
Ellington	1,125.00	1,200.66	193.50	....	....	1,702.53	4,221.69
New Hartford	1,424.25	....	....	....	....	76.92	1,501.17
North Canaan	965.25	....	....	40.00	....	1,620.66	2,625.91
Old Saybrook	612.57	....	....	25.00	....	439.20	1,076.77
Saybrook	1,336.50	....	....	....	....	2,683.72	4,020.22
Woodbury	834.75	....	....	....	....	1,078.80	1,913.55
Woodstock	884.25	....	....	70.00	....	2,552.63	3,506.88
Class IV							
Canton	1,323.00	....	....	60.00	....	1,196.76	2,579.76
North Haven	1,158.75	1,441.49	502.14	....	....	157.43	3,259.81
Plainville	1,451.25	1,628.127	318.13	....	....	2,647.29	6,044.84
Class V							
Bethel	1,581.75	....	....	....	700.00	684.72	2,966.47
Plymouth	2,731.50	....	....	85.00	350.00	2,657.59	5,824.09
Total	$49,388.07	$25,914.08	$10,987.23	$1,320.00	$1,500.00	$128,821.98	$217,931.36

TABLE LXXI

Class I

town	teachers number		teachers trained		state certificates		teachers' wages	
	1902	1914	1902	1914	1902	1914	1902	1914
Andover	1	2	..	2	..	2	$40.00	$56.00
Ashford	7	7	..	..	..	..	19.04	41.14
Barkhamsted	9	9	1	..	..	2	21.98	34.66
Bethlehem	5	6	..	3	..	3	28.40	45.66
Bolton	4	4	..	1	..	2	24.00	43.00
Bridgewater	5	4	..	1	..	2	27.46	49.00
Canterbury	11	7	1	..	..	..	21.12	39.00
Chaplin	3	3	..	..	1	..	30.00	40.00
Colebrook	8	5	1	..	1	..	22.85	41.60
Columbia	7	6	..	..	..	4	20.62	40.00
Eastford	4	8	..	..	..	3	23.78	36.00
Franklin	5	5	1	3	1	5	24.00	42.40
Hampton	7	5	..	..	1	..	25.09	40.00
Hartland	7	7	2	..	..	..	20.27	34.44
Hebron	10	8	2	3	1	4	25.34	42.50
Killingworth	8	7	2	..	2	1	28.81	42.28
Ledyard	13	12	2	1	2	3	22.16	37.25
Lisbon	3	7	..	4	..	1	25.66	44.00
Lyme	7	6	..	1	..	2	18.26	40.00
Marlborough	4	3	1	1	1	1	21.98	42.00
Monroe	7	7	1	2	1	..	30.00	42.28
New Fairfield	6	6	..	4	..	2	27.50	39.33
Prospect	4	4	..	1	..	1	26.00	42.00
Salem	5	5	..	..	..	1	20.00	36.00
Scotland	2	2	1	1	1	2	36.00	68.89
Sherman	6	5	3	3	..	3	29.56	39.60
Union	6	5	..	..	..	1	20.00	36.00
Voluntown	7	5	1	3	..	5	29.77	50.40
Warren	4	5	1	3	..	3	20.00	41.60
Weston	5	5	..	4	..	3	23.54	41.60
Willington	7	9	..	4	..	7	26.00	48.00
Wolcott	5	6	..	3	..	2	27.20	44.00

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TABLE LXXI (*concluded*)

Class II

town	teachers number		teachers trained		state certificates		teachers' wages	
	1903	1914	1903	1914	1903	1914	1903	1914
Avon	8	10	1	..	1	7	28.75	45.40
Beacon Falls	4	5	1	5	1	5	41.00	53.40
Bethany	5	4	2	4	2	4	32.00	42.16
Bosrah	6	7	..	..	..	2	26.66	37.42
Brookfield	8	7	..	5	..	6	32.13	45.14
Burlington	10	10	1	3	1	8	26.00	48.20
Canaan	6	5	1	2	..	3	28.76	52.00
Chester	6	9	4	5	2	5	37.62	57.55
Colchester	14	21	3	7	4	12	32.10	53.42
Cornwall	9	9	2	3	..	6	20.80	42.22
Coventry	11	12	8	3	6	4	30.65	43.33
Durham	6	6	1	..	..	..	28.66	41.33
East Granby	4	6	3	5	..	1	32.00	42.66
Easton	9	9	..	2	..	2	28.00	38.11
Goshen	7	7	3	..	..	3	26.52	38.28
Granby	11	11	1	1	1	8	26.76	41.09
Haddam	12	13	4	2	3	6	32.10	44.62
Harwinton	9	14	1	3	..	10	23.18	44.57
Kent	12	10	1	2	2	3	26.38	41.80
Lebanon	15	13	4	2	4	9	28.19	36.30
Mansfield	11	12	4	7	4	9	27.52	44.00
Middlefield	4	6	..	..	..	..	37.00	48.66
Morris	6	6	1	..	1	2	28.66	44.65
North Branford	7	7	2	5	2	6	35.26	40.85
North Stonington	13	10	2	2	1	2	25.76	35.60
Old Lyme	9	7	1	3	2	3	35.24	44.52
Oxford	9	9	1	7	1	9	25.77	40.44
Rocky Hill	5	7	2	4	3	4	35.20	48.78
Roxbury	8	8	1	1	..	2	25.52	28.66
Somers	9	12	2	6	1	9	35.99	52.23
Southbury	10	9	1	..	1	2	25.46	41.77
Sterling	8	9	1	3	..	8	28.70	46.66
Tolland	10	9	1	3	..	8	26.50	41.77
Class III								
Chatham	14	14	..	11	2	14	35.90	50.31
Cromwell	12	13	7	10	..	12	38.97	54.35
East Haddam	13	17	2	1	5	1	33.14	41.33
Ellington	10	12	2	7	..	10	35.79	47.80
New Hartford	11	14	5	2	8	8	25.00	41.92
North Canaan	10	14	3	8	..	10	36.43	52.20
Old Saybrook	6	7	4	3	4	..	55.37	54.43
Saybrook	7	13	3	9	..	13	46.28	56.04
Woodbury	12	11	1	3	..	3	36.08	50.54
Woodstock	12	14	..	1	..	6	29.02	39.07
Class IV								
Canton	19	17	11	9	1	7	47.99	56.57
North Haven	10	18	6	11	5	13	38.53	42.00
Plainville	9	15	6	12	1	9	46.18	54.53
Class V								
Bethel	18	21	6	11	2	12	40.88	50.47
Plymouth	17	28	10	19	10	16	41.74	46.15
Total	653	707	146	260	93	372	$30.87	$44.98

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The enumeration and average attendance grants must be paid to teachers in wages.

TABLE LXXII

Class I

town	RECEIVED FROM STATE attendance grant	enumeration grant	total	paid for teachers' wages	average monthly wages	per cent of wages paid by state
Andover	$432.84	$150.75	$583.59	$1,060.00	$56.00	55.0
Ashford	1,865.95	409.50	2,275.45	2,592.00	41.14	87.7
Barkhamsted	2,133.86	463.50	2,597.36	2,869.60	34.66	90.5
Bethlehem	662.02	263.25	925.27	2,498.26	45.66	37.3
Bolton	392.48	213.75	606.23	1,338.00	43.00	45.3
Bridgewater	619.72	238.50	858.22	1,764.00	49.00	48.6
Canterbury	1,247.61	375.75	1,623.36	2,461.90	39.00	65.9
Chaplin	843.75	236.25	1,080.00	1,080.00	40.00	100.0
Colebrook	838.38	249.75	1,088.13	1,874.60	41.60	58.0
Columbia	1,545.84	312.75	1,858.59	2,157.80	40.00	86.1
Eastford	1,412.53	319.50	1,732.03	2,629.00	36.00	65.8
Franklin	743.71	281.25	1,024.96	1,924.00	42.40	53.2
Hampton	576.20	258.75	834.95	1,890.00	40.00	44.1
Hartland	1,104.53	279.00	1,383.53	2,190.80	34.44	63.1
Hebron	1,874.26	497.25	2,371.51	3,145.00	42.50	75.3
Killingworth	1,424.50	393.75	1,818.25	2,727.80	42.28	66.6
Ledyard	2,520.50	544.50	3,065.00	4,234.00	37.25	72.4
Lisbon	2,435.25	515.25	2,950.50	2,950.50	44.00	100.0
Lyme	746.49	342.00	1,088.49	2,162.00	40.00	50.3
Marlborough	680.97	173.25	854.22	1,163.20	42.00	73.4
Monroe	1,828.55	465.75	2,294.30	2,815.00	42.28	81.5
New Fairfield	333.33	238.50	571.83	2,124.40	39.33	26.9
Prospect	534.52	193.50	728.02	1,589.40	42.00	45.7
Salem	999.30	252.00	1,251.30	1,620.00	36.00	77.2
Scotland	988.00	252.00	1,240.00	1,240.00	68.89	100.0
Sherman	311.17	265.50	576.67	1,810.20	39.60	31.8
Union	868.44	193.50	1,061.94	1,620.00	36.00	65.5
Voluntown	1,795.26	357.75	2,153.01	2,231.00	50.40	96.5
Warren	820.75	294.75	1,115.50	1,877.00	41.60	59.4
Weston	750.80	348.75	1,099.55	1,795.40	41.60	61.2
Willington	3,285.07	733.50	4,018.57	4,034.20	48.00	99.6
Wolcott	1,187.84	288.00	1,475.84	2,496.40	44.00	59.1
Class II						
Avon	2,838.36	666.00	3,504.36	4,161.00	45.40	84.3
Beacon Falls	1,591.62	549.00	2,140.62	2,444.44	53.40	87.6
Bethany	29.92	254.25	284.17	1,686.40	42.16	16.8
Bourah	657.71	445.50	1,103.21	2,578.20	37.42	42.8
Brookfield	1,594.70	524.25	2,118.95	2,944.00	45.14	71.9
Burlington	3,720.44	751.50	4,471.94	4,555.40	48.20	98.1
Canaan	369.70	281.25	650.95	2,412.70	52.00	26.9
Chester	2,482.20	720.00	3,202.20	5,136.50	57.55	62.3
Colchester	7,403.88	1,433.25	8,837.13	12,360.84	53.42	71.4
Cornwall	913.89	468.00	1,381.89	3,692.20	42.22	37.4
Coventry	2,285.45	735.75	3,021.20	4,781.35	43.33	63.1
Durham	1,138.55	479.25	1,617.80	2,932.00	41 33	55.1
East Granby	358.86	499.50	858.36	2,363.50	42.66	36.3
Easton	854.26	456.75	1,311.01	3,401.00	38.11	38.5
Goshen	283.87	306.00	589.87	2,313.50	38.28	25.4
Granby	1,500.52	609.75	2,110.27	4,181.00	41.09	50.4
Haddam	3,266.04	1,129.50	4,395.54	5,511.60	44.62	79.7
Harwinton	4,058.79	918.00	4,976.79	5,780.60	44.57	86.0
Kent	1,289.29	533.25	1,822.54	3,762.00	41.80	48.4
Lebanon	2,084.89	720.00	2,804.89	4,339.60	36.30	64.6
Mansfield	3,082.36	940.50	4,022.86	4,962.30	44.00	81.0
Middlefield	870.31	477.00	1,347.31	2,902.75	48.66	46.4
Morris	276.24	279.00	555.24	2,394.60	44.65	23.1
North Branford	543.26	405.00	948.26	2,537.50	40.85	36.9
North Stonington	1,368.78	537.75	1,906.53	3,184.65	35.60	59.8
Old Lyme	964.41	573.75	1,538.16	3,331.05	44.52	46.1
Oxford	1,310.41	569.25	1,879.66	3,280.00	40.44	57.3
Rocky Hill	1,974.24	652.50	2,626.74	3,417.50	48.78	76.8
Roxbury	984.94	441.00	1,375.94	2,787.20	38.66	49.3
Somers	3,556.70	900.00	4,456.70	6,181.00	52.33	72.1
Southbury	1,526.51	526.50	2,053.01	3,407.40	41.77	60.2
Sterling	2,156.38	594.00	2,750.38	3,885.00	46.66	70.7
Tolland	2,816.19	596.25	3,412.44	3,435.40	41.77	99.3

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TABLE LXXII (*concluded*)

town	RECEIVED FROM STATE attendance grant	enumeration grant	total	paid for teachers' wages	average monthly wages	per cent of wages paid by state
Class III						
Chatham	4,158.68	1,098.00	5,256.68	6,881.05	50.21	76.3
Cromwell	5,176.64	1,298.25	6,474.89	6,918.50	54.35	93.5
East Haddam	4,080.32	1,188.00	5,268.32	6,877.20	41.88	76.6
Ellington	1,702.53	1,125.00	2,827.53	5,749.00	47.50	49.1
New Hartford	76.92	1,424.25	1,501.17	5,245.77	41.92	28.6
North Canaan	1,620.66	965.25	2,585.91	7,592.60	52.39	34.0
Old Saybrook	439.20	612.57	1,051.77	4,829.00	54.43	21.7
Saybrook	2,683.72	1,336.50	4,020.22	7,345.13	56.04	54.7
Woodbury	1,078.80	834.75	1,913.55	5,478.62	50.54	34.9
Woodstock	2,552.63	884.25	3,436.88	5,470.02	39.07	62.8
Class IV						
Canton	1,196.76	1,323.00	2,519.76	9,951.75	56.57	25.3
North Haven	157.43	1,158.75	1,316.18	5,452.08	42.00	24.1
Plainville	2,647.29	1,451.25	4,098.54	8,121.25	54.53	54.6
Class V						
Bethel	684.72	1,581.75	2,266.47	10,740.10	50.47	21.1
Plymouth	2,657.59	2,731.50	5,389.09	5,470.02	46.15	98.5
Total	$128,821.98	$49,388.07	$178,210.05	$299,131.73	$44.98	59.5

The following statement shows the length of the school year in towns receiving the average attendance grant.

school year	no towns
36 weeks	24
37 "	26
38 "	23
39 "	1
40 "	6
	80

The following summary gives information relating to the towns receiving average attendance grants for ten years.

TABLE LXXIII

	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
Eligible towns	58	58	58	90	85
Number receiving grant	36	43	43	61	63
Expended for schools	$99,406	$125,300	$128,730	$232,330	$277,441.86
Received from state	55,895	71,376	72,064	127,590	149,937.02
Per cent paid by state	56.2	56.9	55.9	54.9	54.4
Expended for teachers' wages	81,606	97,883	99,019	173,841	189,588.69
Received from state for teachers' wages	50,134	63,056	62,658	111,142	123,994.51
Per cent of wages paid by state	61.3	64.4	63.2	63.5	65.4

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Eligible towns	100	111	109	108	106
Number receiving grant	66	79	85	82	80
Expended for schools	$318,551.22	$412,977.27	$532,153.91	$484,183.39	$496,999.23
Received from state	153,094.39	194,782.43	222,060.97	214,641.84	217,931.36
Per cent paid by state	48.0	47.1	41.7	44.3	43.8
Expended for teachers' wages	214,322.46	268,161.62	315,646.60	325,892.38	299,131.73
Received from state for teachers' wages	132,366.91	167,932.13	187,087.20	179,674.09	178,210.05
Per cent of wages paid by state	61.7	62.6	59.2	55.1	59.5

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TABLE LXXIII (*concluded*)

	1902	1905	1906	1907	1908
Number of teachers	258	253	309	324	511
Number of trained teachers	27	48	85	70	111
Number of teachers holding state certificates	23	62	85	94	144
Teachers' average monthly wages	$26.38	$34.70	$34.70	$34.50	$37.24

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of teachers	535	577	687	773	735	707
Number of trained teachers	92	116	171	264	248	260
Number of teachers holding state certificates	165	227	313	351	403	372
Teachers' average monthly wages	$37.71	$39.72	$41.82	$43.07	$43.43	$44.98

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

The following acts relating to health instruction are in force

CHAPTER 120

Public acts of 1909

SEC 13 The board of directors shall take measures to cause instruction in all schools of the state in all rules of living that are essential to the suppression of tuberculosis and the maintenance of the public health, and to that end may publish tracts and leaflets explaining the movement to control tuberculosis, and suitable for distribution in schools, stores, factories, and places of public gatherings, which tracts and leaflets may be printed by the board at the expense of the state; provided, that the cost of printing and distributing the same is approved by the board of control. The directors shall also encourage the giving of public addresses upon prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and shall encourage the formation of local organizations to further that end.

Public acts of 1911

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL PHYSICIANS

Notice of the disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found by such school physician to be suffering shall be given to the parent or guardian of such child with such advice or order relating thereto as said physician may deem advisable, and such parent or guardian shall cause such child to be treated, by a reputable physician, for such disease or defects; and whenever any child shows symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease notice shall also be given to the health officer or board of health and such child shall be excluded from attendance at such school and not permitted to return without a permit from the city, borough or town health officer.

The following towns reported school physicians or nurses employed during the year 1913-1914

Town	School physicians	School nurses
Andover	1	..
Branford		district nurse visits schools without pay
Bridgeport	1	4
Bristol	1	1
Brooklyn	1	..
Darien	1	..
Derby	1	..
East Hartford	2	..
East Haven	1	..
Farmington	1	..
Greenwich	2	1

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Town	School physicians	School nurse
Hamden	..	a nurse was employed for 3 months on trial
Hartford	5	3
Killingly	1	..
Manchester	2	..
" South dist	2	1
Meriden	3	1
Middletown	..	1
" City	..	1
Naugatuck	4	..
New Britain	1	1
New Haven City*	2	7
New London	5	1
Plymouth	1	..
Rocky Hill	2	..
Salem	1	..
Saybrook	..	1
Simsbury	1	1
South Windsor	1	..
Stamford	2	1
Suffield	2	..
Thomaston	..	..
Torrington	..	1
Wallingford	8	1
Washington	1	..
Waterbury City	2	2
Waterford	1	..
Watertown	1	..
Westbrook	1	..
Wethersfield	1	..
Winchester	1	1

* appointed by board of health.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF HOWELL CHENEY SOUTH MANCHESTER CONN, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

I would like to say, in justification of a business man's entering this question, that I have had experience for ten years in the administration of a common school which has 2,000 children in attendance. I have further had experience in the organisation of a textile industrial school, and a close experience with a textile industry employing 4,500 hands. Through my association with the National society for the promotion of industrial education I have sympathised with and appreciated the aims that they were working for in justifying their name.

The society has worked from its start with consecutive earnestness for the promotion of a material support for and the creation of public interest in a training for useful occupations. It stands for a definite purpose, and what we have to say is not in any way in criticism or in hostility to the aims of a cultural, academic and common school system. The National society has come to feel distinctly that the conduct and aim of a training for useful occupation must for the present be absolutely differentiated from that of a general and cultural training. We believe this and insist upon it, not, I repeat, from

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any feeling of criticism or hostility or lack of belief in the advantages and the necessity of a common school training for all of the children of all of the states in the United States, but because we have seen so many earnest efforts to bring back that missing link, in connecting a proper school training with life, that we have come to feel that until public confidence has been restored in vocational education; until we have recreated and established in its ancient place of honor the belief in the training for a useful occupation, that the aims and purposes promoted will be submerged and lost and dissipated, unless they are kept separate and intact. That does not by any means mean that this must always be so, but as these schools become established, as the public comes to realize the good that they are accomplishing, as they are able to hold their own and demonstrate their value, it may be possible by a gradual enlargement to merge these activities into those of the common school system. For the present I am sure it is the belief of the National Society and those who are devoting their lives to this work, that its aim must be effectually differentiated from a common school education.

Your first question is as to the necessities of federal aid, and the burden has been laid upon me, not because I think it is by any means of the greatest importance, of demonstrating the general economic conditions of education and the relation of the federal government to it. Miss Gill has admirably stated the social and the intellectual need, and in a minor way, the physical need.

What is the economic necessity for a training for life of the 30,000,000 of people who are engaged in the useful occupations? To get that question clearly before us from the point of view of the federal government, I believe it must be predicated distinctly from the start, honestly and sincerely on the welfare clause of the constitution. I am not asked to present an argument for the constitutional justification of federal aid, further than to insist that when the constitution laid it down as one of the duties and powers of congress to legislate for the general welfare, it established the alternative responsibility of making such welfare and its support equal throughout the land. The welfare that they had in mind must have been definitely an equal welfare, one which affected all parts of the United States, and sought to create an equally greater opportunity for the producers of every state in the union.

There are certain industries which affect only the localities which they serve. There are certain other industries which have as definite an interstate value as our interstate commerce railroads have. The labor which is employed in them is of a mobile character; the goods which they produce are in large part exported without the boundaries of the states which created them, and for the use and support of the population of other states.

There are other industries, which the Russell Sage foundation has described in their recent valuable pamphlet on the "Constant and variable occupations," as those which relate to all the intricate operations of municipal housekeeping; they relate to the activities of the citizens to each other. They have a local or a community value largely. They are the building trades, the bakers, the butchers, the shoemakers, the candlestick makers, the doctors, the carpenters—all of those trades by which our common daily local intimate activities are regulated and supported.

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But there is another great group of industries that have distinctly an interstate value, and which relate to the welfare, not solely or necessarily, of the citizens within a state; but to the United States as a whole. What are the numbers engaged in those industries? The last census, of 1900, showed the following distribution of people employed in useful occupations. The figures are not yet available for the census of 1910, but the census of 1900 shows that there were in the agricultural pursuits 10,438,000; in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits 7,112,000; in domestic and personal service 5,693,900; in trades and transportation 4,778,000—that largely means commerce and transportation; and in professional service 1,264,000.

The first two groups, comprising the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, are 60% of the whole. The last three are of necessity 40% of the whole. The producing of a food supply and the producing of interstate commodities upon which the life of the nation as a whole depends are the predominating purposes of the first group. The first group comes definitely and clearly within the general welfare clause of the constitution; the second group often does and often does not. It is within a doubtful field, where it is often impossible to determine whether they are serving their own locality or serving the United States at large. Of course there is not a sharp differentiation, because the first group could not exist without the second group, and you cannot say that because Lynn is producing shoes they only are serving the nation at large, whereas the butcher and baker, whose products support the shoemakers, are serving the individual localities. There is no line of demarcation, and their division only approximates to a rough proportion between their functions as general and local. It was shown here to be 60% general and 40% local, the distribution between pursuits. On the general theory of a debit and a credit basis, does it not almost naturally follow that each state must for its own maintenance provide the rest of the union with about half what it produces, or it is going to fall into a debtor state? About one-half of all our activities do go towards activities that are essential to our national interdependence, and about half go towards activities that are local and personal. It is not possible to reduce this rate to exact figures, but certainly the estimate is conservative and reasonable, is in a way substantiated by the actual distribution of employments as the census shows it.

You have then a total of some 30,000,000 people engaged in useful occupations, and half of them are acknowledged to be of a general value to the union as a whole.

We have in children becoming fourteen years of age every year 1,800,000. I have obtained these figures from the Russell Sage foundation, and I think they are correct. There might for the four years immediately following be a slight falling off from the deaths, but it would not be much in excess of the immigrations for these years, and we are pretty nearly within the truth in saying that there are of children in the United States between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, four times 1,800,000, or approximately 7,400,000 children. Out of these 7,400,000 children, at least 75% try to earn their living. I believe that 90% of them are going to earn their living, but even assuming that only 75% of them are candidates for useful occupations, that leaves, out of the 7,400,000, 5,550,000 children who must contribute to our

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productive abilities. We have assumed that 50% of these came under the welfare clause of the constitution, and 50% of 5,550,000 is 2,275,000. How many of these could we aid? How many of these nearly 3,000,000 children could be brought within the influence of a valuable useful training for life?

Perhaps experience has made me over-conservative, but I think that with the combined efforts of the United States and the individual states if we reach 25% of the children in useful occupations, which have a federal interest, in ten years, we will have accomplished the possible, but only half done our duty. Is that too conservative a statement? Is it not supposable that we can reach nearly 50% of those children within ten years and give them some elements of a useful training for life? I thoroughly believe that we ought to do it, but even assuming that we can only reach 25% of them, there are 800,000 children within the United States to whom a practical and useful training for life can be given within the next ten years. Finally, this is only about 10% of all the children between fourteen and eighteen years of age.

I believe, further, that it would almost follow of necessity that if the federal government, through its grants, stimulates the training of these 800,000 children that the states must, from the very necessities of political pressure, take care of an equal number of those who are earning their living; and that throws within your speculation another 800,000. You then have a possibility of influencing the care of 1,600,000 children altogether; the federal government being only interested in the first group of 800,000.

Representative Hughes: One million six hundred thousand children to be reached in a year?

Mr Cheney: No, sir. At the end of ten years. They could not possibly get at that number in one year.

THE COST AND THE RETURN

What would be the cost and what would be the return of this undertaking? It rather makes me shrink to argue it only in this way, because it seems as if I were valuing children in dollars and cents, and I am not. I was asked only to demonstrate the economic necessity, and I am doing it.

Representative Fess: That is exactly what we want.

Mr Cheney: I want to emphasize, again, that this is only one side of it, that the social and intellectual necessity and the physical need ought equally to be considered.

We now come to value our efforts for children in dollars and cents. What does this mean? Eight hundred thousand children at an expense of $15 a year, on the part of the federal government, would mean an expenditure at the end of ten years of $12,000,000. How do we arrive at the figure of $15 a year? I arrived at it in this way: The expenditure for high school children would approximate $45 a year in the United States, and the computation which I will make later will suggest that the federal government should pay between one-fourth and one-third of that. But, assuming that by our efforts for a practical training for life we expended $15 a year for every pupil of those 800,000 in whom the federal government would have an interest, at the end of ten years we would be expending $12,000,000 annually. This $12,000,000 would mean an annual carrying interest charge at 4% of

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$480,000. Let us make some comparisons. We will have expended when the Panama canal is complete, $400,000,000. The annual carrying charge then of that, for interest alone, would be $16,000,000. Do very many of us have optimism enough to believe that the Panama canal will more than take care of its maintenance expenses out of its tolls? The Government, therefore, is going to assume perhaps permanently that $16,000,000 a year as a carrying charge for the Panama canal?

Representative Fess: In addition to that, Mr Cheney, we have a perpetual defense bill of $250,000 a year to pay.

Mr Cheney: I am trying to be as conservative as possible in these statements. We are assuming that you have a minimum of $16,000,000 of carrying charges, and that you are soberly and intelligently entering upon that cost for the purposes largely of national defense. It is not going to decrease our transportation charges very materially; it is not going to bring an increased food supply at a lower cost to our doors, to any very great extent. We are soberly and intelligently facing the cost of the Panama canal, principally as a matter of national defense. If we are willing to assume a carrying charge of $16,000,000 for the national defense, how much are we willing to assume for the betterment of our children? Did $12,000,000 seem an insignificant sum in comparison, or an extravagant sum? But we are comparing $16,000,000 as an interest carrying charge with the expense of $12,000,000, which was the maintenance expense for one year. The interest carrying charge for the educational work would be $480,000. So that the comparison between the two is more exactly $16,000,000 as against $480,000.

Representative Fess: Mr Cheney, you will be surprised, I presume, to know that they claim the operation and the garrisoning of the canal will cost $10,000,000 in addition to the maintenance and repairs.

Mr Cheney: That only makes my statement so much stronger.

Let us consider a comparison with the possible cost of the Mexican war. Assuming that we spend $1,000,000 a day and the war goes on for five months (and of course that is only the beginning and we have got to finish up the job after the war is completed) we have a possible expenditure of $150,000,000, on which the carrying charge is $6,000,000 annually. We are not undertaking this to vindicate our dignity; we are undertaking it soberly and seriously to furnish a neighboring country with a better and a more stable form of government, and to bring them up to our standards and our ideals. Gentlemen, if it is worth while to assume a carrying charge of $6,000,000 to hold up a higher ideal before a neighboring country, is it worth while to assume a carrying-charge of $480,000 to hold up a higher ideal of achievement before the children of this country?

Let us look at it in another way. We have all had some experience around this table with vocational education. What would be your various estimates as to the increase in earning power that a vocational education might give to a boy or girl? I am rather ashamed to put it at ten cents a day. I believe that is a ridiculously low minimum. I believe that the difference between an absolutely unskilled boy of the sixth grade, who has had no practical training for life, and the boy who has had a year's training, or two years, if possible, in a practical vocational school, is far more than ten cents a day—is very much more nearly fifty cents a day.

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Representative Fess: You mean the value of the product of the boy?

Mr Cheney: I tried to estimate it in terms of product, but the data was too indefinite. Wages, somehow, are a more definite thing to me, as well as a more ascertainable factor.

As to how much more the boys would produce, I can only say in the long run that it would bear a definite relation to the wages earned. The boy whose earnings were increased by ten cents a day would produce at least ten cents a day more. I believe, in fact, that he would produce twenty cents a day more, because, of the average product, labor is only approximately half of its value. But is that your experience—you who have had so much experience, Mr Prosser, that a vocational education ought to increase the average earning power of these 800,000 children, whom we are talking about, ten cents per day per pupil?

Mr Prosser: I think it is a very conservative estimate. The figures for the last two graduating classes at the Beverly Park boys' school, at Beverly, Massachusetts, indicate that boys at seventeen going out from this Beverly Park boys school to the shops of the United shoe machinery earned double the wages of the apprentices who left the school at fourteen and were entirely without any education save the experience gained in the shop. Of course, that is an extreme case, but I think that twenty-five cents a day certainly, and probably fifty cents a day would be the average. You are certainly safe, I think, on the ten cent estimate, it seems to me, Mr Cheney, in the judgment of all of us.

Mr Cheney: I tried to be excessively conservative, and I believe I have been. It is far more than ten cents; but even assuming that it is ten cents a day, and they are going to work 280 days a year, there is $28 a year, of increased income. Now $28 a year multiplied by 800,000 children is $22,400,000, and multiply that by twenty years of service, and you see that the value of the increased training, as measured by wages, is $448,000,000. Nobody will believe you when you state those figures, but where are they wrong? Where are they not absolutely conservative? Is there a flaw in that argument?

Mr Winslow: Absolutely not, Mr Cheney. The wages of the apprenticeship scheme of the Santa Fe Railroad would put your argument to shame.

Mr Cheney: As being absolutely conservative?

Mr Winslow: Certainly.

Mr Cheney: But now consider that we assume the States were going to take care of another 800,000, and you reach the figure of not $448,000,000, but $996,000,000 of increased earning power, as the result of an expenditure on the part of the federal government of $12,000,000.

Representative Fess: That is not all. You are just putting that upon the basis of earnings, to say nothing about the joy the skilled worker would have over the bungler.

Mr Cheney: Nothing at all. I am simply measuring these children in dollars and cents, and I know it is all wrong.

Representative Hughes: Mr Cheney, I will state a little incident along that line that occurred down in my state recently. A man was building a house, and a farmer hauling sand, and that farmer was furnishing his wagon and his horse, and he was getting $2 a day; and the brick mason was getting

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$5 a day. One was a skilled laborer and the other was a common farmer, with just his wagon and mule, shoveling dirt. It struck me with a good deal of force.

Mr Cheney: Let us look at it from another economic angle. I have tried to make an estimate of how much society invests as an organized whole in bringing a child from infancy to independence, in bringing a child up to the point where he depends upon his parents for nothing, which I would assume would be between seventeen and eighteen years of age, before he reached the period of complete independence. If you figure living expenses at a minimum, educational expense at $25 a year, all the police and government expenses at the ratio that rules in Connecticut, you will find that society has invested in every child that reached eighteen years of age $4,000; that is, that amount of money has been expended before that child becomes independent and begins to make an economic return to society.

I have taken the figure which the Russell Sage foundation give of 1,800,000 children becoming fourteen years of age each year, and for the next four years I have made a deduction of 5% for the annual death rate, which is certainly excessive, and you reach the figure that there are becoming eighteen years of age in each year in the United States 1,500,000. On those 1,500,000 children becoming eighteen years of age every year, society collectively has spent $4,000 apiece, which makes the aggregate sum of six billion dollars spent upon those children before, in an economic sense, they begin to make a return to society; of course they have returned infinitely more in duty, love and service to their parents—but before they begin to make a material return to society over and above the cost of their own keep, there has been six billion dollars spent upon them. Is it unnatural, is it extravagant to ask in order to make an investment of $6,000,000,000 a little more effective that you spend $12,000,000 or two-tenths of one per cent? I do not believe that many manufacturing concerns would hesitate very long on that proposition.

Looking at it from another angle, in expending this $4,000 in bringing a child to the condition of producing more than he costs, he has perhaps an average earning power of $350 a year for the first year. That probably would be the average earning power for the first three years of untrained labor. Three hundred and fifty dollars capitalized at 4% means $9,000. If you spend $45 more, of which the federal government would only contribute $15, or $4,045, you certainly would get an earning power of $400 a year, which means $10,000 capitalized. That is another proposition over which no productive concern could hesitate for a minute.

However, so much for the economic necessity for federal aid.

There are other general considerations of an economic nature. The first is the point of view of the trend of labor conditions. As I see the labor conditions, the things that make for unrest, the things that make for the greatest difficulty in the labor market, are the large numbers who are in the unskilled employments, particularly the large numbers who have been in the unskilled employments and are becoming thirty years of age, and realize that their service is in less and less demand for every year they are at it. Taken collectively as a whole, it seems to me, that is the saddest fact in our industrial conditions. The great body of unskilled employees who reach their highest

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wage capacity when they are in the most vigorous strength, of from twenty to twenty-four years of age, and who, by the time they are thirty years old, begin to go down and fall off and be constantly pushed further and further down. There is no other lasting help for that condition. There is no solution of it that I can see that is possible, with the exception of training those men so that they have a resource besides their brute force and physical strength.

The second point of view is in the increased cost of living. We worry constantly over the increased cost of living. We may never know all of the factors that enter into this cost, but there are two unmistakable ones—the amount of food supply and the amount of wages available to pay for it. The shortening of hours and increasing of wages; all of the aids that go to make life more worth living, and happiness more general, undoubtedly increase the cost of living; but the two most definite things that are within our control are the amount of food that can be supplied and the wages that can be earned to pay for that food. If the federal government, as a start devotes itself to stimulating an education in agricultural products, and in increasing our skill in producing commodities which can be transferred into wages you have an immediate, tangible, concrete effect upon the cost of living, which is not theoretical, but appeals to every man's sense of his daily living expense.

There is another point of view. If we are to maintain our agricultural and our industrial supremacy, we must have a high grade of skill; we must have the ability to produce more articles of a higher standard, and I believe that the time is coming and is now definitely felt by all producers that quality counts for nearly as much as quantity in the balance sheet at the end of the year; and if the United States is to maintain its position as an industrial factor in the world, that supremacy will depend more than anything else upon the number of its skilled workers, and its ability to produce a larger quantity of the highest quality possible.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL AID

What, next, are the best measures of distributing federal aid and the method of arriving at it? The minimum proportion which any state should receive of the federal appropriations should be based upon the ratio which the numbers engaged in agriculture and in the trades and industries in such states bear to the total employed in the United States.

This matter has been discussed with a great deal of thoroughness and various measures have been suggested. Is there any measure more definite and equitable in determining the ratio which each state may receive of the whole than the ratio which the numbers engaged in the useful occupations in those states bear to the numbers employed in these occupations in the United States? It would seem to be the fairest, the least variable between occupations and the most easily obtainable.

Furthermore—within the above maximum, no state should receive more than one-half of the amount spent on the salaries alone of instructors of the practice of a trade and of the theory directly related to it; that is, the amount which the State distributes to any school would be limited to one-half of the amount spent for instruction in the practice of a trade or in the theory directly related to that practice.

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The measure of the salaries of teachers only, makes for three factors: First, simplicity—it is definite and easy of enforcement; second, it emphasizes the real purpose of the grant and its primary dependence upon the character of the instruction. Insist upon a high grade of teaching, and you have thereby a definite measure of achievement. Third, it is in accordance with the practice in many states. Many of the grants, at least in the East, are contributed upon the basis of salary.

What would be the ratio of one-half of the salaries to the total expenses of maintenance? Excluding rent and interest on indebtedness, cost of permanent improvement and repairs, the expenses of maintaining vocational schools are approximately 80% salaries, and 20% other expenses. Of that 80% of salaries over three-fourths, on an average, should be spent for instruction in the practice of a trade and in the theory directly related to it. That leaves about 66⅔%, roughly, as the ratio of the current expenses, on an average devoted to actual instruction in the practice or in the theory directly related to a trade. If the national government paid not to exceed one-half of this it would approximate to about one-third of the cost of current expenses, and possibly to one-fourth of the total expenses including rent, interest and permanent improvements. The proposal is, therefore, that in the rough average the federal government should pay not over a quarter of the total expenses to be incurred on account of vocational schools coming within the grant.

We believe that federal grants should be distributed in the form of a reimbursement of expenses already incurred and certified to, never as advances preceding actual outlay. Federal grants should be only made on the receipt of a certificate of compliance with certain conditions specified in the statutes, and I have endeavored very roughly and briefly to sketch these conditions. Here I am expressing my own private opinion, and not the opinion of the National society, because I believe it has never gotten down to these exact details. The conditions are—First, that moneys must be spent for the instruction of children over fourteen years of age; second, of those actually engaged in industry and agriculture; third, practice must be upon a commercial product or through the making of a product under as rigid specifications as to standards of quality as exist under competitive conditions.

Here, I regret I must take issue with what I believe to have been the trend of Mr Prosser's thought. If I understand him, he would exclude the all-day trade school, while he would admit the part time co-operative schools. The all-day trade school does nothing different from the co-operative school so-called, but transfer the co-operative idea to state supervision, and why should you permit co-operation with private employers and forbid co-operation with the state?

Mr Prosser: May I answer him upon that point, Mr Chairman? I would not. I thoroughly believe in the all-day and industrial trade schools as much as you do, but I have never been able to see how it is best for the national government to standardize the work of the day school in such a way as to make either sound legislation possible or enforcible after it was passed; in other words, the conditions in this country are such that there is no agreement of mind between Arizona and Maine as to what should be done in an all-day

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school for children between fourteen and sixteen years of age. You are aware, Mr Cheney, as well as I, of the great bitterness there is to-day in this Country over the whole question of the all-day school—what it should teach and how it should teach it.

The proposition to standardise the day-school, such as Miss Gill suggested, and which you suggested in other and more general terms, is one that you could not pass successfully through Congress. I am much more interested to-day in getting legislation passed that is sound, as far as it goes, than I am in the attempt to vindicate a particular theory with regard to the all-day school, much as I believe in your theory and my own in regard to it. If you can suggest a way by which you can draw a measure with regard to the all-day school, which will be acceptable by the states, I should be very glad to vote for it, but I have never been able to think it out. I think Miss Nester, across the table from you, will bear out my statement—there are literally groups of middle west states who believe in the cosmopolitan high school, who would never agree one minute to vote in congress for such standards, for the all-day industrial trade school as you have suggested.

Mr Cheney: Mr Prosser, I think you have misunderstood my suggestions for standardization. They are rather in the nature of broad conditions to guarantee fidelity to a purpose than standards of methods, of subjects or of grades. Do you not get into an absolute waste of moneys if you attempt to define your schools by their name? If you attempt to say that these grants shall be made to "part-time schools" or "co-operative schools" or "evening schools," or "continuation schools," you can readily conceive of an infinite number of sins possible of commitment under these names. I am afraid I did not understand your idea of the standardising of the work of the schools. The limiting conditions must be broad enough not to attempt to fix the characteristics of the processes taught, nor the degree of skill that goes into the products, nor the names of courses.

Mr Prosser: Let me put the question this way: Suppose that this commission were to recommend a statute to congress which should provide that national grants should go to the state boards of control, to be disbursed to schemes of training within the state, either for workers already employed in commercial establishments, or for workers attending schools having shops attached, where commercial conditions were met, and those conditions consisted among other things of a certain, definite number of hours, labor upon certain saleable products and so on—nothing said about the all-day school—nothing said about the part-time school—nothing said about the evening school. It only takes an act of the mind to immediately translate that into the proposition that what we are insisting upon there is only one single type of all-day school that would possibly meet conditions, and immediately—

Mr Cheney: Pardon me, Mr Prosser—

Mr Prosser: But there are states all over this United States that have already written into their legislation a different conception of the all-day school from the one that you suggest there. Representatives in congress would not vote for such a measure.

Mr Cheney: I must have given a very mistaken impression, because I certainly would not tie up to or commit you to an all-day school; I would

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tie you to any school that conformed not with the name but with the conditions. You can spend your federal money with given types of schools that come within the conditions for teaching children over fourteen years of age; who are already in industry, or if not in industry are engaged in the practice of a trade under conditions that are comparable with competitive conditions; who are taught by instructors who have had actual experience in the trades they are pursuing.

Connecticut goes even farther than that, and insists that they must be either in industry or in a school, or in any combination of both, forty-eight weeks in a year, forty-four hours in a week. That permits, without the slightest difficulty, your co-operative school, your part-time school, your all-day school; and there is not any suggestion or any possibility of shutting out any one of them, though none is mentioned by name. It only insists that it must be a definite effort, limited to those who are in industry, and it insists as a guarantee that they must either be actually in industry, or be working under conditions that are comparable with those conditions which prevail in industry or agriculture.

Mr Prosser: There is just one thing, Mr Cheney, that you probably do not take into consideration in that matter, and that is this. You might put that in the law in that shape, but it would result in this: It would be foreseen before the bill was ever passed. Connecticut, we will say, for example, might meet the conditions of that act, because that is Connecticut's belief, as expressed in the practice of its State board of education; Indiana would not; Illinois would not; Ohio would not; Iowa would not, and so on. But what would happen, which would make the states opposed to the proposition, would be that Connecticut would be drawing national money for a type of all-day school—

Mr Cheney: (Interposing) Pardon me, Mr Prosser; that is not fair, because I have set up a definition that admits every type of school from the Cincinnati co-operative scheme to the Wisconsin plan for a continuation training of children already employed, conforming to certain conditions.

Mr Prosser: I am not, Mr Cheney, trying to be unfair to you. I am merely saying that Connecticut would operate a school—I will not call it an all-day school—of a kind for which it would receive national money, when these other states, not believing in that school, would be thrown out from receiving national money.

Mr Cheney: They can run their part-time, continuation or evening schools as well as all-day schools.

Mr Prosser: That would not conform to the government requirements on that point.

Mr Cheney: They would conform, for their children would be over fourteen years of age and already engaged in industry and be taught by instructors in the practice of the trade, who have had experience in that trade. Those are the only conditions.

Mr Prosser: But your definition—I may be totally confused, Mr Cheney, and if I am I am ready to withdraw all of my remarks—as I understand it, clearly admits of the possibility of national grants to a school of the type of the Connecticut trade schools.

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Mr Cheney: Certainly it does, just as it would to the Fitchburg co-operative school.

Mr Prosser: But would not permit of giving grants to the type of cosmopolitan high school contemplated in Illinois.

Mr Cheney: In Illinois those children are not in industry, nor under any conditions comparable with it.

Mr Prosser: Let me make my point, which is this: That being the case, Connecticut would secure national grants for the benefit of children not yet gone to work; Illinois would not secure such national grants, and therefore would not vote for such a law. That is the only point in mind.

Mr Cheney: I think the answer to that, Mr Prosser, is that the grant to the cosmopolitan high schools would not be spent for any effective type of vocational education.

Mr Prosser: That is the very point you are trying to enforce as to some of the states. The point with us is this: We do not object—all of us are in favor, as I understand, of the all-day industrial and trade schools; it is not that at all, but our difficulty is to see any way that you could standardize that particular form of training, in view of the wide difference of opinion among the states. You would object to the spending of money in the cosmopolitan high school and they would object to spending money in any other way than in cosmopolitan high schools. That is the task—

Mr Cheney: The conditions, to recapitulate, which I have enumerated are: That children must be over fourteen years of age; must be actually in industry, or under conditions similar to industry, under instruction as regards the practice of the trade, by those who have had actual experience of not less than two or three years. They must have had actual experience in the trade. The idea of expending money for teaching the practice of the trade by academic school teachers is absolutely foolish. If federal grants are going into that, you had certainly better not make any grants at all.

No federal grants should be made before the presentation of a plan by the state and its approval by some federal jury, which was a condition that Miss Gill stated very forcibly.

As regards the aims underlying these federal aids, Miss Gill has been over them so thoroughly that perhaps it is not necessary for me to repeat. The expenditure of moneys by the federal government should be inspired by the desire to stimulate and supervise vocational education as a national asset. They should require a statistical study of the work that is going on; they should aim to equalize the cost as well as the opportunity between the various states in the union, and they should set up an ideal of authority upon the subject of vocational education, the lack of which now often leads to miscarriage. In starting to create a public sentiment for vocational education, you often run into a clash. That clash may be between employers or employees; it may be between two groups of labor unions; it may be between the school teachers and the employers; and there is nobody who can speak with authority and nobody can set up a plan that all can say "this is a fair and an honest plan, and deserves our worthy consideration." I believe that federal aid could accomplish much in those respects.

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I am afraid I have confused what I meant to present for the National society with what I meant as my own personal opinion; and the National society will have to excuse me if I finish with my own personal opinion.

If there is any chance of these grants going to existing academic or cultural schools, do not spend it. If you are going to give these grants to existing cultural high schools, do not call them grants for vocational education, for you will not promote industrial education. You will establish no new type of training nor reach any different grade of pupils. You will only relieve the states of a burden which they are already bearing with fair success. If you find it is not possible to insist upon conditions that will guarantee a correct aim of these grants, I would say emphatically, do not make them. If you cannot enforce the conditions that the moneys must be spent for children over fourteen years of age, who are already in industry or agriculture, and under instructors who have had experience in the vocation, and upon a commercial product or something that is its equivalent, do not make these grants, because they will be ineffectual. They will simply result in a weak type of a manual training, and you have got the work all to do over again and the argument all to work anew.

Miss Nester: Mr Cheney, you said in the beginning that these schools should be separate. To what extent do you think they ought to be separate?

Mr Cheney: I beg pardon.

Miss Nester: You started out in your statement by saying that the general and cultural training and the industrial training should be in separate schools. To what extent would you want it to be separate?

Mr Cheney: I would want them to be under entirely separate instructors. You may conduct them in the same building, but most of the miscarriages of vocational training have come through cultural and academic instructors and methods. I think this commission feels very strongly that we must have trade teachers to teach the trades. It may not be necessary to have separate buildings.

Mr Lapp: How about separate administration? Would you have them under the city superintendent?

Mr Cheney: I would not for the present.

Mr Lapp: Would you have them under the present boards of education?

Mr Cheney: I certainly would have them under the present boards, where they are well organised and efficient boards. If there are no boards, you will have to organise special boards for that purpose; but there, again, was the experiment in Wisconsin, where they organised different boards and threw the matter over into the hands of the superintendent of schools. So that while they had dual boards, the executive management was in the hands of the superintendent of schools.

Mr Prosser: And more strongly so than in the regular public school system.

Mr Cheney: More strongly, and you came into a ridiculous situation where you had created a separate dual system, and then said to the school superintendent, "Go ahead and do just as you please."

Miss Marshall: I am not sure that I understood the conflict between

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Mr Cheney and Mr Prosser about the all-day school, but I would like to ask why it follows that the states should differ over the all-day schools more than they should differ over the part-time schools.

Mr Prosser: I think that is easily answered. When we have one problem to deal with in part-time and evening instruction, you have a dozen with the all-day schools.

Miss Marshall: If the federal government sets up a standard for what that all-day school shall be, I do not see why any state should not conform to those conditions if it wants the all-day school. Otherwise it would take its federal money to develop the part-time schools. I do not see why it could not have just as much federal money but more part-time and less all-day.

Mr Cheney: I think we all have an intense interest in this problem because we think it is going to get the child out of dead end employment into one of the skilled occupations. Now we are never going to get the child out of a dead end employment solely through a continuation school or an evening school. Why? Because they have got to have a real practical concrete lesson to start with; they have got to get a job to see the possibilities of a further job. Your continuation schools and part-time schools will always fail of abolishing the dead end employments, unless they can give children out of employment, or in no hopeful employment, the elements of a real training that makes them valuable in industry. When a child has got into an industry affording promotion and has a position, then you can take him into a part-time school and help him from one step to another.

Mr Prosser: Do you speak of part-time school there as to their trade extension work, or as to the continuation of a general culture?

Mr Cheney: Yes.—As to their trade extension work.

Mr Prosser: I do not think all of us are thinking of it in that way, because I could quite agree that the part-time school might not take the child from dead end employment and open great opportunities. I believe if the child went into unskilled employment and then had a chance for further education, he might step from that low grade skill to a higher grade skill, just because of his more general training and general intelligence.

Mr Cheney: I am afraid he never would. I think you would undoubtedly find individual cases, but they would be the exception.

Miss Marshall: If they did not do that, it would seem to me almost impossible for us to feel that any boy without any training did that, and certainly we have many who do go from the unskilled on up.

Mr Cheney: Who have gotten a start—

Miss Marshall: Started in unskilled positions. We certainly have them to win without education, and therefore with education I cannot see why we could not hope for a great deal more of that, just by increased intelligence.

Mr Prosser: I would like to add to Mr Cheney's argument: The trend of child labor legislation in this country makes it absolutely certain that within the next five or ten years in some of the states we are going to have compulsory attendance at school until sixteen years of age. The very pertinent question arises—What are we going to do with those children from fourteen to sixteen years of age when they are thrown back onto the schools?

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Personally, I am opposed to child labor legislation that does not take into consideration the subsequent schooling these children ought to have. When taken away from the shops and factories and given back to the schools for further training, at once the question of the all-day school arises, because that is the type of school we need to develop between fourteen and sixteen and we are going to have a great deal of the all-day industrial school forced upon us by compulsory school attendance legislation. But that is a question separate and apart from the responsibility resting on this commission of undertaking the responsibility of turning that money over to the states to be spent in the all-day school. I am ready to vote personally, and would be glad to do it, for any bill anybody will draw that will absolutely safeguard that money, so as not to spend it in costly high schools for a little dab of manual work, under the name of industrial education; but I have never been able to see how it could be done; and I have been through the throes of legislation down here for the last two years.

Miss Nester: I do not think any of us would want to see it used for just a dab of manual training, as you say. What we want is a thorough training.

Mr Cheney: Do we not get into a great many of these disagreements as to legislation in attempting to define types of schools by giving them names? It seems to me we ought to drop the attempt to define types of schools, but define the general conditions under which all schools must exist to accomplish a given purpose. Then we may get by some of the difficulties that Mr Prosser has suggested. If we cannot get by them, I would not have any federal grant.

FIRE ESCAPES ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The law relating to fire escapes on school buildings was approved May 2, 1913, and took effect from its passage.

Since that time five hundred fifty seven school buildings have been inspected with regard to fire escape conditions.

The following is the law:

Public acts of 1913

CHAPTER 40

An Act Concerning Fire Escapes on Public School Buildings

SECTION 1 Every building used as a schoolhouse, which is two or more stories in height, and in which the greatest elevation of the floor of any story actually used or occupied by pupils is ten feet or more above the adjoining ground at any accessible door, window, or other suitable place of exit, shall be provided with at least one adequate fire escape, of iron or other incombustible material, securely erected on the outside of said building for each two hundred and fifty pupils or fractional part thereof; and such fire escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstructions, shall be so designed as to prevent persons from being pushed off or falling from same, shall be conveniently

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accessible to and from each floor of ten or more feet above the adjoining ground of said building, shall be of sufficient width and strength at all parts so that the same may be crowded from top to bottom with adult persons descending two abreast, and the exits of each floor to same shall consist of doorways whose base shall be level both with the floor of said building and the landing of the fire escape to which it leads. Said doorways shall not be less than three feet wide nor seven feet high, and shall be closed by double doors hinged at the sides to swing outward arranged so as to be readily and quickly opened from the inside and shall have clear glass panels or sashes extending from not more than eight inches from the top to not more than two feet from the bottom of each door; and the landing of the fire escape at each floor, if there be two or more separate rooms or hallways adjoining each other and convenient to said landing, shall have two or more doorways leading to it, each doorway to be from a separate room or hall. The provisions of this section shall not apply to two-story buildings with fire-proof halls and two or more exits on the ground floor opening out.

SEC 2 The chief of the fire department of any city or borough and the state board of education shall have power to enforce the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of said officials and said board, acting either conjointly or singly, immediately upon its passage, to forthwith order the proper school authorities to place, on all schoolhouses or buildings used as schoolhouses to which the provisions of this act are applicable, such number of fire escapes as will equip said buildings in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Sec 3 The chief of the fire department of any town, city, borough, or fire district, or, if there be no such chief, the principal or superintendent of any school, with the approval of any agent of the state board of education, may exempt any school building which has two or more ways of egress by stairways on the inside from the provisions of this act.

SEC 4 Any school building which is not equipped with fire escapes in accordance with the provisions of this act within sixty days after notice given as provided in section two, shall be condemned by the official giving such notice, and shall not thereafter be used for school purposes until the provisions of this act have been complied with. In case any such building is used for school purposes after being so condemned, the officials in charge of such building shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 2633 of the general statutes, and the town in which such building is so used shall forfeit the state enumeration grant during the time such building is so used. The officials making such order may cause fire escapes to be erected on such school buildings in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the town.

SEC 5 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC 6 This act shall take effect from its passage.

This act imposes upon the chiefs of fire departments and the state board of education acting either conjointly or singly the enforcement of its provisions.

The first step was to ascertain what school buildings did not

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meet the legal requirements. Forms on which to record data when school buildings were inspected were prepared. These were used by

1 Chiefs of fire departments

2 Superintendents of schools in cities or towns where there were not fire departments

3 Special agents appointed by the state board of education for towns where there were neither fire departments nor superintendents and for parochial and other private schools

Three hundred forty seven buildings were inspected by chiefs of fire departments and superintendents of school districts and two hundred ten by the special agents of the state board of education. The agents also assisted the chiefs and superintendents in many cases of special difficulty.

The cost to the state board of education of enforcing this law was about $500. As no provision for expense was made by the act this amount was charged to office expense although not included in the estimate made before the law was passed.

Three hundred twenty seven buildings were found to conform to the provisions of the law and were approved. Two hundred thirty required the erection of a fire escape or alteration in the existing fire escape before approval could be granted. In some cases the school authorities preferred to build a second inside stairway and so come under the exempt class rather than to install an outside fire escape. If conditions were such that this arrangement afforded equally satisfactory means of egress in case of fire it was approved by the inspector.

In every case the inspector endeavored to carry out the spirit of the law and afford safety to the children attending the school.

The opinion of the Attorney general was that this law applies to parochial and other private schools as well as to public schools. The above figures therefore include both public and private schools.

The evidence is that this law has greatly improved the fire escape conditions in some schools where the fire escape facilities were insufficient or poorly arranged. It has however worked hardship in many small and poor school districts where the building was entirely safe and a fire escape or alterations to the building were not necessary but were required by the exact terms of the law which leaves very little discretion to the state inspector and other authorities. It was found also that in many cases the

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fire escapes before alteration to meet the specifications of this law were more effective. The act requires a specific kind of fire escape. This does not always best suit the conditions of the special cases.

Amendments looking to more reasonable administration of the law have been proposed.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

Since about 1890 the school savings bank system has developed rapidly in the public schools of the United States. Those interested in the movement may be glad to know something of its origin and early development.

Origin and early history—The school savings bank system was originated by M Dulac, a teacher in La Mau, France, who inaugurated school savings banks in his schools in 1834 and continued them until 1870. Isolated attempts to establish school savings banks were made by teachers in different countries but no lasting system was evolved. About 1873 Francois Laurent professor of civil law in the University of Ghent, Belgium formulated a plan which attracted and held the attention of the world. School savings banks have now been introduced in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Prince Edward Island, Switzerland and the United States.

Introduced into United States—School savings banks were first introduced into the United States in 1876 by Sereno F Merrill, superintendent of schools in Beloit, Wisconsin. He had attended as state commissioner the Vienna exposition in 1873 where at a conference of educators he met Mr Laurent of Belgium and became interested in school savings banks. Mr Merrill instituted in his schools a system which was operated for several years with decided success. He was unable, however, to interest superintendents in other cities and the work did not extend beyond the Beloit public schools.

The school savings bank system was placed on a permanent footing in the United States in 1885 by Mr John Henry Thiry, a native of Belgium. He came to America in 1859, retired from business in 1873 and devoted a large part of his time to school work. He evolved a system which aroused popular interest and from that time the movement developed steadily.

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School savings banks in Connecticut—In Connecticut many of the large cities organized school savings bank systems which proved to be successful and valuable. In April, 1914, Mrs S L Oberholtzer, general advocate of school savings banks, stated that Connecticut was making one of the best records in the Union for its proportionate scholar bank depositors. For the school year, 1912–1913, the last time full statistics were gathered on the subject, the school children of this state had deposited in school savings banks during that year $39,909.76.

Since that time twenty-nine of the towns under state supervision have organised school savings bank systems:

Bolton	Ellington	Sharon
Bridgewater	Essex	Sherman
Canton	Kent	Somers
Chester	Middlefield	Suffield
Chatham	Montville	Tolland
Colebrook	North Canaan	Warren
Columbia	North Stonington	Washington
Coventry	Old Lyme	Waterford
Cromwell	Salisbury	Willington
East Lyme	Saybrook	

The following excerpts from letters of the supervisors indicate that the movement is popular, that the banks are doing useful work and also give promise of development, enlargement and growing usefulness in the future:

The school savings bank has been introduced into both my present towns—Essex and Saybrook.

Results in both towns are excellent, especially in grades 2–5. Grades 2 and 3 do best of all. Deposits in these grades so far this fall average 50c. a child.

I have heard no complaints—only commendations heard from people.

Essex Saybrook—H O Clough

The children of several of the schools in the towns of Chatham, Cromwell, and Middlefield have opened accounts with their teachers. The money thus received is deposited by the teachers in the local savings banks. The start made is encouraging. New accounts are being started and the children continue generally to entrust their savings to their teachers.

Chatham Cromwell Middlefield—J F Connolly

The school savings bank has been established in Canton about six years. The total deposits now amount to over four thousand dollars. The annual deposits are about eight hundred dollars. There are very few withdrawals.

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The school savings bank was established in Chester last year. It has been very successful and pupils are depositing regularly.

Canton and Chester—W S Dakin

School savings banks are in operation in the town of North Stonington. The plan seems to be very successful. There have been not the slightest objectionable features and the children take the pennies to the school house in the morning instead of (as observed previously) taking them to the stores for candy. A collector from the bank comes for the envelopes to the school once a month and several children have bank books.

North Stonington—W W Evans

The school savings banks in Tolland, Willington and Columbia are doing well. During the spring term children saved $312.26. A few of the schools sent deposits during the summer.

The system has not been introduced in Bozrah or Lebanon but it will no doubt be instituted.

Bozrah Columbia Lebanon Tolland Willington—L T Garrison

A school savings system has been established in the Suffield schools. It has proved both successful and valuable to all parties concerned.

Suffield—N S Light

In the town of Old Lyme a school savings system was started last May, five weeks before school closed. In that time over $33 was collected. There were thirteen who had deposited one dollar or more and were entitled to a large or regular bank book. In a small town where banking facilities do not exist the school bank will be able to do a much-needed service for the children. The people are in favor of it.

Old Lyme—F W Shearer

I have school savings-banks in operation in the towns of North Canaan, Sharon and Warren.

I cannot tell from my own knowledge whether the savings banks are now proving successful and valuable or not. The Canaan Savings Bank informs me that it has never been successful. The teachers tell me the same. The only proof as to whether the scheme is successful or not could be found in determining the number of pupils who have acquired the habit of saving that would not have acquired the habit if they had not been encouraged by teachers to save their money. This could be determined only approximately by much research in bank records and computing the relative increase in habitual children depositors who remained habitual depositors in adult life. This, of course, would require a longer period of time than school savings banks have probably been in operation in any place. This like many other school ideals is subject to control by environment outside the school. The only thing I can say definitely is that the school savings bank has a tendency to form a habit of saving.

North Canaan Sharon Warren—E B Stone

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There are school savings banks in all schools of East Lyme, Montville and Waterford.

Result of one school month:

	No pupils	No depositors	Total deposited	No depositing $1.00 or more
East Lyme	240	79	$43.53	18
Montville	416	85	78.57	34
Waterford	459	122	100.31	48
Totals	1115	286	$222.41	100

Over 25% of children became depositors immediately, and 9% deposited $1 or more in one month and received individual bank books.

During fall term the number of depositors increased 50% and the amount of deposits 75%.

Two or three schools do not use the system very much, but in about twenty buildings the banks are very successful.

East Lyme Montville Waterford—C E Wheeler

In Coventry the school savings bank plan has been very successful. The Tolland bank has been very obliging in the matter and the children are now saving their pennies.

Coventry—John A Young

Systems used in state supervised towns—The following are the two systems most largely used in the towns under state supervision:

Each pupil wishing to open an account with the school savings bank is provided with a deposit card upon which all deposits from one cent up are credited by the teacher who keeps a duplicate account of the amounts deposited.

The money is kept in the name of the town school committee, supervisor or teacher until a pupil has over one dollar on deposit when that amount is deposited in the savings bank to his credit and the pupil receives a regular bank deposit book. The money then draws interest according to the rules of the bank.

Pupils may draw out amounts only on order of parent. The teacher must approve the order. Money may be brought to the teacher for deposit at any time.

The teacher receives deposits each week on one designated day only. The deposits are handed to her by the pupil enclosed in a sealed envelope with the name and amount thereon. The date and amount are entered on the child's deposit card and also on a duplicate deposit sheet, one copy of which is kept by the teacher and the other sent to the bank. There is one sheet

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for each bank day. At the bank a card is kept for each child. To this the amounts are transferred from the deposit sheet sent in by the teacher. When a child has $1.00 on his card it is sent to the bank. The bank charges off $1.00 on this card and places the amount in a regular bank book and it begins to draw interest. The card is returned to the pupil to be used as before. Money is sent to the bank at the expiration of two weeks.

Amounts may be withdrawn on order of the parent. The teacher should approve these orders.

The teacher receives amounts of five cents or more.

Prizes offered to secure thrift and saving—In Salisbury a friend of the town in order to encourage thrift and aid in forming the habit of saving offered a prize of $5.00 and five prizes of $1.00 each to be awarded by a committee of three to the six pupils in the public and parochial schools of the township who should make the best record of savings during the year. In making the award the following were considered:

1 The money must be actually earned by the pupil.

2 Some amount must be saved each month.

3 The proportion of money saved to the whole amount earned by the pupil.

4 The unequal opportunities for earning money due to differences in ages, work required at home, etc.

5 A record of all earnings and savings must be furnished to the teacher by each pupil who enters the contest.

These conditions were intended to make any pupil eligible no matter how young or how limited the opportunities for earning money as the prizes did not go necessarily to the pupils who saved the largest total amount of money but to the pupils who made the best showing when all the conditions were considered.

To facilitate the matter and secure uniformity in reports a strong manila envelope with name of pupil and school and columns for dates, earnings and savings thereon was handed to each pupil entering the contest.

About one hundred children entered the contest. Before the end of the year, however, more than half that number became ineligible for the prize because it seemed impossible to comply with condition two requiring that something be saved each month.

The largest amount earned was $244.43. In that case the boy was allowed to save only $15.28 and the rest of the amount

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was appropriated by the parents for the purchase of a piano for the boy's musical education. The largest amount saved was $50.75. The total amount earned was $501 and the total amount saved was $223. The per cent of earnings saved was between sixty and one hundred per cent.

The interest of the children in both earning and saving was greatly stimulated and the result so satisfactory that the same contest is to be opened during the coming school year. Other prizes of similar amount are to be offered by a lady interested in school savings.

Value of school savings banks—The value of school savings banks is widely recognized.

Education for life must include much more than the reciting of lessons from textbooks and the working out of assigned tasks in the laboratory. Among other things in a country like ours it must include some instruction in the simple principles of economics and some training in the use of money and in the habits of thrift. The increasing use of the school savings bank indicates one simple easy and practical method of making this a part of the education of the schools.

Man's great motive for achievement during the industrial centuries has been the accumulation and possession of private property. He has been largely educated through this activity. This property idea is so fundamental with the race that it should be early inculcated among boys and girls.

The problem is for the school and home to hold up before the pupils ideals of industry and thrift until these ideals become controlling motives in their lives. One beauty of this policy is that the boys and girls who excel in industry and thrift will frequently not be those who have been excelling in books and athletics thus giving an opportunity for a larger number of pupils to excel in commendable work. With our present exclusive book course sons and daughters who are contributing largely to the support of the home or whose chief talent is not in mastering the printed page see high grades (accompanied with words of praise) meted out to classmates who may be so trifling in the home as even to leave all chores to be done by an over-worked father or mother.

School saving develops the child's individuality and self-responsibility causing him to consider the earning value of money and to understand it as a comfort factor and a power for good.

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If the proper idea is imparted in the teaching the saving of pennies becomes an incentive to industry, honesty and generosity. The child learns that only by owning will he have the power to expend and distribute.

It is astonishing how fast money will pile up when it is set at work.

One dollar at 4% compound interest will *double* itself in seventeen years, amount to over $60.00 in 100 years, and over $216,000.00 in 300 years.

One dollar deposited *every* year for twenty years will amount to *nearly thirty dollars.*

NOTE THE RESULTS OF MONTHLY DEPOSITS

4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually

Monthly deposits	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	6 Yrs	7 Yrs	8 Yrs	9 Yrs	10 Yrs	Monthly deposits
$1.00	$12.24	$24.98	$38.23	$52.01	$66.35	$81.27	$96.80	$112.95	$129.76	$147.24	$1.00
$2.00	24.48	49.95	76.45	104.01	132.69	162.53	193.59	225.91	259.53	294.51	$2.00
$3.00	36.72	74.94	114.70	156.06	199.08	243.84	290.42	338.90	389.32	441.76	$3.00
$4.00	48.96	99.90	152.90	208.04	265.40	325.08	387.18	451.78	519.00	588.94	$4.00
$5.00	61.20	124.88	191.13	260.05	331.75	406.35	483.98	564.73	648.76	736.18	$5.00

Realization of the accumulative force and interest-bearing ability of small sums of money becomes an incentive to save from waste. As a nation we need to develop the sense of economy and thrift. In general Americans know better how to earn than how to save. We need to be constantly reminded that it is not so much the lack of ability to acquire money as lack of judgment in expending it wisely that occasions penury.

It is very difficult to teach thrift to men and women who have grown up ignorant of its first essentials. In children, however, we have unwrought material to work with and we can as readily impress them with the habit of economy as we can teach them arithmetic and geography. Frugality is one of the most important factors of citizenship.

When public sentiment gets strongly back of industrial training and thrift and our boys and girls have tasted the sweets of personal achievement and earning and private ownership they will have the same joy in doing, earning, saving, and investing that their parents have. This continual receiving by children from parents and giving little or nothing in return makes them selfish, helpless, wasteful and unappreciative. They have little occasion to learn the value of a dollar in the only way that one

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can learn it—by earning it—and consequently are wasteful and destructive of property.

When every boy and girl in the country has a bank account of from $100 to $400 at the time of graduation from the elementary school course—an achievement possible in any community where school savings banks are in operation—the future will be far more encouraging.

TENT CATERPILLAR EGG-MASS DESTROYING CONTEST

During the school year 1913–1914 about 10,000 school children in the state engaged in a contest for extermination of the tent caterpillar.

The tent caterpillar is a native of North America occurring through the eastern United States and Canada westward to the Rocky mountains. Damage was recorded as early as 1646 and there have been periodical outbreaks ever since but more pronounced and noticeable in New England than in other parts of the country. Connecticut suffered extensive damage from this pest in 1902 when the insects were found in greater abundance than for more than sixty years previous. From that time little damage was experienced until during the summer of 1913 when their unusual abundance awakened people to the necessity for action.

The tent caterpillar's eggs are laid during the last days of June or the first of July in cylindrical masses encircling small twigs. After depositing a ring of eggs averaging about 250 in number the parent moth covers them with a viscid fluid which hardens giving them a varnished appearance. The eggs are probably greatly protected by this coating from the weather and from predaceous insects. They do not hatch until the following April thus remaining upon the twigs for about nine months.

The hatching of eggs in a single mass extends over about three weeks. As the little caterpillars appear they begin to feed on the new leaves which are then unfolding. After a few days they spin many silken threads to form their nest usually in a fork of the branches. This nest or colony contains the caterpillars from a single mass of eggs. As they crawl along the branches from their nest to the feeding places they spin threads forming roads which they follow day after day as they go from the nest to the feeding

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places. When the caterpillars are full grown they hang down by these threads and are blown by the wind into other trees and orchards. They feed according to the weather—eating during the warmer portion of the day and staying in the nest when it is cool or cloudy. The black and choke cherry are the favorite and natural food plant of the species. When the caterpillars are not abundant none but wild cherry trees are attacked. The apple is the next choice and in seasons when the caterpillars are numerous orchards are sometimes entirely defoliated. They have been found to eat also plum, peach, rose, witch hazel, beach, barberry, oak, willow, poplar and birch. Although the damage caused is often more apparent than real the caterpillar causes real damage. The trees are attacked early in the season and are appreciably injured.

The average feeding period is about six weeks during which time the insects have molted or cast their skins several times. As they grow larger their appetites increase and they devour leaves rapidly. They stop feeding for a few hours during the molting period. When fully grown they cease eating and wander about restlessly for a day or two, then spin white silken cocoons in the grass under the trees, in the crevices of the rough bark, or about buildings, boxes, and other places near the infested trees. There is but one brood each year.

There are several methods of controlling this pest—one by brushing the nests away and killing the caterpillars. This should be done at night, in early morning, or cloudy weather when the caterpillars are all in the nest. A cone-shaped wire brush attached to a pole is effective for this purpose. When inserted in a nest and given a turn or two the entire mass is removed and is then easily destroyed by holding over a torch. Burning the nests in the trees by use of a torch is another method. This is not advisable as it is almost certain to injure the tree seriously. Spraying the leaves with a stomach poison—lead arsenate or Paris green—is a third method. The disadvantage of this is that it cannot be used until the caterpillars have commenced to feed and so have done some damage. The best possible method of control is the destruction of egg-masses during the winter season before the caterpillars have hatched. It was for the purpose of bringing about organized effort in this direction that the tent caterpillar contest was arranged.

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This contest was conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural college with the coöperation of the State board of education.

The incentives for the enthusiasm of the school children were prizes to the amount of about $800 offered by the Connecticut Agricultural college extension service, the Hartford Courant and many individuals and granges throughout the state for highest scores in the number of egg-masses collected and destroyed. The Courant offered also four monthly prizes of $5 for the best accounts written by members of the egg-mass destroying league telling how the egg-masses were collected and destroyed, in what trees they were found, and interesting experiences connected with the campaign.

The contest was carried on under a prescribed code of rules and was managed through the schools. The egg-masses were collected by the pupils and turned over to the teacher, who counted them, credited the pupil with the number turned in, and destroyed the twigs or branches on which the masses were found.

To better accomplish the purpose of the contest a league was started. Children became members of the league as soon as they collected and handed to their teachers 100 egg-masses. The following were requirements for the prize competition—1 Children must belong to the league. 2 Collections must be the work of individual pupils—combining for high scores not being allowable. 3 Contestants must present egg-masses to be recorded in lots of 100. 4 At the end of the contest all smaller lots would be accepted. 5 In collecting egg masses twigs should be cut off with pruning shears or a sharp knife in order to avoid injuring the tree. The contest was open to all grammar school children of the state. It closed April 30, 1914. The war against the pest was waged with vigor and the result was far greater than anticipated.

In the schools under state supervision the highest score was made by Florence Madley of Center school at Lebanon who collected 116,000 egg masses. The record for the school was 123,800. The second highest score was made by Louise Hendricks of Branchville school at Ridgefield who collected 101,100 egg masses. The record for the school was 193,784. Of the schools not under state supervision Joseph Drapeau of Center school at New Milford stood highest with a score of 94,290. The record for the school was 154,410. New Milford led the towns of the state for the highest score by towns—819,510. Many other individual scores

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were very high. Several approached the figures given above. A large number were within 30,000, 20,000, and 10,000, while about 450 collected 1,000. It was estimated that 10,000,000 egg-masses were gathered during this campaign.

During the summer of 1914 following this destruction of 10,000,000 egg-masses the tent caterpillar appeared to be more abundant than ever before. This seems to indicate that it is impossible to exterminate the pest by artificial means. Ordinarily they are held in check by the balance of nature; they are destroyed by their natural enemies—parasites and bacterial disease. The destruction of this large number of egg-masses did however a great deal of good. The effort of the children was largely localized in home and neighboring orchards and roadside trees. Here a great improvement in the condition of trees was noticeable. If each year the orchards and roadsides could be kept free from the destructive larvae and unsightly nests, fruit trees would be preserved and the scenery much improved.

CHARLES D HINE
Secretary

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STATISTICAL TABLES

School year ending July 14 1914

The following tables are compiled from the returns which the law requires school committees to make to the state board of education.

NOTES

1 The grand list of each town is the valuation made by town assessors and reported to the comptroller.

2 The per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools is based upon the total amount received for school purposes diminished by the amount received from school fund, etc., town deposit fund, and local funds.

3 The amount paid for each enumerated scholar is found by dividing the total amount expended for current expenses, by number enumerated.

4 The registration and the average attendance for the year are given.

5 The "per cent who have attended some part of the year" compares the "different scholars" with the "enumeration." The large per cents attained by some small towns are explained by the attendance of scholars not enumerated.

6 *Regularity of attendance* is measured by the "per cent of attendance on basis of registration."

7 The "per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration" is found by dividing the average attendance for the year by the enumeration.

8 By "schools" is intended the number of public schools in each town; and

9 By "departments" the number of departments in the public schools, counting each room of a graded school as one department.

10 Not all public libraries are free libraries.

11 The indebtedness incurred on account of schools is probably much larger than the amount reported. In towns where the districts have been consolidated and in some other towns it is made a part of the general indebtedness of the town and is not separately reported to this office.

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS: enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Hartford	$101,059,572	$54,249.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	$995.00	$2,533.50
Avon	654,238	666.00	$2,338.36	$870.72	$223.67	.....	40.00	.....
Berlin	1,900,206	1,761.96	.....	2,211.07	449.62	.....	60.00	.....
Bloomfield	1,423,279	942.75	.....	851.22	265.15	.....	50.00	.....
Bristol	11,204,692	7,542.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.00	288.00
Burlington	440,275	751.50	3,720.44	641.39	255.00	.....	10.00	.....
Canton	1,956,611	1,323.00	1,196.76	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
East Granby	667,780	499.50	358.86	398.51	177.54	.....	25.00	.....
East Hartford	6,100,472	4,767.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00	.....
East Windsor	2,980,552	2,034.00	.....	1,639.99	561.16	.....	140.00	.....
Enfield	6,630,295	5,096.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.00	.....
Farmington	2,526,746	1,659.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Glastonbury	3,023,164	2,432.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granby	706,377	609.75	1,500.52	420.00	126.00	.....	5.00	.....
Hartland	240,988	279.00	1,104.53	140.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Manchester	.....	2,772.00	.....	.....	.....	$577.78	10.00	585.45
" Ninth District	.....	4,515.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00	.....
" complete	18,208,262	7,287.75	.....	.....	.....	577.78	120.00	585.45
Marlboro	146,023	173.25	680.97	26.15	.....	.....	15.00	.....
New Britain	41,579,800	27,015.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	445.00	1,185.12
Newington	1,575,035	1,032.75	.....	1,164.60	257.92	.....	.....	.....
Plainville	1,918,814	1,451.25	2,647.29	1,628.17	318.13	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Hill	692,338	552.50	1,974.24	865.34	379.75	.....	20.00	.....
Simsbury	3,030,976	1,289.25	.....	.....	.....	600.00	75.00	.....
Southington	4,469,967	3,964.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	40.50
South Windsor	2,873,844	1,134.00	.....	1,008.33	249.00	222.22	60.00	.....
Suffield	4,104,340	1,705.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....
West Hartford	6,612,604	2,628.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....
Wethersfield	1,744,382	1,199.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Windsor	4,100,690	2,358.00	.....	.....	.....	480.00	70.00	.....
Windsor Locks	3,325,288	1,996.75	.....	.....	.....	320.00	25.00	.....
29 towns	$235,894,611	$138,403.45	$16,031.97	$11,860.49	$3,262.94	$2,200.00	$3,075.00	$4,632.57

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Hartford	$1,408.88	$1,295.21	$701,257.88	$26,276.02	$5,681.74	.....	$131,946.48	$925,644.46	$593,310.42
Avon	42.00	.....	2,921.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,602.17	.....
Berlin	.....	513.38	16,887.39	.....	149.00	.....	.....	22,032.42	5,360.00
Bloomfield	.....	.....	7,110.15	.....	96.00	.....	.....	9,315.27	.....
Bristol	175.59	94.00	44,471.71	28,546.82	676.25	.....	33.75	82,003.12	35,000.00
Burlington	218.37	89.78	1,600.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,287.39	.....
Canton	147.62	.....	10,000.10	.....	978.04	.....	.....	13,705.52	.....
East Granby	.....	.....	2,715.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,175.40	.....
East Hartford	287.00	.....	39,535.07	.....	1,316.46	.....	33.50	46,079.78	.....
East Windsor	271.31	44.70	12,400.74	.....	317.02	.....	.....	17,408.92	.....
Enfield	219.38	.....	33,272.71	.....	1,991.00	.....	305.66	41,000.00	.....
Farmington	.....	.....	16,720.63	4,531.90	1,080.00	.....	.....	24,092.07	5,000.00
Glastonbury	325.80	555.00	36,497.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,810.25	.....
Granby	296.12	10.00	4,234.49	.....	28.64	.....	1.00	7,231.52	.....
Hartland	.....	.....	1,316.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,865.06	.....
Manchester	201.08	.....	20,198.86	6,273.48	.....	.....	.....	30,618.65	.....
" Ninth District	.....	.....	49,534.60	96.09	465.00	$16,383.78	82.50	71,187.72	24,500.00
" complete	201.08	.....	69,733.46	6,369.57	465.00	16,383.78	82.50	101,806.37	24,500.00
Marlboro	.....	52.94	533.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,481.36	.....
New Britain	605.68	.....	195,598.46	.....	9,384.90	.....	259.16	234,494.07	85,288.00
Newington	60.60	.....	11,534.02	.....	.....	.....	7.29	14,057.18	.....
Plainville	.....	.....	9,986.79	.....	.....	.....	93.16	16,124.79	.....
Rocky Hill	177.19	.....	3,165.09	.....	.....	.....	28.00	7,262.11	.....
Simsbury	274.10	.....	18,086.44	.....	1,647.83	.....	126.66	22,099.28	.....
Southington	229.48	535.43	37,862.18	.....	1,328.98	.....	573.34	44,654.41	25,983.03
South Windsor	206.96	.....	19,486.91	.....	.....	.....	73.00	22,435.42	.....
Suffield	437.69	.....	27,737.65	.....	70.62	.....	52.00	30,068.46	.....
West Hartford	125.10	.....	37,314.98	.....	1,351.84	.....	221.68	41,711.60	.....
Wethersfield	142.08	520.00	8,099.89	.....	31.00	.....	.....	10,042.22	.....
Windsor	204.08	.....	44,323.07	.....	77.16	.....	240.00	47,752.31	.....
Windsor Locks	155.38	.....	11,501.16	.....	874.84	.....	27.20	14,800.33	.....
29 towns	$6,211.49	$3,710.44	$1,425,906.09	$65,724.31	$27,546.32	$16,383.78	$134,104.38	$1,859,043.23	$774,441.45

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWN: enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
New Haven City	.....	$71,133.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,280.00	$1,685.25
" Westville	.....	1,854.00	.....	$2,700.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....
" complete	$139,779,146	72,987.75	.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	1,310.00	1,685.25
Ansonia	10,580,381	9,400.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	290.00	207.00
Beacon Falls	501,301	549.00	$1,591.62	540.00	$87.75	.....	.....	.....
Bethany	475,777	254.25	29.92	182.12	10.37	.....	20.00	.....
Branford	3,879,342	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheshire	1,635,188	882.00	.....	847.48	280.00	.....	.....	.....
Derby	6,426,208	4,970.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....
East Haven	1,807,018	1,370.25	.....	1,324.50	219.65	.....	.....	.....
Guilford	1,976,456	1,170.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	5,487,675	3,838.50	.....	2,936.25	574.50	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1,883,822	605.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Meriden	22,887,864	16,807.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	315.00	792.00
Middlebury	679,505	364.50	.....	210.00	54.00	.....	.....	.....
Milford	6,541,483	2,349.00	.....	.....	.....	$800.00	65.00	.....
Naugatuck	10,062,780	7,083.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.15
North Branford	696,748	405.00	543.26	461.32	202.62	.....	.....	.....
North Haven	1,647,961	1,158.75	157.43	1,441.49	502.14	.....	.....	.....
Orange	.....	2,466.00	.....	359.21	133.77	.....	.....	.....
" Union Dist	.....	3,937.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	.....
" complete	11,310,205	6,403.50	.....	359.21	133.77	.....	90.00	.....
Oxford	731,683	569.25	1,310.41	554.60	236.95	.....	.....	.....
Prospect	256,795	193.50	534.52	120.00	40.00	.....	5.00	.....
Seymour	3,721,302	2,549.25	.....	.....	.....	650.00	50.00	.....
Southbury	608,166	526.50	1,526.51	103.33	110.00	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford	8,996,637	6,754.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.75
Waterbury	.....	5,220.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	.....
" Centre	.....	46,914.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	615.00	1,823.62
" complete	67,894,921	52,134.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	735.00	1,823.62
Wolcott	281,165	288.00	1,187.84	60.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Woodbridge	1,238,589	510.75	.....	729.69	135.50	.....	.....	.....
26 towns	$311,988,118	$197,725.50	$6,881.51	$12,569.90	$2,667.25	$1,450.00	$2,980.00	$4,870.77

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	Income town deposit fund	Income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
New Haven City	$1,197.43	.....	$830,045.66	.....	$25,156.39	.....	$132.83	$930,631.31	.....
" Westville	41.72	.....	.....	$55,974.83	328.50	.....	.....	60,929.05	.....
" complete	1,239.15	.....	830,045.66	55,974.83	25,484.89	.....	132.83	991,560.36	.....
Ansonia	.....	.....	67,709.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,607.30	.....
Beacon Falls	79.93	.....	2,209.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,058.10	.....
Bethany	65.05	$4.64	2,355.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,921.57	.....
Branford	26.48	.....	29,610.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,237.10	.....
Cheshire	32.00	.....	10,359.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,401.08	.....
Derby	.....	.....	33,781.25	.....	917.00	.....	124.09	39,812.59	.....
East Haven	56.25	.....	13,622.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,592.68	.....
Guilford	.....	653.38	13,973.70	.....	602.65	.....	.....	16,399.73	.....
Hamden	.....	.....	66,743.93	.....	239.40	.....	7.13	74,339.71	.....
Madison	272.77	294.70	5,298.48	.....	22.51	.....	229.71	6,753.42	.....
Meriden	179.30	.....	226,429.45	.....	1,109.00	.....	236.03	245,868.28	.....
Middlebury	94.50	.....	2,269.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,992.29	.....
Milford	5.68	.....	21,867.92	.....	72.50	.....	.20	25,160.30	.....
Naugatuck	.....	1,705.00	53,915.80	15,025.53	921.25	.....	978.80	79,751.53	$3,100.00
North Branford	123.20	65.89	2,756.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,558.06	.....
North Haven	235.09	.....	16,223.49	.....	68.40	.....	.....	19,786.79	.....
Orange	.....	.....	12,516.28	7,514.51	.....	.....	2,493.12	25,482.89	.....
" Union dist	.....	.....	33,765.89	16,329.95	.....	.....	733.60	54,856.94	5,000.00
" complete	.....	.....	46,282.17	23,844.46	.....	.....	3,226.72	80,339.83	5,000.00
Oxford	166.76	37.78	3,766.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,642.20	.....
Prospect	98.83	.....	841.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,833.12	.....
Seymour	.....	7.00	18,814.23	.....	1,228.00	$153.00	.....	23,451.48	29,077.93
Southbury	159.95	.....	2,402.90	.....	24.00	.....	.....	4,853.19	.....
Wallingford	.....	.....	39,082.39	40,473.55	704.00	45.00	360.00	87,660.19	6,071.06
Waterbury	.....	.....	17,460.00	31,905.18	.....	.....	34,904.54	89,609.72	16,141.39
" Centre	.....	4,000.00	.....	343,853.13	1,116.00	.....	.....	398,322.50	100,000.00
" complete	.....	4,000.00	17,460.00	375,758.31	1,116.00	.....	34,904.54	487,932.22	116,141.39
Wolcott	114.90	473.33	1,287.23	.....	.....	53.90	.....	3,565.20	.....
Woodbridge	124.69	9.44	4,208.13	.....	541.49	80.00	234.62	6,524.31	.....
26 towns	$3,074.53	$7,251.16	$1,533,267.58	$511,076.68	$33,051.09	$231.90	$40,434.67	$2,357,602.63	$159,390.38

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS						
		enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
New London	$20,266,008	$10,856.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$290.70
Norwich	17,419,737	13,434.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	$255.00	115.65
Bozrah	489,432	445.50	$657.71	$210.00	$26.50	.....	35.00	51.48
Colchester	866,943	1,433.25	7,403.88	.....	.....	$450.00	.....	.....
East Lyme	1,722,071	744.75	.....	107.69	.....	.....	55.00	.....
Franklin	326,718	281.25	743.71	252.75	138.50	.....	25.00	.....
Griswold	2,155,755	1,876.50	.....	1,026.21	503.30	.....	75.00	.....
Groton	4,819,914	3,487.50	.....	2,223.16	976.66	.....	15.00	.....
Lebanon	894,204	720.00	2,084.89	618.09	360.00	.....	45.00	.....
Ledyard	480,108	544.50	2,520.50	397.92	152.16	.....	40.00	.....
Lisbon	314,673	515.25	2,435.25	240.00	93.15	.....	.....	.....
Lyme	431,046	342.00	746.49	214.83	89.65	.....	.....	.....
Montville	1,656,727	1,271.25	.....	661.25	400.85	.....	50.00	.....
North Stonington	462,074	537.75	1,368.78	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Old Lyme	768,970	573.75	964.41	123.28	159.40	.....	40.00	.....
Preston	564,687	515.25	.....	197.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	215,411	252.00	999.30	138.38	140.00	.....	15.00	.....
Sprague	1,078,505	1,469.25	.....	450.00	182.99	.....	30.00	.....
Stonington	5,859,644	4,943.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voluntown	229,697	357.75	1,795.26	115.91	79.50	.....	45.00	.....
Waterford	2,063,966	1,577.75	.....	652.10	325.25	.....	60.00	.....
21 towns	$63,086,285	$46,179.50	$21,720.18	$7,628.74	$3,627.91	$450.00	$795.00	$457.83

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
New London	$445.03	$76.60	$80,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$1,895.83	$93,564.41	$10,000.00
Norwich	798.08	.....	101,134.47	.....	$662.70	.....	723.90	117,124.55	.....
Bozrah	.....	.....	2,391.28	.....	68.00	$219.00	.....	4,104.47	.....
Colchester	214.20	3,001.37	2,964.38	.....	718.66	.....	.....	16,185.74	.....
East Lyme	.....	160.00	5,958.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,025.55	2,000.00
Franklin	127.48	129.35	1,522.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,220.55	.....
Griswold	.....	.....	11,025.04	$4,642.97	126.50	.....	3.95	19,279.47	1,225.00
Groton	410.00	.....	17,861.55	.....	.....	60.00	365.78	25,399.65	10,225.00
Lebanon	307.02	116.16	3,092.34	.....	104.40	10.00	.....	7,457.90	.....
Ledyard	217.40	554.58	1,320.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,747.60	.....
Lisbon	.....	.....	1,141.51	.....	40.00	.....	.....	4,465.16	.....
Lyme	222.93	.....	1,437.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,053.70	.....
Montville	.....	140.00	9,708.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,231.41	.....
North Stonington	322.45	42.93	1,869.20	.....	188.28	21.61	.....	4,361.00	.....
Old Lyme	.....	.....	5,891.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,751.84	.....
Preston	.....	.....	3,994.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,707.06	.....
Salem	.....	.....	1,282.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,826.83	.....
Sprague	.....	8.00	6,763.62	.....	16.20	.....	38.53	8,958.59	.....
Stonington	.....	.....	52,145.00	.....	2,076.42	.....	549.95	59,714.62	.....
Voluntown	3.00	.....	1,861.03	.....	89.00	.....	.....	4,346.45	.....
Waterford	.....	.....	10,047.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,662.28	.....
21 towns	$3,067.59	$4,228.99	$323,411.41	$4,642.97	$4,090.16	$310.61	$3,577.94	$424,188.83	$23,450.00

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS						
		enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Bridgeport	$105,937,847	$56,736.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$830.00	$570.60
Danbury	10,764,899	11,085.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.00	202.09
Bethel	2,054,306	1,581.75	$684.72	.....	.....	$700.00	.....	.....
Brookfield	522,760	524.25	1,594.70	$440.00	$232.70	.....	.....	.....
Darien	5,620,228	1,859.97	.....	2,263.95	696.69	.....	40.00	.....
Easton	559,583	456.75	854.26	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	5,786,095	3,827.25	.....	2,532.75	550.12	.....	90.00	.....
Greenwich	36,367,802	9,315.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.00	127.35
Huntington	6,175,243	3,924.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	419,161	465.75	1,828.55	116.66	68.00	.....	.....	.....
New Canaan	5,270,177	1,847.25	.....	1,461.15	692.66	.....	.....	.....
New Fairfield	366,071	238.50	333.33	67.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown	1,704,908	1,244.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00	.....
Norwalk	20,584,941	13,493.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	153.67
Redding	1,647,597	753.75	.....	654.30	368.15	.....	10.00	.....
Ridgefield	4,498,239	1,458.00	.....	837.16	508.50	.....	.....	.....
Sherman	310,794	265.50	311.17	60.00	60.00	.....	15.00	.....
Stamford	38,284,274	15,970.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411.75
Stratford	5,118,020	4,275.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Trumbull	1,869,788	731.25	.....	360.00	160.59	.....	45.00	.....
Weston	380,180	348.75	750.80	120.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,166,778	2,346.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Wilton	1,358,354	954.00	.....	440.74	165.23	.....	.....	.....
23 towns	$260,768,045	$133,703.22	$6,357.53	$9,474.79	$3,502.64	$700.00	$1,785.00	$1,465.46

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Bridgeport	.....	.....	$479,792.81	.....	$4,322.00	.....	.....	$542,251.41	$200,000.00
Danbury	.....	$90.00	81,624.86	.....	1,277.00	.....	$20.35	94,505.05	.....
Bethel	$154.20	10.45	14,021.53	.....	108.50	.....	.....	17,261.15	.....
Brookfield	.....	.....	2,025.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,817.50	.....
Darien	122.88	.....	16,935.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,918.49	.....
Easton	.....	.....	3,216.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,647.19	.....
Fairfield	336.00	235.44	30,873.97	.....	205.10	.....	36.00	88,686.63	.....
Greenwich	.....	.....	125,805.23	.....	.....	.....	77.00	135,534.58	.....
Huntington	176.06	55.62	37,813.78	.....	120.00	.....	93.52	42,182.98	.....
Monroe	68.20	.....	1,447.15	.....	215.80	.....	.....	4,210.11	.....
New Canaan	.....	20.00	15,576.98	.....	952.50	.....	.....	20,550.54	.....
New Fairfield	23.75	.....	1,900.16	.....	190.00	.....	.....	2,753.07	.....
Newtown	480.66	.....	11,003.65	.....	80.00	.....	.....	12,918.56	.....
Norwalk	.....	150.00	113,214.46	.....	4,969.10	.....	686.33	132,761.81	.....
Redding	46.04	360.50	5,903.29	.....	.....	.....	14.00	8,110.03	.....
Ridgefield	195.34	.....	20,819.53	.....	.....	.....	1,686.95	25,505.48	40,000.00
Sherman	.....	.....	1,722.47	.....	.....	$20.00	.....	2,454.14	.....
Stamford	391.04	142.42	173,827.34	.....	8,672.25	.....	211.31	199,626.61	.....
Stratford	112.00	112.00	33,983.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,557.32	.....
Trumbull	148.48	30.58	6,070.17	.....	48.00	.....	.....	7,594.07	.....
Weston	.....	.....	1,315.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,535.69	.....
Westport	252.41	2,000.00	18,215.54	.....	1,920.00	.....	.....	24,794.70	.....
Wilton	.....	.....	6,348.03	.....	1,451.52	.....	.....	9,359.52	.....
23 towns	$2,507.06	$3,207.01	$1,203,456.69	.....	$24,531.77	$20.00	$2,825.46	$1,393,536.63	$240,000.00

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS						
		enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Brooklyn	$1,193,271	$915.75	.....	$840.75	$399.00	$160.00	.....	.....
Ashford	289,621	409.50	$1,865.95	184.03	114.50	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury	241,242	375.75	1,247.61	319.07	67.75	.....	.....	.....
Chaplin	174,454	236.25	843.75	90.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Eastford	237,288	319.50	1,412.53	184.44	.....	.....	$40.00	.....
Hampton	328,721	258.75	576.20	351.75	172.15	.....	.....	.....
Killingly	3,760,774	2,783.25	.....	.....	.....	640.00	115.00	$56.92
Plainfield	3,374,920	3,712.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	.....
Pomfret	1,550,203	846.00	.....	1,371.75	834.52	.....	35.00	.....
Putnam	3,631,903	3,307.50	.....	.....	.....	800.00	130.00	.....
Scotland	217,378	252.00	988.00	240.00	162.40	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	644,108	594.00	2,156.38	634.50	314.35	.....	55.00	.....
Thompson	2,283,747	2,612.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Windham	14,047,188	5,960.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.00	181.80
Woodstock	897,036	884.25	2,552.63	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....
15 towns	$32,971,854	$23,467.50	$11,643.05	$4,216.29	$2,124.67	$1,600.00	$730.00	$238.72

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Brooklyn	$225.00	$10.18	$4,476.51	.....	$235.22	.....	$78.30	$7,340.71	.....
Ashford	128.84	.....	1,876.15	.....	26.20	.....	.....	4,605.17	.....
Canterbury	144.78	19.20	2,115.33	.....	169.71	.....	100.00	4,559.20	.....
Chaplin	124.36	.....	946.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300.67	.....
Eastford	.....	.....	1,477.71	.....	266.22	.....	.....	3,700.40	.....
Hampton	141.41	4.77	1,671.40	.....	254.38	.....	43.63	3,474.44	.....
Killingly	384.86	150.00	22,151.57	.....	2,722.50	.....	897.23	29,901.33	.....
Plainfield	372.31	.....	26,085.00	.....	1,161.04	.....	.....	31,425.85	.....
Pomfret	272.50	21.16	7,499.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,880.88	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	20,295.21	.....	2,407.31	.....	47.41	26,987.43	.....
Scotland	66.39	11.96	1,175.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,896.01	.....
Sterling	.....	.....	3,870.92	.....	.....	$20.00	.....	7,645.15	.....
Thompson	222.93	2,117.60	11,490.59	.....	280.60	.....	72.53	16,871.50	.....
Windham	405.76	.....	35,874.66	.....	8,935.50	.....	*508.62	51,981.59	$154,394.70
Woodstock	337.13	40.10	3,585.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,469.11	.....
15 towns	$2,826.27	$2,374.97	$144,961.57	.....	$16,458.68	$20.00	$1,747.72	$212,039.44	$154,394.70

* $100 from state for sewing teacher.

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS: enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Litchfield	$4,824,473	$1,478.25	.....	.....	.....	$800.00	$100.00	.....
Barkhamsted	337,359	463.50	$2,133.86	$160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem	477,093	263.25	662.02	133.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater	333,395	238.50	619.72	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canaan	451,436	281.25	369.70	174.59	$115.72	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook	414,749	249.75	838.38	186.66	52.50	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	651,873	468.00	913.89	318.73	296.55	.....	.....	.....
Goshen	460,045	306.00	283.87	839.32	284.95	.....	.....	.....
Harwinton	797,623	918.00	4,058.79	394.86	223.55	.....	.....	.....
Kent	573,379	533.25	1,289.29	279.47	126.25	.....	.....	.....
Morris	545,278	279.00	276.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hartford	1,142,525	1,424.25	76.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Milford	2,490,724	2,706.75	.....	.....	.....	600.00	105.00	.....
Norfolk	3,362,016	740.25	.....	1,177.53	900.00	160.00	.....	.....
North Canaan	1,870,248	965.25	1,620.66	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Plymouth	2,420,038	2,731.50	2,657.59	.....	.....	350.00	85.00	.....
Roxbury	519,605	441.00	934.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salisbury	2,218,159	1,694.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Sharon	2,179,687	832.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomaston	2,564,879	1,590.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington	14,924,455	9,585.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	145.00	$37.00
Warren	292,421	294.75	830.75	70.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2,427,212	679.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	3,579,851	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....	700.00	70.00	.....
Winchester	5,911,132	4,293.00	.....	.....	.....	640.00	85.00	.....
Woodbury	1,130,700	834.75	1,078.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 towns	$56,397,355	$36,542.25	$18,635.42	$3,315.01	$1,999.52	$3,250.00	$705.00	$37.00

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Litchfield	.....	.....	$20,508.72	.....	$150.00	.....	$6.25	$23,043.22	.....
Barkhamsted	$264.24	.....	1,043.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,065.18	.....
Bethlehem	104.71	.....	2,019.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,182.75	.....
Bridgewater	.....	.....	1,343.62	.....	50.13	.....	.....	2,331.97	.....
Canaan	.....	.....	3,519.50	.....	.....	.....	8.85	4,469.61	.....
Colebrook	.....	.....	1,599.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,926.88	.....
Cornwall	240.12	$38.82	2,818.89	.....	.....	$300.00	.....	5,395.00	.....
Goshen	84.00	.....	2,667.93	.....	19.00	.....	.....	3,985.07	.....
Harwinton	155.74	.....	3,190.49	.....	258.67	.....	.....	9,200.10	.....
Kent	.....	.....	4,215.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,443.74	.....
Morris	88.63	.....	2,573.95	.....	97.48	10.00	.....	3,325.30	.....
New Hartford	.....	.....	6,498.83	.....	.....	.....	26.00	8,026.00	.....
New Milford	.....	133.50	16,791.88	.....	1,073.00	.....	.....	21,410.13	.....
Norfolk	163.88	.....	23,945.31	.....	33.00	28,651.13	35.72	55,806.82	.....
North Canaan	174.57	.....	7,151.61	.....	639.09	.....	.....	10,591.18	.....
Plymouth	159.03	.....	15,065.20	.....	88.40	.....	.....	21,136.72	.....
Roxbury	172.90	6.00	1,551.86	.....	217.90	.....	.....	3,324.60	.....
Salisbury	291.42	117.38	12,328.76	$600.00	.....	.....	.....	15,106.81	.....
Sharon	454.15	(a)	10,470.17	.....	50.00	.....	.....	11,806.82	.....
Thomaston	.....	.....	17,340.23	.....	7.00	2.00	.....	18,939.98	.....
Torrington	237.64	150.00	67,394.23	.....	1,366.98	.....	4,688.32	83,594.17	$145,415.22
Warren	.....	.....	1,448.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,634.75	.....
Washington	249.80	.....	9,719.63	.....	62.51	50.00	10.00	10,771.44	.....
Watertown	213.63	.....	17,213.31	.....	325.00	.....	342.47	21,114.41	.....
Winchester	273.05	.....	28,855.90	.....	160.50	.....	692.83	35,000.28	.....
Woodbury	260.14	16.32	5,950.16	.....	125.00	.....	.....	8,265.17	.....
26 towns	$3,587.65	$462.02	$287,227.00	$600.00	$4,723.66	$29,013.13	$5,810.44	$395,898.10	$145,415.22

(a) included in income from town deposit fund

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS						
		enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Middletown	.....	$3,114.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25.00	.....
City	.....	5,449.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	$178.16
Complete	$15,120,733	8,563.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	178.16
Haddam	946,914	1,129.50	$3,266.04	$693.15	$383.00	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	1,263,684	1,098.00	4,158.68	1,998.88	1,110.77	.....	70.00	.....
Chester	905,102	720.00	2,482.20	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Clinton	1,241,748	490.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cromwell	1,167,534	1,298.25	5,176.64	1,025.51	180.72	.....	.....	.....
Durham	559,986	479.25	1,138.55	209.21	140.00	.....	.....	.....
East Haddam	820,995	1,188.00	4,080.32	312.08	294.16	.....	170.00	.....
Essex	2,146,427	1,145.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Killingworth	308,308	393.75	1,424.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Middlefield	719,815	477.00	870.31	499.71	144.95	.....	.....	.....
Old Saybrook	1,132,945	612.57	439.20	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Portland	2,020,157	1,914.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Saybrook	1,227,686	1,336.50	2,683.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westbrook	958,323	362.25	.....	395.94	204.00	.....	35.00	.....
15 towns	$30,540,357	$21,209.52	$25,720.16	$5,134.48	$2,457.60	.....	$540.00	$178.16

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Middletown	$303.81	$80.48	$17,636.96	$5,910.39	.....	$337.50	$230.02	$27,638.61	.....
City	510.64	.....	29,089.56	22,363.77	$24,835.89	.....	2,254.16	84,776.68	$32,000.00
complete	814.45	80.48	46,726.52	28,274.16	24,835.89	337.50	2,484.18	112,415.29	32,000.00
Haddam	.....	.....	3,753.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,224.98	.....
Chatham	315.45	.....	10,092.47	.....	28.00	.....	133.89	19,006.14	.....
Chester	100.00	.....	4,252.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,574.45	.....
Clinton	159.52	33.98	829.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,513.98	.....
Cromwell	153.35	21.26	4,492.21	.....	.....	.....	*714.00	13,061.94	.....
Durham	202.93	900.00	2,456.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,525.98	.....
East Haddam	278.08	23.44	4,603.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,949.56	.....
Essex	177.22	47.06	11,752.66	.....	.....	30.00	.....	13,182.19	.....
Killingworth	178.55	10.00	1,844.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,871.26	.....
Middlefield	90.49	31.50	3,952.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,066.33	.....
Old Saybrook	.....	.....	7,747.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,824.64	.....
Portland	198.00	.....	10,942.75	.....	.....	.....	32.23	13,137.73	.....
Saybrook	55.78	7.06	7,713.59	.....	116.00	.....	33.00	11,945.65	.....
Westbrook	148.71	.....	2,572.62	.....	.....	35.00	22.94	3,776.46	.....
15 towns	$2,872.53	$1,154.78	$123,732.56	$28,274.16	$24,979.89	$402.50	$3,420.24	$240,076.58	$32,000.00

* state grant on account Swedish orphanage.

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS						
		enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Tolland	$436,106	$596.25	$2,816.19	$639.58	$413.05	.....	$50.00	.....
Andover	187,464	150.75	432.84	249.75	120.22	.....	.....	.....
Bolton	252,379	213.75	392.48	110.00	37.50	.....	25.00	.....
Columbia	270,865	312.75	1,545.84	609.75	376.50	.....	.....	.....
Coventry	874,850	735.75	2,285.45	552.00	192.75	.....	55.00	.....
Ellington	1,031,313	1,125.00	1,702.53	1,200.66	193.50	.....	.....	.....
Hebron	446,199	497.25	1,874.26	278.74	73.81	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield	777,381	940.50	3,082.36	719.25	431.65	.....	55.00	.....
Somers	722,534	900.00	3,556.70	865.23	454.50	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	3,455,409	2,508.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	186,926	193.50	868.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	6,496,519	4,047.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	$274.50
Willington	370,975	733.50	3,285.07	120.00	80.00	.....	45.00	.....
13 towns	$15,508,920	$12,955.50	$21,842.16	$5,345.06	$2,373.48	.....	$240.00	$274.50

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	TOWN MONEYS				MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES			TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
	income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources		
Tolland	$192.74	$21.92	$3,117.51	.....	$43.00	.....	.....	$7,890.24	.....
Andover	99.74	.....	844.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,897.31	.....
Bolton	114.58	35.00	1,320.88	.....	67.20	$10.00	.....	2,326.39	.....
Columbia	.....	23.71	1,866.41	.....	42.00	.....	$3.87	4,780.83	.....
Coventry	183.77	26.61	4,079.89	.....	50.00	.....	.....	8,161.22	.....
Ellington	.....	.....	5,790.91	.....	72.00	.....	.....	10,084.60	.....
Hebron	543.67	.....	1,071.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,339.01	.....
Mansfield	273.37	28.00	5,299.20	.....	185.00	2.40	.....	11,016.73	.....
Somers	169.36	.....	4,596.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,542.29	.....
Stafford	110.00	28.01	29,180.55	.....	215.55	.....	5.80	32,048.66	.....
Union	.....	.....	1,324.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,386.16	.....
Vernon	121.20	.....	22,617.81	$2,125.06	3,815.80	161.50	336.48	33,510.10	$3,070.00
Willington	167.55	.....	1,349.19	.....	54.00	.....	.....	5,834.31	.....
13 towns	$1,975.98	$163.25	$82,458.26	$2,125.06	$4,544.55	$173.90	$346.15	$134,817.85	$3,070.00

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	grand list October 1912	STATE GRANTS TO TOWNS: enumeration	average attendance	high school tuition	high school transportation	supervision	school libraries	evening schools
Hartford	$235,894,611	$138,403.45	$16,021.97	$11,860.49	$3,262.94	$2,200.00	$3,075.00	$4,632.57
New Haven	311,988,118	197,725.50	6,881.51	12,569.99	2,687.25	1,450.00	2,980.00	4,870.77
New London	63,086,285	46,179.50	21,720.18	7,628.74	3,627.91	450.00	795.00	457.83
Fairfield	260,708,045	133,703.22	6,357.53	9,474.79	3,502.64	700.00	1,785.00	1,465.46
Windham	32,971,854	23,467.50	11,643.05	4,216.29	2,124.67	1,600.00	730.00	288.72
Litchfield	56,397,355	36,542.25	18,635.42	3,315.01	1,999.52	3,250.00	705.00	27.00
Middlesex	30,540,357	21,209.52	25,720.16	5,134.48	2,457.60	.....	540.00	178.16
Tolland	15,508,920	12,955.50	21,842.16	5,345.06	2,373.48	.....	240.00	274.50
The state	$1,007,155,545	$610,186.44	$128,821.98	$59,544.85	$22,036.01 *	$9,650.00	$10,850.00*	$12,145.01

* 6 county homes $110.00

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	TOWN MONEYS: income town deposit fund	income local fund	town tax	district tax	MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES: tuition fees	voluntary contributions	other sources	TOTAL	RECEIVED FROM LOANS
Hartford	$6,211.49	$3,710.44	$1,425,906.09	$65,724.31	$27,546.32	$16,383.78	$134,104.38	$1,859,043.23	$774,441.45
New Haven	3,074.53	7,251.16	1,533,267.58	511,076.68	33,051.09	281.90	40,434.67	2,357,602.63	159,390.38
New London	3,067.89	4,228.99	323,411.41	4,642.97	4,090.16	310.61	3,577.94	424,188.83	23,450.00
Fairfield	2,507.06	3,207.01	1,203,456.69	.....	24,531.77	20.00	2,825.46	1,393,536.63	240,000.00
Windham	2,826.27	2,374.97	144,961.57	.....	16,458.68	20.00	1,747.72	212,039.44	154,894.70
Litchfield	3,587.65	462.02	287,227.00	600.00	4,723.66	29,013.13	5,810.44	395,998.10	145,415.22
Middlesex	2,872.53	1,154.78	123,732.56	28,274.16	24,979.89	402.50	3,420.24	240,076.58	32,000.00
Tolland	1,975.98	163.25	82,458.26	2,125.06	4,544.55	173.90	346.15	134,817.85	3,070.00
The state	$26,123.10	$23,552.62	$5,124,051.16	$612,443.18	$139,926.12	$46,605.82	$192,267.00	$7,017,203.29	$1,532,161.75

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TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Hartford	$1,701.80	$2,000.00	$1,350.00	$5,051.80	$26,724.70	$43,050.00	$553,052.19	$15,985.27	$1,642.99	$22,204.00	$662,659.15
Avon	70.08	.....	.....	70.08	.....	.....	4,161.00	300.00	1,306.08	268.89	6,035.97
Berlin	100.00	86.73	.....	186.73	.....	.....	9,256.70	253.76	5,681.75	1,618.66	16,810.87
Bloomfield	411.14	.....	.....	411.14	.....	.....	4,731.00	602.38	2,297.69	.....	7,631.07
Bristol	1,008.51	1,500.00	115.67	2,624.18	3,410.00	8,350.00	38,066.30	1,015.40	.....	3,065.98	53,907.68
Burlington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,555.40	106.49	975.69	199.64	5,837.22
Canton	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	423.75	1,600.00	7,928.00	.....	.....	500.64	10,452.39
East Granby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363.50	148.17	723.86	31.55	3,267.08
East Hartford	189.71	1,650.00	.....	1,839.71	472.00	5,885.00	21,019.04	1,742.81	.....	878.00	29,996.85
East Windsor	.....	120.00	.....	120.00	333.00	1,725.00	6,077.50	490.39	2,461.84	508.03	11,595.76
Enfield	.....	1,841.00	.....	1,841.00	850.00	.....	25,115.50	770.00	.....	1,191.65	27,927.15
Farmington	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	266.00	2,600.00	10,434.00	614.59	.....	480.28	14,394.87
Glastonbury	27.24	1,600.00	.....	1,627.24	.....	1,600.00	12,503.71	570.51	.....	455.75	15,129.97
Granby	75.23	.....	.....	75.23	.....	.....	4,181.00	108.45	669.12	127.90	5,086.47
Hartland	3.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2,190.80	70.00	210.00	76.63	2,547.43
Manchester	67.90	1,332.00	.....	1,399.90	1,216.00	.....	15,856.60	796.59	2,088.14	.....	19,957.33
" ninth district	645.82	3,500.00	.....	4,145.82	7,800.00	.....	32,038.35	1,145.46	.....	3,902.94	44,886.75
" complete	713.72	4,832.00	.....	5,545.72	9,016.00	.....	47,894.95	1,942.05	2,088.14	3,902.94	64,844.08
Marlboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163.20	19.90	68.00	14.76	1,265.86
New Britain	1,697.92	3,600.00	900.00	6,197.92	9,725.12	13,050.50	136,735.29	4,559.87	.....	9,548.74	173,619.52
Newington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,163.70	17.28	3,227.00	350.80	8,758.78
Plainville	65.00	30.00	.....	95.00	320.00	1,300.00	6,501.25	264.23	3,961.50	264.81	12,611.79
Rocky Hill	30.95	6.60	.....	37.55	.....	.....	3,417.50	187.44	1,436.84	199.23	5,241.01
Simsbury	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	500.00	1,600.00	10,664.09	.....	.....	1,245.31	14,009.40
Southington	23.61	1,700.00	.....	1,723.61	1,920.00	.....	27,565.50	.....	.....	1,856.18	31,341.68
South Windsor	160.36	500.00	26.00	686.36	640.00	1,203.20	4,876.00	542.09	1,505.00	785.23	9,551.52
Suffield	647.50	300.00	.....	947.50	550.00	1,300.00	9,027.10	676.49	6,373.34	1,000.00	18,926.93
West Hartford	148.10	1,500.00	.....	1,648.10	1,450.00	1,900.00	22,062.50	1,097.09	.....	1,356.67	27,866.26
Wethersfield	126.75	.....	.....	126.75	152.00	1,100.00	6,504.50	.....	.....	242.31	7,998.81
Windsor	267.00	1,320.00	15.00	1,602.00	.....	.....	14,476.90	753.03	96.00	1,014.53	16,340.46
Windsor Locks	.....	880.00	25.00	905.00	200.00	1,400.00	7,163.50	.....	65.50	410.02	9,239.02
29 towns	$7,552.62	$24,666.33	$2,431.67	$34,650.62	$56,952.57	$87,663.70	$1,008,851.62	$32,837.69	$34,790.34	$53,799.13	$1,274,895.05

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Hartford	$42,901.48	$46,910.49	$89,811.97	$40,718.43	$2,684.04	.....	$1,726.00	$25,347.04	$7,233.07	$36,990.15	$835,231.50
Avon	.....	776.52	776.52	192.25	80.00	.....	.....	447.35	.....	527.35	7,602.17
Berlin	1,516.00	1,321.80	2,837.80	1,149.95	110.29	$236.00	.....	200.00	188.24	734.53	21,719.38
Bloomfield	278.00	322.58	600.58	198.48	.....	.....	.....	474.00	.....	474.00	9,315.27
Bristol	4,391.40	8,788.49	13,179.89	3,174.15	175.00	.....	1,045.20	1,132.10	1,006.23	3,358.53	76,244.43
Burlington	66.00	208.00	274.00	199.87	.....	.....	.....	871.00	.....	871.00	7,182.09
Canton	393.08	1,101.88	1,494.96	815.22	178.55	.....	.....	714.40	.....	892.95	13,705.52
East Granby	90.00	167.81	257.81	245.42	50.00	.....	.....	355.09	.....	405.09	4,175.40
East Hartford	2,715.25	2,545.68	5,260.93	2,391.62	246.60	.....	206.50	1,439.40	180.19	2,072.69	41,561.80
East Windsor	494.33	679.22	1,173.55	362.06	140.00	.....	.....	2,979.72	1,037.83	4,157.55	17,408.92
Enfield	2,369.00	2,150.16	4,519.16	1,676.35	230.00	.....	65.00	2,105.00	2,636.34	5,036.34	41,000.00
Farmington	976.00	2,399.72	3,375.72	5,921.69	.....	.....	12.50	2,580.00	870.91	3,463.41	27,190.69
Glastonbury	1,302.15	1,974.56	3,276.71	1,724.62	210.00	.....	.....	969.30	.....	1,179.30	22,937.84
Granby	.....	265.13	265.13	1,438.36	20.83	.....	.....	345.50	.....	366.33	7,231.52
Hartland	.....	91.75	91.75	212.85	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	2,865.03
Manchester	1,402.34	1,435.37	2,837.71	445.10	187.56	110.46	.....	.....	365.14	663.16	25,303.20
ninth district	3,042.98	4,535.33	7,578.31	7,196.55	102.03	.....	1,572.09	.....	2,327.04	4,001.16	*67,808.59
complete	4,445.32	5,970.70	10,416.02	7,641.65	289.59	110.46	1,572.09	.....	2,692.18	4,664.32	93,111.79
Marlboro	.....	65.30	65.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	135.00	15.20	150.20	1,481.36
New Britain	11,492.91	12,770.54	24,263.45	19,507.35	1,419.57	.....	1,300.00	149.57	8,036.69	10,905.83	234,494.07
Newington	934.50	693.04	1,627.54	187.28	.....	.....	.....	1,462.60	76.87	1,539.47	12,113.07
Plainville	695.00	835.01	1,530.01	224.98	.....	.....	.....	1,202.20	385.81	1,588.01	16,049.79
Rocky Hill	423.84	263.87	687.71	284.34	38.81	.....	8.33	809.50	12.50	869.14	7,119.75
Simsbury	1,200.00	1,406.88	2,606.88	3,600.00	400.00	.....	.....	283.00	.....	683.00	22,099.28
Southington	2,147.50	2,261.92	4,409.42	5,009.00	240.00	.....	538.80	.....	1,391.90	2,170.70	44,654.41
South Windsor	960.06	1,188.66	2,148.72	522.18	91.53	317.02	31.65	3,058.15	410.30	3,908.65	16,817.43
Suffield	1,326.35	1,425.97	2,752.32	1,474.49	60.00	.....	50.00	4,396.50	74.55	4,581.05	28,682.29
West Hartford	3,144.50	2,757.65	5,902.15	5,154.54	170.00	.....	.....	349.00	.....	519.00	41,090.05
Wethersfield	453.05	726.76	1,179.81	663.14	73.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.71	10,042.22
Windsor	1,706.35	1,389.35	3,095.70	2,608.16	251.50	.....	.....	924.75	418.67	1,594.92	25,241.24
Windsor Locks	900.00	1,698.27	2,598.27	814.78	50.00	.....	.....	626.00	94.76	770.76	14,327.83
29 towns	$87,322.07	$103,157.71	$190,479.78	$108,113.21	$7,220.02	$663.48	$6,556.07	$53,356.17	$27,762.24	$94,557.98	$1,702,696.64

* Includes $7,871.98 expended on textile schools

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Hartford	$132,795.95	.....	$75,189.59	$241,268.01	$2,345,111.78	8.56	6.93	$34.64	$54.72
Avon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.46	4.46	25.68	34.39
Berlin	.....	$312.54	3,360.00	2,000.00	82,000.00	8.96	8.88	27.45	40.98
Bloomfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.06	4.99	22.23	37.86
Bristol	35,790.00	176.00	3,046.20	8,912.00	66,883.75	6.58	3.96	22.74	34.29
Burlington	105.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.63	3.63	21.50	33.09
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.61	5.11	23.30	28.97
East Granby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.06	4.06	18.80	39.75
East Hartford	2,500.00	.....	2,017.98	.....	41,422.00	6.70	6.48	19.61	25.18
East Windsor	19,136.08	.....	.....	.....	19,136.08	4.26	4.16	19.25	32.54
Enfield	48,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	5.36	5.01	18.10	29.90
Farmington	.....	.....	401.38	1,500.00	9,500.00	8.83	6.61	36.49	46.32
Glastonbury	.....	.....	.....	16,872.41	1,700.00	12.07	12.07	21.21	29.22
Granby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.01	5.97	26.69	40.39
Hartland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.46	5.46	23.10	37.20
Manchester	.....	.....	581.95	.....	30,575.00	....	....	20.53	35.38
* ninth district	17,666.00	3,630.57	425.47	2,500.00	22,000.00	....	....	33.78	39.65
* complete	17,666.00	3,630.57	1,007.42	2,500.00	52,575.00	5.11	3.83	28.74	38.39
Marlboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	3.65	19.23	30.23
New Britain	56,421.56	.....	19,142.50	22,500.00	566,500.00	4.93	4.70	19.52	36.76
Newington	1,930.86	13.25	.....	.....	33,493.20	7.32	7.32	26.39	48.84
Plainville	.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.20	24.88	35.11
Rocky Hill	35.17	107.19	.....	.....	2,625.00	4.61	4.57	24.55	38.07
Simsbury	*42,000.00	*3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	6.55	5.96	38.56	48.35
Southington	23,777.78	255.25	1,950.00	.....	45,000.00	8.89	8.47	25.34	32.05
South Windsor	5,135.00	482.99	.....	.....	6,500.00	6.80	6.78	33.36	60.27
Suffield	.....	1,386.17	.....	.....	.....	6.78	6.75	37.83	51.49
West Hartford	500.00	121.55	.....	.....	.....	5.88	5.64	35.17	48.62
Wethersfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.66	4.64	18.84	25.48
Windsor	22,511.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.88	10.80	24.08	34.10
Windsor Locks	.....	472.50	.....	.....	.....	3.72	3.45	16.99	45.34
29 towns	$408,304.77	$12,033.01	$106,115.07	$295,552.42	$3,292,451.81	7.07	6.04	$27.67	$43.45

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
New Haven City	$12,946.90	$4,500.00	.....	$17,446.90	$19,600.00	.....	$523,906.37	$15,054.00	.....	$34,143.92	$592,704.29
" Westville	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	840.00	$1,300.00	9,829.38	1,555.47	$8,975.77	.....	22,500.62
" complete	13,096.90	4,500.00	.....	17,596.90	20,440.00	1,300.00	533,735.75	16,609.47	8,975.77	34,143.92	615,204.91
Ansonia	450.00	2,320.00	$100.00	2,870.00	2,550.00	6,425.00	45,988.92	355.99	.....	1,464.89	56,784.80
Beacon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,444.44	.....	900.00	16.80	3,361.24
Bethany	20.50	8.02	.....	28.52	.....	.....	1,686.40	75.81	421.25	40.44	2,223.90
Branford	103.37	450.00	35.00	588.37	700.00	1,550.00	18,689.18	1,200.00	.....	268.83	22,408.01
Cheshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	5,025.00	861.20	1,370.98	123.65	7,780.83
Derby	.....	2,080.00	100.00	2,180.00	1,260.00	.....	22,541.88	.....	.....	1,356.96	25,158.84
East Haven	.....	62.00	.....	62.00	.....	850.00	5,111.64	160.49	.....	155.63	6,277.76
Guilford	46.95	300.00	.....	346.95	895.00	1,200.00	6,952.00	404.14	22.51	.....	9,473.65
Hamden	298.60	1,000.00	.....	1,298.60	.....	2,392.00	13,218.60	782.25	9,966.22	131.93	26,491.00
Madison	23.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	4,825.50	.....	.....	507.05	5,332.55
Meriden	380.00	4,849.92	600.00	5,829.92	3,093.00	17,758.25	101,545.55	4,483.33	.....	3,975.82	130,855.95
Middlebury	8.10	.....	.....	8.10	.....	.....	1,824.00	74.54	434.00	79.56	2,412.10
Milford	233.15	1,900.00	10.00	2,143.15	1,015.00	1,000.00	11,280.00	124.80	.....	530.37	13,950.17
Naugatuck	2,066.84	2,500.00	500.00	5,066.84	2,214.00	1,990.00	41,375.10	1,592.34	.....	1,104.58	48,276.02
North Branford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,537.50	99.96	895.13	4.70	3,537.29
North Haven	129.85	.....	.....	129.85	150.00	.....	5,302.08	292.59	3,089.04	64.41	8,898.12
Orange	.....	850.00	.....	850.00	430.00	1,422.00	7,517.75	.....	.....	933.63	10,303.38
" Union district	643.48	2,400.00	.....	3,043.48	925.00	1,700.00	25,424.05	.....	.....	2,205.39	30,254.44
" complete	643.48	3,250.00	.....	3,893.48	1,355.00	3,122.00	32,941.80	.....	.....	3,139.02	40,557.82
Oxford	194.25	.....	.....	194.25	.....	.....	3,280.00	34.27	935.23	.....	4,249.50
Prospect	17.25	.....	.....	17.25	.....	.....	1,589.40	.....	.....	21.10	1,610.50
Seymour	416.84	1,291.63	.....	1,708.47	625.00	.....	14,179.00	1,191.74	.....	844.33	16,840.07
Southbury	20.49	10.00	.....	30.49	.....	.....	3,407.40	95.79	.....	175.00	3,678.19
Wallingford	2,496.02	2,400.00	119.00	5,015.02	1,900.00	6,250.00	39,113.21	1,977.70	.....	1,841.50	51,082.41
Waterbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,253.00	160.00	.....	296.60	31,709.60
" Centre	4,150.00	3,800.00	900.00	8,850.00	15,340.00	27,096.00	248,009.00	11,390.00	.....	6,320.00	308,155.00
" complete	4,150.00	3,800.00	900.00	8,850.00	15,340.00	27,096.00	279,262.00	11,550.00	.....	6,616.60	339,864.60
Walcott	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	2,496.40	.....	324.00	136.75	2,957.15
Woodbridge	84.00	81.00	.....	165.00	.....	.....	2,231.00	234.62	2,311.59	.....	4,777.21
99 towns	$24,004 59	$70,502 57	$2,364 00	$88,071.16	$81,037.00	$70,033.25	$1,202,583.75	$42,201 03	$20,645.72	$56,748.84	$1,454,044.59

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TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
New Haven City	$54,553.80	$40,851.67	$95,405.47	$26,037.10	$2,996.64	.....	.....	.....	*$15,814.04	$18,810.68	$750,404.44
" Westville	1,006.25	.....	1,006.25	3,679.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	27,375.90
" complete	55,560.05	40,851.67	96,411.72	29,716.13	2,996.64	.....	.....	.....	15,854.04	18,850.68	777,780.34
Ansonia	4,214.68	2,685.43	6,900.11	2,466.11	160.00	.....	.....	.....	387.37	547.37	69,568.39
Beacon Falls	.....	823.03	823.03	560.83	.....	.....	.....	313.00	.....	313.00	5,058.10
Bethany	32.00	86.05	118.05	.....	23.20	$141.50	.....	380.75	5.65	551.10	2,921.57
Branford	2,301.03	1,608.33	3,909.36	4,935.36	.....	.....	.....	1,396.00	.....	1,396.00	33,237.10
Cheshire	496.80	525.76	1,022.56	981.19	.....	.....	.....	2,616.50	.....	2,616.50	12,401.08
Derby	2,474.45	2,437.98	4,912.43	1,058.06	.....	.....	$192.90	293.00	1,135.00	1,620.90	34,930.23
East Haven	874.60	390.30	1,264.90	1,223.05	.....	.....	2.00	570.00	168.96	740.96	9,568.67
Guilford	469.70	858.38	1,328.08	1,012.58	.....	.....	.....	667.50	97.62	765.12	12,926.38
Hamden	1,456.49	3,325.26	4,781.75	1,742.12	100.00	.....	88.05	1,491.40	.....	1,679.45	35,992.92
Madison	849.59	239.40	1,088.99	140.08	.....	.....	.....	155.40	13.40	168.80	6,753.42
Meriden	15,381.00	11,568.61	26,949.61	14,019.88	943.48	.....	1,501.00	948.70	.....	3,393.18	181,048.54
Middlebury	56.08	69.10	125.18	100.68	.....	.....	.....	108.00	.....	108.00	2,754.06
Milford	1,131.00	2,152.85	3,283.85	1,309.69	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	20,751.86
Naugatuck	6,256.36	5,381.82	11,638.18	4,751.41	304.92	.....	400.00	.....	2 480.92	3,185.84	72,918.29
North Branford	53.55	157.77	211.32	236.60	.....	.....	.....	572.85	.....	572.85	4,558.06
North Haven	596.33	486.20	1,082.53	322.68	.....	239.40	.....	1,448.29	44.21	1,731.90	12,165.08
Orange	1,966.50	1,689.18	3,655.68	1,182.59	.....	.....	.....	2,934.05	1,557.90	4,491.95	20,483.60
" Union district	3,948.50	2,591.88	6,540.38	4,113.05	269.83	.....	.....	.....	1,099.58	1,369.41	45,320.76
" complete	5,915.00	4,281.06	10,196.06	5,295.64	269.83	.....	.....	2,934.05	2,657.48	5,861.36	65,804.36
Oxford	.....	735.45	735.45	222.80	.....	.....	.....	1,240.20	.....	1,240.20	6,642.20
Prospect	18.40	75.67	94.07	95.20	14.10	.....	.....	.....	2.00	16.10	1,833.12
Seymour	1,305.40	1,398.13	2,703.53	1,058.10	105.49	.....	.....	653.50	193.32	952.31	23,262.48
Southbury	34.50	230.72	265.22	249.47	.....	.....	.....	577.43	.....	577.43	4,800.80
Wallingford	4,334.37	7,623.78	11,958.15	3,253.07	90.00	.....	1,080.00	20.00	1,509.35	2,699.35	74,008.00
Waterbury	3,124.00	4,601.52	7,725.52	1,332.66	250.00	.....	.....	65.00	1,553.56	1,868.56	42,636.34
" Centre	20,370.00	18,498.00	38,868.00	25,033.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	8,428.00	11,428.00	392,334.00
" complete	23,494.00	23,099.52	46,593.52	26,365.66	3,250.00	.....	.....	65.00	9,981.56	13,296.56	434,970.34
Wolcott	.....	326.21	326.21	106.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,415.20
Woodbridge	.....	237.75	237.75	184.85	60.00	.....	.....	387.00	.....	447.00	5,811.81
26 towns	$27,305.38	$111,656.23	$238,961.61	$101,408.08	$8,382.66	$380.90	$3,263.95	$16,838.57	$34,530.88	$63,396.96	$1,915,882.40

*Trade schools $12,814.04

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
New Haven City	$171,413.84	$8,813.03	.....	.....	$766,000.00	....	....	$23.73	$32.84
" Westville	33,553.15	.....	.....	.....	91,000.00	....	....	33.22	43.73
" complete	204,966.99	8,813.03	.....	.....	857,000.00	6.52	5.93	23.97	31.13
Ansonia	.....	6,610.00	.....	.....	.....	6.39	6.39	16.65	28.37
Beacon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	4.40	20.72	31.61
Bethany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95	4.95	25.85	47.12
Branford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.63	7.63	20.77	30.52
Cheshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	6.33	31.63	55.11
Derby	.....	.....	$817.50	$2,000.00	$20,000.00	5.41	5.24	15.81	32.13
East Haven	7,024.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.53	7.53	15.71	26.87
Guilford	3,285.40	187.95	.....	.....	.....	7.37	7.07	24.85	34.37
Hamden	38,126.84	219.95	.....	.....	.....	12.20	12.16	21.09	32.36
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.94	2.81	25.10	36.50
Meriden	64,820.74	.....	.....	.....	225,000.00	9.95	9.89	24.23	42.18
Middlebury	238.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	3.33	17.00	28.68
Milford	3,926.00	482.44	.....	.....	50,000.00	3.35	3.34	19.87	28.34
Naugatuck	.....	.....	1,684.60	7,750.00	31,528.38	7.03	5.35	23.16	33.34
North Branford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.95	3.95	25.32	42.20
North Haven	7,261.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.88	9.84	23.62	33.60
Orange	106.85	.....	2,535.00	1,500.00	57,000.00	....	....	18.68	38.79
" Union district	.....	45.70	4,624.27	5,000.00	87,400.00	....	....	25.89	29.71
" complete	106.85	45.70	7,159.27	6,500.00	144,400.00	6.48	4.09	23.12	32.05
Oxford	2,075.00	8,717.20	.....	.....	2,075.00	5.14	5.14	26.25	45.80
Prospect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27	3.27	21.31	34.58
Seymour	29,077.93	189.00	.....	.....	102,375.00	5.42	5.05	20.53	26.80
Southbury	.....	52.39	.....	.....	.....	3.99	3.95	20.51	29.81
Wallingford	6,071.06	1,458.63	6,029.33	2,388.46	147,000.00	8.96	4.34	24.65	35.59
Waterbury	29,000.00	.....	15,385.34	1,300.00	169,390.00	....	....	18.37	29.62
" Centre	64,362.00	3,189.00	18,437.50	20,000.00	550,000.00	....	....	18.81	30.50
" complete	93,362.00	3,189.00	33,822.84	21,300.00	719,390.00	6.32	0.25	18.77	38.25
Wolcott	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.76	4.57	26.68	40.17
Woodbridge	712.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.04	3.39	25.60	45.76
26 towns	$461,205.26	$29,965.29	$49,513.54	$39,938.46	$2,208,768.38	6.78	4.91	$21.80	$34.65

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
New London	$1,039.43	$2,600.00	$700.00	$4,339.43	$1,800.00	$7,500.00	$53,308.65	$1,944.92	.....	$2,086.79	$66,640.36
Norwich	1,302.73	3,000.00	.....	4,302.73	7,940.00	.....	69,901.98	450.00	.....	2,368.36	80,660.34
Bozrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578.20	.....	$643.35	51.93	3,273.48
Colchester	91.54	1,080.00	.....	1,171.54	630.39	.....	11,730.45	.....	.....	263.16	12,624.00
East Lyme	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	4,547.80	268.03	168.00	.....	4,983.83
Franklin	74.00	.....	.....	74.00	.....	.....	1,924.00	.....	441.25	.....	2,365.25
Griswold	496.32	.....	70.00	566.32	.....	.....	11,881.90	56.16	.....	495.11	12,433.17
Groton	.....	332.57	.....	332.57	166.50	2,303.00	11,861.75	775.75	3,334.75	610.14	19,051.89
Lebanon	63.27	90.00	.....	153.27	.....	.....	4,339.60	171.38	1,104.55	51.41	5,666.94
Ledyard	48.95	.....	.....	48.95	.....	.....	4,234.00	.....	611.00	.....	4,845.00
Lisbon	126.85	14.00	.....	140.85	.....	.....	2,950.50	55.18	464.75	125.45	3,595.88
Lyme	39.11	.....	.....	39.11	.....	.....	2,162.00	17.00	326.99	26.15	2,532.14
Montville	75.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....	.....	6,913.70	432.34	1,032.50	.....	8,378.54
North Stonington	102.00	.....	.....	102.00	.....	.....	3,184.65	75.00	.....	20.61	3,280.26
Old Lyme	48.46	.....	2.00	50.46	.....	.....	3,331.05	332.21	186.00	91.20	3,940.46
Preston	34.65	42.00	.....	76.65	.....	.....	2,330.00	9.44	465.00	18.00	2,822.44
Salem	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	1,620.00	.....	225.00	.....	1,845.00
Sprague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,622.76	106.04	820.00	751.22	7,300.02
Stonington	375.13	2,400.00	.....	2,775.13	2,500.00	3,600.00	24,690.47	1,123.41	.....	1,258.45	33,172.33
Voluntown	21.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	2,231.00	16.99	387.13	232.13	2,867.25
Waterford	187.00	.....	.....	187.00	.....	.....	6,230.45	573.88	1,005.00	.....	7,809.33
21 towns	$4,180.44	$9,558.57	$772.00	$14,511.01	$13,036.89	$13,403.00	$237,574.91	$6,407.73	$11,215.27	$8,450.11	$290,087.91

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
New London	$4,856.25	$8,467.08	$13,323.33	$5,262.07	.....	.....	$2,932.61	.....	.....	$2,932.61	$92,497.80
Norwich	7,011.82	9,352.14	16,363.96	11,746.30	.....	.....	.....	$850.50	$421.82	1,272.32	114,345.65
Bozrah	50.00	199.16	249.16	356.43	$71.40	.....	.....	154.00	.....	225.40	4,104.47
Colchester	112.25	1,106.09	1,218.34	968.61	28.85	$50.60	29.00	89.64	.....	198.09	16,180.58
East Lyme	223.00	512.10	735.10	329.83	78.81	.....	.....	733.50	134.49	946.80	7,025.55
Franklin	.....	220.50	220.50	.....	.....	53.80	.....	277.00	230.00	560.80	3,220.55
Griswold	.....	1,715.64	1,715.64	743.96	172.63	45.00	.....	1,685.60	35.14	1,938.37	17,397.46
Groton	1,238.00	2,200.98	3,438.98	643.74	160.25	581.20	.....	1,960.83	.....	2,702.28	26,169.46
Lebanon	55.00	193.00	248.00	443.19	100.00	.....	.....	844.00	2.50	946.50	7,457.90
Ledyard	.....	185.74	185.74	178.51	97.65	.....	.....	333.77	.....	431.42	5,689.62
Lisbon	.....	217.78	217.78	148.64	31.71	.....	.....	330.30	.....	362.01	4,465.16
Lyme	.....	122.81	122.81	180.34	.....	.....	.....	179.30	.....	179.30	3,053.70
Montville	768.00	983.23	1,751.23	370.29	108.62	.....	.....	1,406.05	141.68	1,656.35	12,231.41
North Stonington	166.81	.....	166.81	103.82	17.06	.....	.....	605.30	85.75	708.11	4,361.00
Old Lyme	420.00	412.16	832.16	777.56	80.00	.....	.....	2,058.45	12.75	2,151.20	7,751.84
Preston	68.00	181.57	249.57	37.40	.....	.....	.....	71.00	.....	71.00	3,257.06
Salem	.....	95.11	95.11	80.71	31.90	96.56	.....	652.55	.....	781.01	2,826.83
Sprague	472.00	523.31	995.31	284.52	49.93	.....	.....	328.81	.....	378.74	8,958.59
Stonington	2,235.20	3,560.08	5,795.28	1,279.31	194.40	.....	.....	3,944.55	562.09	4,701.04	47,723.09
Voluntown	42.00	176.78	218.78	.....	63.87	188.38	16.00	945.75	25.42	1,239.42	4,346.45
Waterford	452.00	1,141.35	1,593.35	661.46	147.84	.....	.....	1,763.30	.....	1,911.14	12,162.28
21 towns	$18,170.33	$31,566.61	$49,736.94	$24,596.68	$1,434.92	$1,015.54	$2,977.61	$19,214.20	$1,651.64	$26,293.91	$405,226.45

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
New London	.....	.....	$958.41	$6,000.00	$298,000.00	4.04	3.94	$19.17	$31.33
Norwich	.....	.....	2,778.90	.....	58,503.11	5.88	5.80	19.15	37.41
Bozrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.47	4.88	20.72	38.35
Colchester	.....	$5.16	.....	.....	1,729.00	4.24	3.41	25.40	32.36
East Lyme	$2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	3.45	3.45	21.22	31.36
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.66	4.66	25.76	40.76
Griswold	.....	.....	1,940.85	2,225.00	27,800.00	7.32	5.11	20.86	32.33
Groton	1,297.42	.....	2,557.65	713.00	56,587.67	3.79	3.70	16.88	28.19
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.58	3.45	23.30	38.44
Ledyard	57.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	23.51	36.94
Lisbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.62	19.49	30.17
Lyme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	3.33	20.09	37.24
Montville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.85	5.85	21.64	32.79
North Stonington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	4.04	18.24	31.14
Old Lyme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.66	7.66	30.39	45.59
Preston	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.07	7.07	14.22	24.86
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.95	5.95	25.23	47.11
Sprague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.32	6.27	13.71	36.56
Stonington	5,895.40	1,103.75	.....	.....	.....	9.34	8.89	21.72	32.70
Voluntown	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	8.48	8.10	27.33	38.46
Waterford	.....	.....	500.00	.....	10,000.00	4.86	4.86	17.34	31.26
21 towns	$10,700.80	$1,108.91	$8,735.81	$8,938.00	$455,219.78	5.32	5.12	$19.74	$33.65

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Bridgeport	$3,924.61	$4,623.94	$1,520.00	$10,068.55	$9,759.00	$37,850.00	$287,916.25	$10,949.72	.....	$12,479.60	$358,954.57
Danbury	1,200.09	2,000.00	.....	3,200.09	2,505.00	7,160.00	56,779.88	1,560.35	.....	190.30	68,195.53
Bethel	213.25	1,400.00	.....	1,613.25	127.50	1,160.00	9,452.60	521.81	.....	356.32	11,618.23
Brookfield	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	2,944.00	.....	$245.00	213.95	3,402.95
Darien	201.65	1,250.00	.....	1,451.65	325.00	1,450.00	7,410.28	334.37	.....	320.41	9,840.06
Easton	81.23	.....	.....	81.23	.....	.....	3,401.00	32.80	369.00	.....	3,802.80
Fairfield	489.84	1,150.00	51.00	1,690.84	.....	3,876.88	15,198.73	1,572.46	4,221.25	1,690.12	26,559.44
Greenwich	3,253.12	3,000.00	500.00	6,753.12	4,200.00	12,837.00	71,069.50	4,471.44	.....	5,050.09	97,628.03
Huntington	793.49	1,320.00	50.00	2,163.49	1,275.00	.....	23,823.75	987.04	.....	840.82	26,926.61
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,815.00	85.00	200.00	261.75	3,361.75
New Canaan	185.00	1,300.00	.....	1,485.00	.....	750.00	10,750.00	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00
New Fairfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,124.40	.....	101.00	.....	2,225.40
Newtown	.....	499.55	.....	499.55	.....	1,000.00	9,629.10	356.99	.....	.....	10,986.09
Norwalk	2,366.97	3,000.00	895.50	6,262.47	850.00	7,600.00	70,003.40	3,963.72	.....	4,141.47	86,558.59
Redding	54.08	.....	.....	54.08	.....	.....	2,660.00	33.00	1,353.50	90.58	4,137.08
Ridgefield	105.00	.....	.....	105.00	.....	.....	8,803.50	927.72	1,750.75	363.64	11,845.61
Sherman	27.50	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	1,810.20	96.29	90.00	.....	1,996.49
Stamford	2,813.40	3,500.01	427.80	6,741.21	8,433.81	18,395.00	111,400.54	2,492.25	.....	5,732.91	146,454.51
Stratford	439.64	2,000.00	.....	2,439.64	1,300.00	825.00	22,978.97	1,297.40	.....	1,204.14	27,605.51
Trumbull	27.34	.....	.....	27.34	.....	.....	5,024.90	75.23	929.50	141.02	6,170.65
Weston	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	1,795.40	2.45	240.25	12.45	2,050.55
Westport	460.10	1,000.00	.....	1,460.10	500.00	1,200.00	13,760.96	1,143.41	.....	717.86	17,322.23
Wilton	130.41	5.70	.....	136.11	.....	.....	6,300.00	97.24	1,186.50	244.57	7,828.31
23 towns	$16,891.72	$26,049.20	$3,444.30	$46,385.22	$29,275.31	$94,103.88	$747,852.36	$31,000.69	$10,686.75	$34,052.00	$946,970.99

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Bridgeport	$26,609.23	$17,974.11	$44,583.34	$19,670.11	.....	.....	$2,207.00	.....	.....	$2,207.00	$435,483.57
Danbury	6,684.25	6,626.20	13,310.45	7,822.42	$664.86	.....	.....	$336.75	$974.95	1,976.56	94,505.05
Bethel	1,478.71	1,478.00	2,956.71	834.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.65	102.65	17,125.15
Brookfield	.....	424.98	424.98	267.57	45.00	$215.00	.....	232.70	129.30	622.00	4,817.50
Darien	1,095.00	718.76	1,813.76	948.61	.....	1,058.58	.....	1,049.00	.....	2,107.58	16,161.66
Easton	.....	123.25	123.25	112.96	.....	.....	.....	136.00	35.45	171.45	4,291.69
Fairfield	1,848.50	2,555.74	4,404.24	2,311.77	90.00	.....	.....	3,511.75	.....	3,601.75	38,568.04
Greenwich	7,952.00	8,585.97	16,537.97	6,763.56	.....	.....	1,596.25	450.00	1,220.45	3,266.70	130,949.38
Huntington	2,273.00	1,884.53	4,157.53	2,178.21	101.81	.....	.....	3,746.60	558.29	4,406.70	39,832.54
Monroe	.....	340.17	340.17	276.35	38.20	.....	28.84	146.83	17.97	231.84	4,210.11
New Canaan	920.00	1,198.21	2,118.21	361.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	6.00	15,470.21
New Fairfield	337.67	.....	337.67	.....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	190.00	2,753.07
Newtown	100.00	1,112.92	1,212.92	.....	220.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	220.00	12,918.56
Norwalk	7,484.92	6,489.72	13,974.64	5,764.70	636.93	.....	2.00	736.95	250.08	1,625.96	114,186.36
Redding	208.75	169.80	378.55	154.65	.....	1,488.99	.....	1,730.30	166.38	3,385.67	8,110.03
Ridgefield	747.50	723.33	1,470.83	693.12	.....	.....	.....	1,641.64	.....	1,641.64	15,756.20
Sherman	.....	229.14	229.14	41.01	40.00	.....	.....	120.00	.....	160.00	2,454.14
Stamford	11,251.25	10,916.18	22,167.43	17,545.64	1,557.48	.....	1,580.63	2,186.98	1,392.73	6,717.82	199,626.61
Stratford	2,264.00	2,815.55	5,079.55	1,890.46	150.00	.....	.....	1,100.00	150.00	1,400.00	38,415.16
Trumbull	35.75	242.19	277.94	717.77	79.19	.....	.....	321.18	.....	400.37	7,594.07
Weston	.....	46.50	46.50	7.10	.....	406.54	.....	.....	.....	406.54	2,535.69
Westport	1,225.45	1,701.31	2,926.76	883.62	103.70	.....	10.15	.....	1,097.63	1,211.48	23,804.19
Wilton	.....	181.14	181.14	412.97	460.72	.....	.....	340.27	.....	800.99	9,359.52
23 towns	$72,515.98	$66,537.70	$139,053.68	$69,657.91	$4,187.89	$3,359.11	$5,424.87	$17,792.95	$6,095.88	$36,860.70	$1,238,928.50

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Bridgeport	$139,092.69	$19,046.34	.....	.....	.....	4.56	4.52	$17.27	$28.67
Danbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.70	7.58	19.18	35.70
Bethel	136.00	.....	.....	.....	$30,000.00	6.87	6.82	24.36	28.02
Brookfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.87	3.87	20.67	32.77
Darien	.....	336.30	$404.79	$4,500.00	4,000.00	3.01	3.01	19.35	41.86
Easton	55.50	300.00	.....	.....	.....	5.74	5.74	21.14	34.06
Fairfield	62,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.37	5.33	22.67	33.24
Greenwich	.....	2,275.41	2,309.79	.....	270,000.00	3.46	3.45	31.63	49.65
Huntington	597.87	1,752.57	.....	.....	200,000.00	6.15	6.12	22.83	32.81
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.96	3.45	20.33	29.85
New Canaan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.13	2.95	18.84	32.16
New Fairfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.70	5.19	25.97	37.71
Newtown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.45	23.36	34.82
Norwalk	.....	15,387.77	3,187.59	.....	54,471.16	5.77	5.49	19.04	31.94
Redding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.59	3.58	24.20	71.77
Ridgefield	21,408.73	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	5.00	4.62	24.31	38.90
Sherman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60	5.54	20.79	40.23
Stamford	151,085.89	.....	.....	.....	646,000.00	4.77	4.54	28.12	40.53
Stratford	.....	142.16	.....	.....	.....	6.63	6.63	20.21	29.48
Trumbull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27	3.24	23.36	39.55
Weston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	3.45	16.35	36.74
Westport	.....	990.51	.....	.....	.....	3.89	3.52	22.82	35.10
Wilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	4.67	22.07	34.15
23 towns	$374,376.68	$40,231.06	$5,902.17	$4,500.00	$1,244,471.16	4.72	4.61	$20.84	$33.69

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Brooklyn	$25.00	$320.00	.....	$345.00	$112.00	.....	$3,129.00	.....	.....	$149.95	$3,390.95
Ashford	37.90	.....	.....	37.90	.....	.....	2,592.00	.....	$506.25	61.73	3,159.98
Canterbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,461.90	.....	593.62	328.28	3,383.80
Chaplin	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	1,080.00	.....	452.27	.....	1,532.27
Eastford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,629.00	$54.59	379.75	87.94	3,151.28
Hampton	.....	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	1,890.00	.....	586.25	112.50	2,588.75
Killingly	.....	1,280.00	.....	1,280.00	450.00	$1,600.00	17,406.24	717.58	150.00	1,445.10	21,768.92
Plainfield	339.90	1,400.00	.....	1,739.90	.....	.....	17,807.24	1,025.44	.....	601.60	19,434.28
Pomfret	103.00	.....	.....	103.00	.....	.....	4,198.10	.....	2,129.13	239.47	6,566.70
Putnam	223.86	2,041.58	$37.50	2,302.94	1,830.00	1,800.00	14,454.42	1,175.10	.....	1,021.88	20,281.40
Scotland	.....	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	1,240.00	13.46	46.00	.....	1,299.46
Sterling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,885.00	424.60	1,004.06	.....	5,313.66
Thompson	166.50	.....	.....	166.50	408.40	1,850.00	9,308.70	580.26	.....	460.28	12,607.64
Windham	1,066.21	176.25	199.92	1,442.38	2,050.00	4,287.50	30,503.55	.....	.....	2,899.48	39,740.53
Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.50	.....	5,192.52	.....	955.20	204.69	6,629.91
15 towns	$1,962.37	$5,250.83	$237.42	$7,450.62	$5,127.90	$9,537.50	$117,777.67	$3,991.03	$6,802.53	$7,612.90	$150,849.53

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Brooklyn	$314.75	$317.81	$632.56	$155.20	.....	.....	.....	$2,789.50	.....	$2,789.50	$7,313.21
Ashford	.....	123.25	123.25	244.54	.....	.....	.....	1,039.50	.....	1,039.50	4,605.17
Canterbury	.....	87.00	87.00	205.98	.....	.....	.....	765.80	.....	765.80	4,442.58
Chaplin	.....	92.40	92.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	658.00	.....	658.00	2,300.67
Eastford	.....	95.30	95.30	40.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286.83
Hampton	.....	92.70	92.70	302.75	$45.19	.....	.....	344.30	$5.75	395.24	3,384.44
Killingly	1,768.70	1,983.87	3,752.57	2,200.34	.....	.....	.....	899.50	.....	899.50	29,901.33
Plainfield	1,349.75	1,210.46	2,560.21	1,583.92	180.00	$64.96	.....	473.00	209.51	927.47	26,245.78
Pomfret	38.75	346.25	385.00	1,591.91	.....	235.22	.....	1,939.05	60.00	2,234.27	10,880.88
Putnam	1,701.00	1,308.64	3,009.64	870.78	272.50	.....	$51.24	.....	198.93	522.67	26,987.43
Scotland	64.20	46.10	110.30	272.03	.....	.....	.....	1,204.22	.....	1,204.22	2,896.01
Sterling	.....	289.32	289.32	361.02	87.75	.....	.....	1,593.40	.....	1,681.15	7,645.15
Thompson	953.82	1,004.41	1,958.23	913.21	176.52	.....	.....	865.70	183.70	1,225.92	16,871.50
Windham	4,251.76	1,780.44	6,032.20	2,187.88	685.23	.....	.....	1,506.90	386.47	2,578.60	51,981.59
Woodstock	.....	348.38	348.38	86.32	.....	.....	.....	404.50	.....	404.50	7,469.11
15 towns	$10,442.73	$9,126.33	$19,569.06	$11,016.13	$1,447.19	$300.18	$51.24	$14,483.37	$1,044.36	$17,326.34	$206,211.68

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.01	3.75	$17.96	$57.58
Ashford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.56	6.47	25.30	41.86
Canterbury	.....	$116.62	.....	.....	.....	6.98	6.19	26.60	43.98
Chaplin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.42	5.42	21.91	45.11
Eastford	$327.62	85.95	.....	.....	.....	7.34	6.22	23.14	36.52
Hampton	.....	90.00	.....	.....	.....	5.99	5.08	29.42	49.77
Killingly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.85	5.89	24.17	38.83
Plainfield	2,100.00	425.67	.....	.....	.....	8.07	7.72	15.90	26.01
Pomfret	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.83	4.83	28.93	51.56
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.26	5.58	18.35	42.56
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	5.40	25.85	45.25
Sterling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.04	6.00	28.95	42.47
Thompson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.18	5.03	14.53	34.08
Windham	154,394.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.18	2.55	19.62	42.57
Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.99	3.99	19.00	31.12
15 towns	$156,822.32	$718.24	.....	.....	.....	4.94	4.39	$19.77	$38.39

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Litchfield	$599.25	$1,800.00	.....	$2,399.25	$600.00	.....	$12,235.55	$456.38	$7.00	$512.35	$13,811.28
Barkhamsted	95.20	.....	.....	95.20	.....	.....	2,869.60	56.63	240.00	46.25	3,212.48
Bethlehem	28.80	.....	.....	28.80	.....	.....	2,498.26	.....	276.00	.....	2,774.26
Bridgewater	30.30	.....	.....	30.30	.....	.....	1,764.00	116.42	.....	.....	1,880.42
Canaan	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	2,412.70	39.93	261.89	63.13	2,777.65
Colebrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,874.60	27.72	280.00	33.69	2,216.01
Cornwall	15.00	8.07	.....	23.07	251.00	.....	3,441.20	39.30	487.40	117.46	4,336.36
Goshen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313.50	.....	542.45	90.93	2,946.88
Harwinton	98.00	.....	.....	98.00	.....	.....	5,780.60	162.81	592.30	91.22	6,626.93
Kent	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	3,762.00	50.41	420.00	41.18	4,273.59
Morris	58.60	.....	$62.63	121.23	.....	.....	2,394.60	83.75	25.00	.....	2,503.35
New Hartford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$850.00	4,395.77	185.56	80.00	156.13	5,667.46
New Milford	186.00	1,200.00	.....	1,386.00	200.00	900.00	12,902.00	521.11	.....	105.53	14,628.64
Norfolk	195.84	488.00	.....	683.84	243.20	750.00	4,464.75	133.42	1,921.75	252.02	7,765.14
North Canaan	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	1,100.00	6,242.60	175.00	.....	276.00	8,043.60
Plymouth	60.70	700.00	5.00	765.70	230.00	1,550.00	12,436.35	696.35	.....	226.14	15,138.84
Roxbury	10.00	35.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	2,787.20	121.51	.....	25.48	2,934.19
Salisbury	279.64	.....	.....	279.64	.....	.....	9,297.70	220.00	118.80	241.30	9,877.80
Sharon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,657.01	262.00	.....	520.40	7,439.41
Thomaston	368.12	1,600.00	6.25	1,974.37	200.00	.....	9,224.40	250.00	.....	370.52	10,044.92
Torrington	1,974.27	2,750.00	250.00	4,974.27	1,000.00	4,800.00	48,951.80	5,363.16	.....	1,456.62	61,571.58
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,877.00	35.50	106.00	133.19	2,151.69
Washington	160.51	.....	.....	160.51	.....	1,100.00	4,206.56	168.89	.....	267.60	5,743.05
Watertown	408.65	1,400.00	.....	1,808.65	.....	1,800.00	11,555.36	791.63	.....	553.12	14,700.11
Winchester	1,361.62	1,760.04	.....	3,121.66	1,284.25	2,750.00	17,465.00	218.44	40.00	719.13	22,476.82
Woodbury	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	213.00	.....	5,265.62	122.24	.....	.....	5,600.86
26 towns	$6,040.50	$11,741.11	$323.88	$18,105.49	$4,471.45	$15,600.00	$199,075.73	$10,298.16	$5,398.59	$6,299.39	$241,143.32

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TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Litchfield	$1,033.25	$1,072.20	$2,105.45	$2,171.20	$139.87	.....	.....	$2,331.17	$85.00	$2,556.04	$23,043.22
Barkhamsted	.....	167.50	167.50	176.75	.....	.....	.....	413.25	.....	413.25	4,065.18
Bethlehem	.....	276.99	276.99	32.03	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	3,127.08
Bridgewater	79.22	91.28	170.50	11.25	.....	$209.50	.....	30.00	.....	239.50	2,331.97
Canaan	74.00	129.79	203.79	222.17	.....	.....	.....	1,231.00	.....	1,231.00	4,469.61
Colebrook	.....	82.15	82.15	119.50	.....	.....	.....	466.68	42.54	509.22	2,926.88
Cornwall	.....	254.97	254.97	147.82	.....	.....	.....	593.10	.....	593.10	5,355.32
Goshen	.....	138.80	138.80	250.51	.....	.....	.....	648.88	.....	648.88	3,985.07
Harwinton	505.60	315.34	820.94	729.60	.....	.....	.....	504.25	20.00	524.25	8,799.72
Kent	.....	206.33	206.33	130.85	.....	.....	.....	977.00	.....	977.00	5,612.77
Morris	.....	201.25	201.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.83	.....	102.83	2,928.66
New Hartford	274.75	232.91	507.66	1,046.01	.....	720.91	.....	45.00	34.23	800.14	8,021.27
New Milford	800.00	2,263.31	3,063.31	1,380.43	155.00	.....	.....	796.75	.....	951.75	21,410.13
Norfolk	315.90	499.35	815.25	347.79	98.02	.....	.....	2,445.65	.....	2,543.67	12,155.69
North Canaan	714.47	1,009.58	1,724.05	743.53	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	10,591.18
Plymouth	1,036.90	1,939.94	2,976.84	876.85	183.73	.....	$124.50	792.10	126.16	1,226.49	20,984.72
Roxbury	.....	120.44	120.44	57.07	.....	86.40	.....	9.50	7.00	102.90	3,259.60
Salisbury	416.50	1,050.22	1,466.72	1,556.33	150.00	.....	11.25	243.00	.....	404.25	13,584.74
Sharon	200.00	781.19	981.19	871.69	.....	30.83	.....	2,483.70	.....	2,514.53	11,806.82
Thomaston	828.50	702.09	1,530.59	1,678.17	75.00	.....	17.00	178.50	39.94	310.44	15,538.49
Torrington	5,086.16	6,115.40	11,201.56	4,711.44	290.00	.....	845.32	.....	.....	1,135.32	83,594.17
Warren	.....	197.74	197.74	3.08	22.74	.....	.....	259.50	.....	282.24	2,634.75
Washington	716.50	626.86	1,343.36	184.54	.....	.....	.....	2,845.86	84.86	2,930.72	10,362.18
Watertown	1,165.80	1,615.11	2,780.91	1,388.90	328.54	.....	.....	24.43	82.87	435.84	21,114.41
Winchester	1,897.40	1,880.94	3,778.34	1,700.93	271.50	.....	870.63	1,263.65	836.43	3,242.21	34,319.96
Woodbury	425.00	898.08	1,323.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291.23	.....	1,291.23	8,265.17
26 towns	$15,569.95	$22,869.76	$38,439.71	$20,538.44	$1,809.40	$1,047.64	$1,868.70	$19,977.03	$1,359.03	$26,061.80	$344,288.76

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Litchfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.28	4.25	$35.07	$54.86
Barkhamsted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.09	3.09	19.73	30.33
Bethlehem	.....	$55.67	.....	.....	.....	4.23	4.23	26.72	41.69
Bridgewater	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.18	4.03	21.99	35.33
Canaan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.81	7.79	35.75	55.18
Colebrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	3.85	26.36	36.13
Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.78	4.32	25.74	42.50
Goshen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.84	5.79	29.30	53.85
Harwinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.32	3.99	21.56	29.52
Kent	$830.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	7.35	23.68	38.44
Morris	.....	396.64	.....	.....	.....	4.91	4.72	23.61	32.90
New Hartford	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000.00	5.71	5.68	12.67	33.00
New Milford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.17	6.74	17.79	23.89
Norfolk	43,651.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.66	7.12	36.94	56.80
North Canaan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.68	5.21	24.68	31.80
Plymouth	.....	152.00	.....	.....	.....	6.26	6.22	17.28	24.37
Roxbury	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	3.40	2.98	16.63	25.86
Salisbury	.....	461.00	$360.37	$600.00	7,700.00	5.83	5.56	18.04	37.52
Sharon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.82	4.80	31.91	43.09
Thomaston	.....	3,401.49	.....	.....	.....	6.76	6.76	21.97	26.47
Torrington	145,415.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.92	4.51	19.62	34.42
Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.95	4.95	20.11	37.63
Washington	.....	409.26	.....	.....	.....	4.05	4.00	34.31	47.97
Watertown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.99	4.71	21.11	36.27
Winchester	574.65	105.67	.....	.....	.....	5.02	4.88	17.98	37.88
Woodbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.37	5.26	22.27	34.29
26 towns	$190,471.97	$5,046.73	$360.37	$600.00	$12,700.00	5.80	5.09	$21.19	$34.67

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office etc	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Middletown	$103.00	$347.90	.....	$450.90	$1,150.00	$2,368.00	$12,214.00	.....	.....	$290.83	$16,022.83
" City	1,300.00	1,000.00	.....	2,300.00	2,330.00	4,750.00	40,826.22	$240.00	.....	1,451.78	49,598.00
" complete	1,403.00	1,347.90	.....	2,750.90	3,480.00	7,118.00	53,040.22	240.00	.....	1,742.61	65,620.83
Haddam	26 70	.....	.....	26.70	.....	.....	5,511.60	144.59	$1,039.72	81.27	6,777.18
Chatham	143.46	.....	.....	143.46	161.05	.....	6,720.00	213.40	4,856.20	213.75	12,164.40
Chester	40.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	5,136.50	340.76	.....	54.12	5,531.38
Clinton	41.45	18.75	$10.00	70.20	136.80	.....	816.75	41.47	.....	19.66	1,014.68
Cromwell	98.00	.....	.....	98.00	304.00	1,000.00	5,614.50	408.25	2,642.00	182.97	10,151.72
Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,932.00	.....	530.00	37.20	3,499.20
East Haddam	100.00	200.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	6,877.20	338.73	378.11	740.83	8,334.87
Essex	26.49	150.00	.....	176.49	500.00	1,600.00	5,703.00	119.63	2,200.00	389.20	10,511.83
Killingworth	15.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	2,727.80	56.44	.....	16.49	2,800.73
Middlefield	.....	.....	.....	.....	128.75	.....	2,774.00	.....	999.47	511.15	4,413.37
Old Saybrook	46.15	8.00	.....	54.15	.....	1,400.00	3,429.00	221.06	.....	395.42	5,445.48
Portland	167.27	.....	.....	167.27	400.00	.....	8,838.45	.....	.....	299.98	9,538.43
Saybrook	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	470.26	1,560.00	5,314.87	615.70	.....	551.77	8,512.60
Westbrook	50.00	21.00	.....	71.00	.....	822.14	1,295.00	70.00	596.00	43.78	2,826.92
15 towns	$2,207.52	$1,745.65	$10.00	$3,963.17	$5,580.86	$13,500.14	$116,730.89	$2,810.03	$13,241.50	$5,280.20	$157,143.62

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Middletown	$1,338.50	$1,779.78	$3,118.28	$730.35	$233.18	.....	$123.00	$1,487.00	$387.97	$2,231.15	$22,553.51
" City	3,856.85	5,350.23	9,207.08	4,337.24	250.09	.....	700.00	.....	4,798.56	5,748.65	71,190.97
" complete	5,195.35	7,130.01	12,325.36	5,067.59	483.27	.....	823.00	1,487.00	5,186.53	7,979.80	93,744.48
Haddam	300.00	411.85	711.85	390.80	.....	.....	.....	766.00	52.45	818.45	9,224.98
Chatham	662.73	994.13	1,656.86	348.15	134.34	$98.66	.....	4,300.55	159.72	4,693.27	19,006.14
Chester	400.00	656.77	1,056.77	55.71	25.00	.....	.....	846.59	19.00	890.59	7,574.45
Clinton	79.50	42.50	122.00	49.10	.....	.....	.....	258.00	.....	258.00	1,513.98
Cromwell	705.00	733.77	1,438.77	347.22	27.28	.....	.....	443.80	84.95	556.03	12,591.74
Durham	72.00	236.87	308.87	950.51	54.40	.....	.....	713.00	.....	767.40	5,525.98
East Haddam	371.79	653.26	1,025.05	626.44	170.00	.....	.....	394.00	99.20	663.20	10,949.56
Essex	585.00	1,117.21	1,702.21	621.38	70.00	.....	.....	.....	100.28	170.28	13,182.19
Killingworth	17.50	122.25	139.75	224.96	20.00	.....	.....	666.75	4.07	690.82	3,871.26
Middlefield	98.00	158.37	256.37	103.04	.....	.....	.....	289.90	.....	289.90	5,062.68
Old Saybrook	360.00	35.50	395.50	660.82	50.00	.....	17.63	708.25	.....	775.88	7,331.83
Portland	994.36	1,089.50	2,083.86	691.93	63.00	.....	.....	.....	102.04	165.04	12,646.53
Saybrook	304.55	670.75	975.30	735.20	.....	.....	274.00	1,181.78	216.77	1,672.55	11,945.65
Westbrook	133.00	180.95	313.95	61.16	70.00	.....	.....	408.00	25.43	503.43	3,776.46
15 towns	$10,278.78	$14,233.69	$24,512.47	$11,434.01	$1,167.29	$98.66	$1,114.63	$12,463.62	$6,050.44	$20,894.64	$217,947.91

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Middletown	$550.00	.....	$1,332.90	$3,000.00	$33,135.00	....	....	$14.66	$22.92
" City	91,950.16	$4,858.21	7,974.04	32,000.00	145,000.00	....	....	29.39	41.63
" complete	92,500.16	4,858.21	9,306.94	35,000.00	178,135.00	6.78	3.08	23.67	34.79
Haddam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.96	3.96	18.37	30.54
Chatham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.11	7.98	38.94	57.94
Chester	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000.00	4.69	4.69	23.67	31.42
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.66	0.66	6.94	68.81
Cromwell	.....	470.20	.....	.....	5,000.00	3.84	3.84	21.82	31.87
Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.38	4.38	25.94	50.69
East Haddam	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5.60	5.60	20.73	32.01
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.48	5.47	25.89	31.23
Killingworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.98	5.98	22.12	36.18
Middlefield	1,003.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.49	5.49	23.88	36.95
Old Saybrook	.....	1,012.81	480.00	.....	12,000.00	6.83	6.83	26.66	35.59
Portland	4,944.01	491.20	.....	.....	5,316.00	5.43	5.41	14.86	34.17
Saybrook	37,316.24	1,000.00	.....	.....	40,000.00	6.40	6.28	20.11	32.81
Westbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.74	2.68	23.45	41.96
15 towns	$135,764.06	$7,832.42	$9,786.94	$35,000.00	$259,451.00	5.92	4.05	$22.74	$35.56

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Tolland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,435.40	$156.89	$1,157.00	$104.41	$4,853.70
Andover	.....	$25.00	.....	$25.00	.....	.....	1,060.00	41.09	416.25	15.30	1,532.64
Bolton	$50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	1,338.00	64.31	165.00	.....	1,567.31
Columbia	26.50	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	2,157.80	114.41	1,037.17	223.29	3,532.67
Coventry	193.50	.....	.....	193.50	.....	.....	4,781.35	387.14	1,028.50	209.95	6,406.94
Ellington	72.40	.....	.....	72.40	$300.00	.....	5,449.00	104.76	1,801.00	347.12	8,001.88
Hebron	31.70	8.00	.....	39.70	.....	.....	3,145.00	.....	463.62	25.34	3,633.96
Mansfield	150.00	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	4,962.30	.....	1,805.25	140.75	6,908.30
Somers	216.01	.....	.....	216.01	.....	.....	6,181.00	120.60	1,298.00	271.04	7,870.64
Stafford	275.00	355.55	.....	630.55	407.00	.....	14,135.00	1,400.00	.....	625.00	16,567.00
Union	.....	60.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....	1,620.00	44.60	.....	33.28	1,697.88
Vernon	.....	258.00	$100.00	358.00	1,297.93	$1,700.00	22,694.95	903.90	.....	522.56	27,119.34
Willington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,034.20	146.40	212.50	206.26	4,599.36
13 towns	$1,015.11	$706.55	$100.00	$1,821.66	$2,004.93	$1,700.00	$74,994.00	$3,484.10	$9,384.29	$2,724.30	$94,291.62

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages of janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Tolland	$102.75	$644.89	$747.64	$702.40	$148.75	.....	.....	$1,347.65	$90.10	$1,586.50	$7,890.24
Andover	26.50	72.73	99.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.44	.....	.....	1,897.31
Bolton	.....	125.41	125.41	167.42	42.00	.....	.....	374.25	.....	416.25	2,326.39
Columbia	.....	134.61	134.61	253.95	.....	.....	.....	833.10	.....	833.10	4,780.83
Coventry	.....	296.50	296.50	524.21	55.00	.....	.....	416.50	268.57	740.07	8,161.22
Ellington	240.00	334.23	574.23	578.59	100.00	.....	.....	597.50	.....	697.50	9,924.60
Hebron	.....	229.23	229.23	147.50	37.15	.....	.....	251.47	.....	288.62	4,339.01
Mansfield	161.37	243.81	405.18	1,390.63	116.95	.....	.....	1,925.75	37.90	2,080.60	10,934.71
Somers	258.50	250.30	508.80	611.21	62.13	.....	$68.00	1,205.50	.....	1,335.63	10,542.29
Stafford	1,590.00	1,435.00	3,025.00	1,200.00	131.99	.....	25.00	1,239.90	127.00	1,523.89	22,946.44
Union	.....	67.82	67.82	323.42	57.44	.....	.....	179.60	.....	237.04	2,386.16
Vernon	1,746.00	1,899.40	3,645.40	1,922.69	116.12	.....	.....	627.20	1,443.67	2,186.99	35,232.42
Willington	48.00	286.45	334.45	120.00	90.00	.....	.....	578.00	.....	668.00	5,721.81
13 towns	$4,173.12	$6,020.38	$10,193.50	$7,942.02	$957.53	.....	$93.00	$9,816.86	$1,967.24	$12,834.63	$127,083.43

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Tolland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.24	7.14	$29.77	$45.60
Andover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	28.31	57.49
Bolton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.53	5.23	24.48	46.52
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.05	6.89	34.39	48.29
Coventry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.72	4.66	24.95	40.00
Ellington	.....	$160.00	.....	.....	.....	5.68	5.61	19.84	38.31
Hebron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	2.40	19.63	32.62
Mansfield	.....	82.02	.....	.....	.....	7.05	6.81	26.15	48.59
Somers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.36	6.36	26.35	40.86
Stafford	$8,000.00	562.22	$540.00	.....	$12,000.00	8.50	8.44	20.57	35.57
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.08	7.08	27.74	37.87
Vernon	.....	26.36	121.32	$1,200.00	3,873.19	4.47	3.48	19.58	35.23
Willington	.....	.....	112.50	.....	2,500.00	3.78	3.63	17.55	29.04
13 towns	$8,000.00	$830.60	$773.82	$1,200.00	$18,373.19	5.78	5.31	$31.92	$38.06

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	CURRENT EXPENSES										
	GENERAL CONTROL				INSTRUCTION						
	school board and business office	supervision	compulsory attendance	total	supervisors of grades and subjects	principals	teachers' wages	text-books	tuition fees	stationery supplies and other expenses	total
Hartford	$7,552.62	$24,666.33	$2,431.67	$34,650.62	$56,952.57	$87,663.70	$1,008,851.62	$32,837.69	$34,790.34	$53,799.13	$1,274,895.05
New Haven	24,904.59	30,802.57	2,364.00	58,071.16	51,937.00	70,933.25	1,202,583.75	42,201.03	29,645.72	56,743.84	1,454,044.59
New London	4,180.44	9,558.57	772.00	14,511.01	13,036.89	13,403.00	237,574.91	6,407.73	11,215.27	8,450.11	290,087.91
Fairfield	16,891.72	26,049.20	3,444.30	46,385.22	29,275.31	94,103.88	747,852.36	31,000.69	10,686.75	34,052.00	946,970.99
Windham	1,962.37	5,250.83	237.42	7,450.62	5,127.90	9,537.50	117,777.67	3,991.03	6,802.53	7,612.90	150,849.53
Litchfield	6,040.50	11,741.11	323.88	18,105.49	4,471.45	15,600.00	199,075.73	10,298.16	5,398.59	6,299.39	241,143.32
Middlesex	2,207.52	1,745.65	10.00	3,963.17	5,580.86	13,500.14	116,730.89	2,810.03	13,241.50	5,280.20	157,143.62
Tolland	1,015.11	706.55	100.00	1,821.66	2,004.93	1,700.00	74,994.00	3,484.10	9,384.29	2,724.30	94,291.62
The state	$64,754.87	$110,520.81	$9,683.27	$184,958.95	$168,386.91	$306,441.47	$3,705,440.93	$133,030.46	$121,164.99	$174,961.87	$4,609,426.63

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	CURRENT EXPENSES (*Concluded*)										
	OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT			maintenance of school plant	AUXILIARY AGENCIES						total
	wages janitors engineers etc	fuel water light power and janitors' supplies	total		library and apparatus	joint schools	promotion of health	transportation	other expenses	total	
Hartford	$87,322.07	$103,157.71	$190,479.78	$108,113.21	$7,220.02	$663.48	$6,556.07	$53,356.17	$27,762.24	$94,557.98	$1,702,696.64
New Haven	127,305.38	111,656.23	238,961.61	101,408.08	8,382.66	380.90	3,263.95	16,838.57	34,530.88	63,396.96	1,915,882.40
New London	18,170.33	31,566.61	49,736.94	24,596.68	1,434.92	1,015.54	2,977.61	19,214.20	1,651.64	26,293.91	405,226.45
Fairfield	72,515.98	66,537.70	139,053.68	69,657.91	4,187.89	3,359.11	5,424.87	17,792.95	6,095.88	36,860.70	1,238,928.50
Windham	10,442.73	9,126.33	19,569.06	11,016.13	1,447.19	300.18	51.24	14 483.37	1,044.36	17,326.34	206,211.68
Litchfield	15,569.95	22,869.76	38,439.71	20,538.44	1,809.40	1,047.64	1,868.70	19,977.03	1,359.03	26,061.80	344,288.76
Middlesex	10,278.78	14,233.69	24,512.47	11,434.01	1,167.29	98.66	1,114.63	12,463.62	6,050.44	20,894.64	217,947.91
Tolland	4,173.12	6,020.38	10,193.50	7,942.02	957.53	.....	93.00	9,816.86	1,967.24	12,834.63	127,083.43
The state	$345,778.34	$365,168.41	$710,946.75	$354 706.48	$26,606.90	$6,865.51	$21,850.07	$163,942.77	$79,461.71	$298,226.96	$6,158,265.77

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	CAPITAL OUTLAYS		PAYMENTS OF DEBTS		indebtedness on account of schools	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools in mills and 100ths	per cent of taxable property appropriated for public schools from town tax in mills and 100ths	paid for each child enumerated (current exp)	paid for each child in average attendance (current exp)
	new grounds and buildings	new equipment	interest	principal					
Hartford	$408,304.77	$12,033.01	$106,115.07	$295,552.42	$3,292,451.81	7.07	6.04	$27.67	$43.45
New Haven	461,205.26	29,965.29	49,513.54	39,938.46	2,298,768.38	6.78	4.91	21.80	34.65
New London	10,700.80	1,108.91	8,735.81	8,938.00	455,219.78	5.32	5.12	19.74	33.65
Fairfield	374,376.68	40,231.06	5,902.17	4,500.00	1,244,471.16	4.72	4.61	20.84	33.69
Windham	156,822.32	718.24	.....	.....	.....	4.94	4.39	19.77	38.39
Litchfield	190,471.97	5,046.73	360.37	600.00	12,700.00	5.80	5.09	21.19	34.67
Middlesex	135,764.06	7,832.42	9,786.94	35,000.00	259,451.00	5.92	4.05	22.74	35.56
Tolland	8,000.00	830.60	773.82	1,200.00	18,373.19	5.78	5.31	31.92	38.06
The state	$1,745,645.86	$97,766.26	$181,187.72	$385,728.88	$7,581,435.32	6.07	5.08	$22.69	$36.64

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES									SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Hartford	17	33	454	61	50	515	$142.64	$132.77	$70.35	$81.83	$136.12	$71.71	558	2	320	16	$261.06	18	$151.32
Avon	....	....	10	..	..	10	....	....	45.40	....	....	45.40	10	....	....	..	....	..	....
Berlin	....	....	17	..	..	17	....	....	50.00	....	....	50.00	17	1	5	..	....	..	....
Bloomfield	....	....	11	..	..	11	....	....	45.27	....	....	45.27	11	1	2	..	....	..	....
Bristol	....	1	53	9	1	62	....	75.00	53.07	78.20	75.00	56.72	63	8	50	4	165.00	5	68.20
Burlington	....	....	10	..	..	10	....	....	48.20	....	....	48.20	10	....	3	..	....	..	....
Canton	....	1	13	3	1	16	....	168.00	48.00	70.00	168.00	52.12	16	2	9	..	....	2	21.18
East Granby	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	42.66	....	....	42.66	6	5	5	..	....	..	....
East Hartford	3	1	41	7	4	48	95.00	160.00	44.42	62.00	111.25	46.99	52	5	25	..	....	2	27.00
East Windsor	2	....	17	..	2	17	94.00	....	40.06	....	94.00	40.06	12	5	2	..	....	1	36.00
Enfield	1	2	37	5	3	42	80.00	135.00	50.21	59.00	116.66	51.25	46	....	27	..	....	1	85.00
Farmington	1	1	14	4	2	18	115.79	157.89	50.64	65.79	136.84	54.00	10	3	8	..	....	1	28.00
Glastonbury	1	1	27	4	2	31	48.00	75.00	43.96	48.00	61.50	45.25	34	4	6	1	160.00	..	....
Granby	1	....	10	..	1	10	48.00	....	40.40	....	48.00	40.40	11	4	1	..	....	..	....
Hartland	1	....	6	..	1	6	32.00	....	34.85	....	32.00	34.85	7	2	....	..	....	..	....
Manchester	1	....	24	..	1	24	160.00	....	52.57	....	160.00	52.57	25	....	13	..	....	5	52.00
* ninth district	2	1	42	8	3	50	97.36	94.52	60.21	78.00	96.41	63.05	53	11	42	3	199.81	3	107.28
* complete	3	1	66	8	4	74	118.24	94.52	57.43	78.00	112.31	59.65	78	11	55	3	199.81	8	72.73
Marlboro	....	....	3	..	..	3	....	....	42.00	....	....	42.00	3	....	1	..	....	..	....
New Britain	3	4	176	25	7	201	91.66	143.50	62.94	77.92	121.28	64.80	181	23	123	7	143.57	7	113.21
Newington	....	....	11	..	..	11	....	....	50.35	....	....	50.35	11	5	9	..	....	..	....
Plainville	1	....	14	..	1	14	130.00	....	49.14	....	130.00	49.14	15	....	12	..	....	1	32.00
Rocky Hill	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	48.78	....	....	48.78	7	1	4	..	....	..	....
Simsbury	1	2	15	3	3	18	60.00	133.33	52.53	77.77	108.88	56.73	21	3	11	..	....	1	50.00
Southington	....	1	41	7	1	48	....	150.00	51.58	70.36	150.00	54.32	49	2	30	..	....	3	64.00
South Windsor	....	....	13	..	..	13	....	....	49.84	....	....	49.84	12	1	7	..	....	2	32.00
Suffield	1	....	18	..	1	18	60.00	....	52.50	....	60.00	52.50	19	5	17	..	....	1	45.00
West Hartford	1	2	26	7	3	33	85.00	140.00	55.00	74.00	121.66	59.03	24	16	19	..	....	2	145.00
Wethersfield	....	1	12	2	1	14	....	110.00	47.16	52.65	110.00	47.95	15	7	12	..	....	1	16.00
Windsor	....	....	25	4	..	29	....	....	49.32	73.75	....	52.64	28	2	15	..	....	..	....
Windsor Locks	....	1	8	4	1	12	....	143.50	54.00	69.23	143.50	59.07	11	....	4	..	....	1	20.00
29 towns	87	52	1,161	153	89	1314	$113.14	$132.80	$59.87	$75.86	$124.63	$61.74	1,337	118	782	31	$212.94	57	$94.62

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES									SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
New Haven city	17	40	565	53	57	618	$136.00	$153.00	$69.00	$104.00	$147.92	$72.00	545	30	579	..	....	*11	$160.00
" Westville	....	....	18	..	..	18	....	....	52.09	....	....	52.09	18	2	4	1	$130.00	3	84.00
" complete	17	40	583	53	57	636	136.00	153.00	68.47	104.00	147.92	71.43	563	32	583	1	130.00	14	143.71
Ansonia	....	3	58	10	3	68	....	71.67	71.12	73.00	71.67	71.39	71	1	38	1	135.00	2	80.00
Beacon Falls	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	53.40	....	....	53.40	5	....	5	..	....	..	....
Bethany	....	....	4	..	..	4	....	....	42.16	....	....	42.16	4	1	4	..	....	..	....
Branford	....	1	29	6	1	35	....	65.00	50.68	65.00	65.00	51.71	36	8	27	..	....	3	26.60
Cheshire	1	....	8	..	1	8	125.00	....	47.50	....	125.00	47.50	9	1	6	..	....	2	40.00
Derby	....	1	26	6	1	32	....	105.00	59.23	80.00	105.00	63.12	33	2	17	..	....	2	60.00
East Haven	....	....	11	..	..	11	....	....	57.18	....	....	57.18	6	2	9	..	....	..	....
Guilford	1	2	11	2	3	13	60.00	93.22	44.18	47.23	82.14	47.23	16	1	2	..	....	2	29.76
Hamden	....	....	33	..	..	33	....	....	51.27	....	....	51.27	33	2	23	..	....	..	....
Madison	....	....	10	1	..	11	....	....	43.80	77.77	....	46.88	11	3	4	..	....	..	....
Meriden	4	8	112	24	12	136	125.00	138.13	68.34	81.13	133.75	70.60	147	7	76	..	....	3	103.33
Middlebury	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	45.20	....	....	45.20	5	3	4	..	....	..	....
Milford	....	1	18	4	1	22	....	105.00	49.77	67.00	105.00	52.90	23	....	9	..	....	3	33.00
Naugatuck	1	2	56	7	3	63	120.00	112.50	56.82	92.85	115.00	60.82	60	3	32	1	200.00	3	90.00
North Branford	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	40.85	....	....	40.85	7	4	5	..	....	..	....
North Haven	....	....	13	..	..	13	....	....	42.00	....	....	42.00	13	6	11	..	....	1	15.00
Orange	....	....	18	..	..	18	....	....	53.75	....	....	53.75	18	2	17	..	....	2	14.50
" Union district	....	1	34	8	1	42	....	90.00	58.38	75.63	90.00	61.66	41	6	30	..	....	3	30.83
" complete	....	1	52	8	1	60	....	90.00	56.77	75.63	90.00	59.29	59	8	47	..	....	5	24.29
Oxford	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	40.44	....	....	40.44	4	4	7	..	....	..	....
Prospect	1	....	3	..	1	3	48.00	....	40.00	....	48.00	40.00	3	1	1	..	....	..	....
Seymour	....	1	20	4	1	24	....	90.00	55.00	66.25	90.00	56.87	18	1	13	..	....	2	31.50
Southbury	....	....	8	1	..	9	....	....	39.50	60.00	....	41.77	6	6	....	..	....	..	....
Wallingford	3	2	57	7	5	64	124.00	135.00	56.12	81.75	128.40	58.93	59	3	41	..	....	4	46.25
Waterbury	....	....	56	..	..	56	....	....	55.81	....	....	55.81	56	....	41	..	....	..	....
" centre	3	14	299	25	17	324	211.00	154.60	75.42	96.00	164.55	77.00	341	....	172	..	....	20	113.10
" complete	3	14	355	25	17	380	211.00	154.60	72.32	96.00	164.55	73.88	397	....	213	..	....	20	113.10
Wolcott	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	44.00	....	....	44.00	6	4	3	..	....	..	....
Woodbridge	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	40.20	....	....	40.20	4	1	4	..	....	..	....
26 towns	31	76	1,505	158	107	1,663	$134.51	$141.32	$65.17	$89.12	$139.35	$67.45	1,598	99	1,184	3	$155.00	66	$88.43

* Includes assistant superintendents

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES						number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women				number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
New London	1	....	107	..	1	107	$200.00	....	$63.42	....	$200.00	$63.42	101	5	35	..	....	2	$90.00
Norwich	2	....	111	..	2	111	75.00	....	61.00	....	75.00	61.00	113	3	66	3	$186.66	3	78.00
Bozrah	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	37.42	....	....	37.42	7	1	....	..	....	..	....
Colchester	1	3	16	1	4	17	44.00	$95.00	46.00	$65.00	82.25	47.11	18	5	7	..	....	1	80.00
East Lyme	1	1	8	..	2	8	48.00	86.48	44.74	....	67.24	44.74	10	3	7	..	....	..	....
Franklin	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	42.40	....	....	42.40	5	....	3	..	....	..	....
Griswold	1	....	27	..	1	27	130.00	....	40.01	....	130.00	40.01	26	3	7	..	....	..	....
Groton	1	....	33	..	1	33	66.66	....	50.70	....	66.66	50.70	27	1	7	..	....	1	58.88
Lebanon	....	....	13	..	..	13	....	....	36.30	....	....	36.30	13	5	2	..	....	..	....
Ledyard	....	....	12	..	..	12	....	....	37.25	....	....	37.25	9	4	1	..	....	..	....
Lisbon	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	44.00	....	....	44.00	5	....	4	..	....	..	....
Lyme	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	40.00	....	....	40.00	6	1	1	..	....	..	....
Montville	1	....	13	..	1	13	100.00	....	48.27	....	100.00	48.27	14	5	6	..	....	..	....
North Stonington	2	....	8	..	2	8	32.00	....	36.50	....	32.00	36.50	8	2	2	..	....	..	....
Old Lyme	....	....	7	*	..	7	....	....	44.52	....	....	44.52	7	1	3	..	....	..	....
Preston	....	....	8	..	..	8	....	....	32.15	....	....	32.15	8	....	1	..	....	..	....
Salem	1	....	4	..	1	4	36.00	....	36.00	....	36.00	36.00	5	....	....	..	....	..	....
Sprague	....	....	11	..	..	11	....	....	53.83	....	....	53.83	11	1	7	..	....	..	....
Stonington	1	1	43	7	2	50	48.00	90.00	44.50	62.15	69.00	46.97	52	9	23	3	120.00	4	70.60
Voluntown	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	50.40	....	....	50.40	5	....	3	..	....	..	....
Waterford	....	....	15	..	..	15	....	....	44.66	....	....	44.66	15	3	4	..	....	..	....
21 towns	12	5	466	8	17	474	$73.88	$92.29	$52.37	$62.51	$79.30	$52.54	465	52	189	6	$153.33	11	$75.93

* taught by 2 grade teachers

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES									SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Bridgeport	....	10	353	21	10	374	....	$138.00	$76.00	$103.00	$138.00	$77.51	384	23	324	12	$179.00	6	$126.00
Danbury	....	4	66	14	4	80	....	130.00	66.58	76.25	130.00	68.27	84	4	27	2	135.00	3	74.33
Bethel	....	....	17	4	..	21	....	....	46.82	66.00	....	50.47	17	4	11	..	....	1	15.00
Brookfield	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	45.14	....	....	45.14	4	3	5	..	....	..	....
Darien	....	....	17	..	..	17	....	....	52.49	....	....	52.49	5	7	15	..	....	1	35.00
Easton	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	38.11	....	....	38.11	4	2	2	..	....	..	....
Fairfield	....	....	34	..	..	34	....	....	56.36	....	....	56.36	32	5	20	1	100.00	..	....
Greenwich	5	6	85	8	11	93	$108.00	116.66	68.76	91.25	112.72	70.69	102	11	72	4	172.50	3	140.00
Huntington	1	3	31	5	4	36	67.50	96.00	57.22	77.00	88.87	59.96	40	5	22	..	....	2	63.75
Monroe	1	....	6	..	1	6	50.00	....	41.00	....	50.00	41.00	7	3	2	..	....	..	....
New Canaan	....	....	17	..	..	17	....	....	51.76	....	....	51.76	17	1	8	1	150.00	1	30.00
New Fairfield	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	39.33	....	....	39.33	6	1	4	..	....	..	....
Newtown	3	1	19	3	4	22	47.50	110.00	34.44	51.66	63.12	36.77	11	14	5	..	....	..	....
Norwalk	5	5	89	15	10	104	91.50	125.00	57.55	79.46	108.25	60.71	113	5	71	2	170.00	1	85.00
Redding	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	55.20	....	....	55.20	5	....	3	..	....	..	....
Ridgefield	....	....	17	..	..	17	....	....	51.82	....	....	51.82	17	4	17	..	....	..	....
Sherman	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	39.60	....	....	39.60	5	....	3	..	....	..	....
Stamford	....	7	*133	16	7	*149	....	150.71	62.86	93.59	150.71	66.16	122	5	104	11	163.41	8	105.62
Stratford	....	1	34	4	1	38	....	120.00	57.12	76.25	120.00	59.13	39	2	20	1	82.50	2	65.00
Trumbull	....	....	10	..	..	10	....	....	52.80	....	....	52.80	7	3	9	..	....	..	....
Weston	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	41.60	....	....	41.60	3	2	4	..	....	..	....
Westport	....	2	19	3	2	22	....	100.00	56.31	66.66	100.00	57.72	5	1	19	..	....	2	25.00
Wilton	1	....	11	..	1	11	95.00	....	48.63	....	95.00	48.63	10	2	7	..	....	..	....
23 towns	16	39	995	93	55	1,088	$84.53	$128.15	$64.56	$85.57	$115.46	$66.36	1,039	107	783	34	$164.05	30	$90.54

* plus 7 untrained assistants

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTA		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES								SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS			SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Brooklyn	1	....	6	..	1	6	$34.00	....	$50.71	....	$34.00	$50.71	7	1	....	..	....	2	$5.60
Ashford	1	....	6	..	1	6	40.00	....	41.33	....	40.00	41.33	6	2	1	..	....	..	....
Canterbury	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	39.00	....	....	39.00	6	2	....	..	....	..	....
Chaplin	1	....	2	..	1	2	40.00	....	40.00	....	40.00	40.00	....	....	....	..	....	..	....
Eastford	....	....	8	..	..	8	....	....	36.00	....	....	36.00	8	3	....	..	....	..	....
Hampton	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	40.00	....	....	40.00	4	1	....	..	....	..	....
Killingly	2	2	26	6	4	32	48.00	$122.50	45.92	$76.83	85.25	51.71	36	....	7	..	....	1	45.00
Plainfield	....	....	36	4	..	40	....	....	42.84	70.00	....	45.56	40	5	21	..	....	..	....
Pomfret	2	....	8	..	2	8	56.00	....	42.50	....	56.00	42.50	9	1	3	..	....	..	....
Putnam	1	3	18	6	4	24	78.95	133.33	49.51	75.83	119.73	56.07	17	11	15	..	....	1	47.33
Scotland	....	....	2	..	..	2	....	....	68.89	....	....	68.89	2	....	1	..	....	..	....
Sterling	1	....	8	..	1	8	44.00	....	47.00	....	44.00	47.00	7	2	3	..	....	..	....
Thompson	2	1	15	4	3	19	43.00	154.00	42.13	73.67	80.00	48.77	17	4	3	..	....	1	36.00
Windham	....	3	30	10	3	40	....	103.33	60.83	79.00	103.33	65.41	43	5	31	3	$186.66	6	81.66
Woodstock	....	....	14	..	..	14	....	....	39.07	....	....	39.07	11	1	1	..	....	1	30.00
15 towns	11	9	191	30	20	221	$48.26	$123.22	$46.49	$76.02	$81.99	$50.49	213	38	86	3	$186.66	12	$54.95

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES									SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Litchfield	1	....	19	5	1	24	$56.00	....	$46.49	$69.47	$56.00	$51.28	12	4	9	..	....	1	$63.53
Barkhamsted	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	34.66	....	....	34.66	9	1	....	..	....	..	....
Bethlehem	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	45.66	....	....	45.66	3	2	3	..	....	..	....
Bridgewater	....	....	4	..	..	4	....	....	49.00	....	....	49.00	4	....	1	..	....	..	....
Canaan	1	....	4	..	1	4	68.00	....	48.00	....	68.00	48.00	5	....	2	..	....	..	....
Colebrook	1	....	4	..	1	4	48.00	....	40.00	....	48.00	40.00	5	3	....	..	....	..	....
Cornwall	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	42.22	....	....	42.22	9	4	3	..	....	1	32.00
Goshen	....	....	7	..	..	7	....	....	38.28	....	....	38.28	7	4	....	..	....	..	....
Harwinton	1	....	13	..	1	13	44.00	....	44.61	....	44.00	44.61	14	3	3	..	....	..	....
Kent	....	....	10	..	..	10	....	....	41.80	....	....	41.80	10	1	2	..	....	..	....
Morris	....	1	5	..	1	5	....	$59.90	41.60	....	59.90	41.60	4	1	....	..	....	..	....
New Hartford	....	1	12	1	1	13	....	85.00	37.83	48.00	85.00	38.61	14	5	2	..	....	..	....
New Milford	2	1	22	5	3	27	39.00	100.00	41.92	60.00	59.33	45.25	29	1	9	..	....	1	20.00
Norfolk	....	....	11	..	..	11	....	....	49.80	....	....	49.80	11	....	5	..	....	1	20.56
North Canaan	....	1	11	2	1	13	....	110.00	45.31	62.50	110.00	47.96	9	5	8	..	....	1	25.00
Plymouth	....	....	25	3	..	28	....	....	44.96	56.10	....	46.15	29	10	19	1	$163.15	1	24.00
Roxbury	....	....	8	..	..	8	....	....	38.66	....	....	38.66	7	....	1	..	....	..	....
Salisbury	....	2	16	1	2	17	....	102.63	44.99	52.63	102.63	45.44	19	1	5	..	....	..	....
Sharon	....	1	12	1	1	13	....	94.73	46.33	52.64	94.73	46.81	13	5	4	..	....	..	....
Thomaston	....	....	15	3	..	18	....	....	51.04	75.43	....	55.10	17	5	7	1	168.42	1	30.00
Torrington	....	4	64	8	4	72	....	124.31	67.03	82.73	124.31	68.78	56	6	46	6	80.00	2	90.00
Warren	....	....	5	..	..	5	....	....	41.60	....	....	41.60	4	4	3	..	....	..	....
Washington	....	1	7	2	1	9	....	122.22	49.20	56.94	122.22	50.92	4	2	2	..	....	..	....
Watertown	....	....	21	4	..	25	....	....	51.52	70.63	....	54.55	19	7	19	..	....	..	....
Winchester	....	....	32	..	..	32	....	....	58.37	....	....	58.37	29	2	27	2	145.00	3	41.67
Woodbury	....	1	8	2	1	10	....	127.00	39.75	55.50	127.00	42.90	10	1	3	..	....	1	21.30
26 towns	6	13	359	37	19	396	$49.00	$107.79	$49.80	$67.26	$89.22	$51.43	352	77	183	10	$110.15	13	$41.64

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES															SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Middletown	3	....	34	..	3	34	$53.33	....	$52.60	....	$53.33	$52.60	20	....	17	..	....	2	$58.00
city	....	4	33	21	4	54	....	$108.75	61.53	$82.88	108.75	69.83	64	4	32	2	$215.00	5	44.80
complete.	3	4	67	21	7	88	53.33	108.75	57.00	82.88	85.00	63.17	84	4	49	2	215.00	7	48.57
Haddam	1	....	12	..	1	12	36.00	....	45.34	....	36.00	45.34	13	2	2	..	....	..	....
Chatham	1	....	13	..	1	13	110.00	....	45.61	....	110.00	45.61	16	3	11	..	....	1	16.10
Chester	....	1	6	2	1	8	....	118.00	50.00	50.00	118.00	50.00	8	1	5	..	....	..	....
Clinton	....	....	2	..	..	2	....	....	45.00	....	....	45.00	2	....	1	..	....	1	13.68
Cromwell	1	....	12	..	1	12	117.65	....	49.08	....	117.65	49.08	13	....	10	..	....	1	32.00
Durham	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	41.33	....	....	41.33	7	....	....	1	70.00	..	....
East Haddam	....	....	17	..	..	17	....	....	41.88	....	....	41.88	14	3	1	..	....	..	....
Essex	1	....	13	..	1	13	84.21	....	52.46	....	84.21	52.46	14	....	8	..	....	1	52.63
Killingworth	2	....	5	..	2	5	44.00	....	41.60	....	44.00	41.60	7	3	....	..	....	..	....
Middlefield	....	....	6	..	..	6	....	....	48.66	....	....	48.66	6	....	....	..	....	1	18.75
Old Saybrook	....	....	6	1	..	7	....	....	54.69	52.00	....	54.30	8	1	3	1	155.56	..	....
Portland	....	1	13	3	1	16	....	118.00	45.38	65.00	118.00	49.05	17	1	7	..	....	1	40.00
Saybrook	....	1	10	2	1	12	....	126.31	48.90	56.58	126.31	50.18	13	5	9	..	....	2	25.00
Westbrook	1	....	4	..	1	4	88.88	....	35.00	....	88.88	35.00	5	....	3	..	....	..	....
15 towns	10	7	192	29	17	221	$68.47	$113.90	$50.12	$75.88	$87.17	$53.50	227	23	109	4	$163.89	15	$37.54

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES																	
	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL					SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Tolland	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	$41.77	....	....	$41.77	9	6	3	..	....	..	....
Andover	....	....	2	..	..	2	....	....	56.00	....	....	56.00	2	....	2	..	....	..	....
Bolton	....	....	4	..	..	4	....	....	43.00	....	....	43.00	3	2	1	..	....	..	....
Columbia	1	....	5	..	1	5	$40.00	....	40.00	....	$40.00	40.00	5	2	....	..	....	..	....
Coventry	1	....	11	..	1	11	40.00	....	43.63	....	40.00	43.63	10	3	3	..	....	..	....
Ellington	....	....	12	..	..	12	....	....	47.50	....	....	47.50	11	4	7	..	....	1	$30.00
Hebron	....	....	8	..	..	8	....	....	42.50	....	....	42.50	6	2	3	..	....	..	....
Mansfield	1	....	11	..	1	11	48.00	....	43.63	....	48.00	43.63	12	1	7	..	....	..	....
Somers	....	....	12	..	..	12	....	....	52.33	....	....	52.33	12	1	6	..	....	1	45.00
Stafford	1	1	26	4	2	30	48.00	$129.72	39.88	$62.42	88.86	42.89	32	4	9	..	....	1	40.70
Union	1	....	4	..	1	4	40.00	....	35.00	....	40.00	35.00	5	1	....	..	....	..	....
Vernon	1	3	33	6	4	39	133.36	116.33	47.17	70.80	120.59	50.81	25	9	13	..	....	3	48.07
Willington	....	....	9	..	..	9	....	....	48.00	....	....	48.00	9	4	4	..	....	..	....
13 towns	6	4	146	10	10	156	$58.22	$119.68	$44.68	$67.46	$82.80	$46.14	141	39	58	..	....	6	$43.31

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL		AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES									SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS		SUPERVISORS OF GRADES AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS	
							MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL								
	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	elementary	high	elementary	high	men	women	number continuously employed	beginners	graduates of normal schools	number	average monthly salary	number	average monthly salary
Hartford	37	52	1,161	153	89	1,314	$113.14	$132.80	$59.87	$75.86	$124.63	$61.74	1,337	118	782	31	$212.94	57	$94.62
New Haven	31	76	1,505	158	107	1,663	134.51	141.32	65.17	89.12	139.35	67.45	1,598	99	1,184	3	155.00	66	88.43
New London	12	5	466	8	17	474	73.88	92.29	52.37	62.51	79.30	52.54	465	52	189	6	153.33	11	75.93
Fairfield	16	39	995	93	55	1,088	84.53	128.15	64.56	85.87	115.46	66.36	1,039	107	783	34	164.05	30	90.54
Windham	11	9	191	30	20	221	48.26	123.22	46.49	76.02	81.99	50.49	213	38	86	3	186.66	12	54.95
Litchfield	5	13	360	37	18	397	49.20	107.79	49.80	67.26	89.22	51.43	352	77	183	10	110.15	13	41.64
Middlesex	10	7	192	29	17	221	68.47	113.90	50.12	75.88	87.17	53.50	227	23	109	4	163.89	15	37.54
Tolland	6	4	146	10	10	156	58.22	119.68	44.68	67.46	82.80	46.14	141	39	58	..	....	6	43.31
The state	128	205	5,016	518	333	5,534	$96.54	$131.18	$59.65	$80.68	$117.80	$61.63	5,372	553	3,374	91	$111.62	210	$80.02

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in private school	in no school	elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Hartford	98,915	24,111	17,581	2,115	19,696	1,424	18,260	4,567	2,849	13,448	1,813	15,261	81.6	63.2	83.5
Avon	1,337	296	272	....	272	7	242	....	24	221	....	221	91.8	74.6	91.3
Berlin	3,728	791	633	....	633	...	604	4	103	530	....	530	80.0	67.0	87.7
Bloomfield	1,821	419	377	....	377	...	308	....	75	246	....	246	89.9	58.7	79.8
Bristol	13,502	3,352	2,284	279	2,563	101	2,478	525	639	1,955	268	2,223	76.4	66.3	89.7
Burlington	1,319	334	277	....	277	....	243	....	90	217	....	217	82.9	64.9	89.3
Canton	2,732	588	470	113	583	19	526	1	100	372	101	473	99.1	80.4	89.9
East Granby	797	222	167	....	167	....	133	...	53	105	....	105	75.2	47.2	78.9
East Hartford	8,138	2,119	1,861	232	2,093	83	1,906	30	319	1,447	203	1,650	98.7	77.8	86.5
East Windsor	3,362	904	723	....	723	....	626	132	49	535	....	535	79.9	59.1	85.4
Enfield	9,719	2,265	1,437	209	1,646	78	1,461	445	463	1,188	183	1,371	72.6	60.5	93.8
Farmington	3,478	745	577	132	709	44	663	17	17	483	104	587	95.1	78.7	88.5
Glastonbury	4,796	1,081	871	146	1,017	21	907	5	142	666	119	785	94.0	72.6	86.5
Granby	1,383	271	247	....	247	2	219	1	31	179	....	179	91.1	66.0	81.7
Hartland	544	124	108	....	108	....	92	4	12	77	....	77	87.0	62.0	83.6
Manchester	....	1,232	1,059	....	1,059	6	834	....	188	715	....	715	85.9	58.0	85.7
" ninth district	....	2,007	1,896	278	2,174	163	1,991	9	239	1,477	233	1,710	108.3	85.2	85.8
" complete	13,641	3,239	2,955	278	3,233	169	2,825	9	427	2,192	233	2,425	99.8	74.8	85.8
Marlboro	302	77	67	....	67	....	60	....	10	49	....	49	87.0	63.6	81.6
New Britain	43,916	12,007	8,328	822	9,150	441	7,509	3,139	2,323	5,627	751	6,378	76.2	53.1	84.9
Newington	1,689	459	332	....	332	....	307	77	76	248	....	248	72.3	54.0	80.7
Plainville	2,682	645	609	....	609	4	535	7	36	457	....	457	94.4	70.8	85.4
Rocky Hill	1,187	290	243	....	243	3	221	....	51	187	....	187	83.7	64.4	84.6
Simsbury	2,537	573	504	110	614	40	550	5	50	366	91	457	107.1	79.7	83.0
Southington	6,516	1,762	1,444	190	1,634	85	1,585	1	309	1,229	164	1,393	92.7	79.0	87.8
South Windsor	2,251	504	367	....	367	1	340	2	107	279	....	279	72.8	55.3	82.0
Suffield	3,841	758	639	118	757	29	635	2	212	457	100	557	99.8	73.4	87.7
West Hartford	4,808	1,168	883	173	1,056	68	942	123	188	693	152	845	90.4	72.3	89.7
Wethersfield	3,148	533	460	43	503	13	456	1	47	362	32	394	94.3	73.9	86.4
Windsor	4,178	1,048	869	79	948	55	843	11	216	672	68	740	90.4	70.6	87.7
Windsor Locks	3,715	843	331	55	386	32	344	399	121	268	48	316	45.7	37.4	91.8
29 towns	250,182	61,528	45,916	5,094	51,010	2,719	45,820	9,507	9,139	34,755	4,430	39,185	82.9	63.6	85.5

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in private school	in no school	elementary	high	total	per cent who at some part of	per cent of attendance each on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance each on basis of registration
New Haven City	....	31,615	24,298	2,887	27,185	1,621	24,077	3,302	4,155	20,319	2,526	22,845	85 9	72 2	84 8
" Westville	....	824	843	....	843	....	754	19	45	626	....	626	102.3	75 9	83 0
" complete	133,605	32,439	25,141	2,887	28,028	1,621	24,831	3,321	4,200	20,945	2,526	23,471	86.4	72.3	84.5
Ansonia	15,152	4,178	2,534	396	2,930	118	2,752	766	805	2,122	330	2,452	70.1	58.6	82 0
Beacon Falls	1,160	244	214	....	214	....	193	9	50	160	....	160	87.7	66.5	82.9
Bethany	495	113	93	....	93	....	74	1	20	62	....	62	82 3	54 8	83.7
Branford	6,047	1,500	1,263	142	1,405	46	1,283	16	270	968	121	1,089	87.8	68.0	84.8
Cheshire	1,988	392	330	....	330	....	269	3	62	225	....	225	84.1	57.3	83.6
Derby	8,991	2,209	1,130	144	1,274	65	1,167	724	378	947	140	1,087	87.6	49.2	93 1
East Haven	1,795	609	493	....	493	....	428	10	90	356	....	356	80.9	58.4	83.1
Guilford	3,001	520	430	84	514	30	459	6	93	302	74	376	98.8	72.3	81 9
Hamden	5,850	1,706	1,558	....	1,558	....	1,361	43	329	1,112	....	1,112	91.3	65.1	81.7
Madison	1,534	269	219	21	240	6	222	1	38	168	17	185	89.2	68.7	83.3
Meriden	32,066	7,470	4,715	711	5,426	300	4,875	1,781	1,022	3,649	643	4,292	72.6	57.4	88.0
Middlebury	836	162	158	....	158	....	132	....	4	96	....	96	97.8	59.2	72 7
Milford	4,366	1,044	839	121	960	33	861	43	170	624	108	732	91 9	70.1	85.0
Naugatuck	12,722	3,148	2,272	274	2,546	131	2,489	443	434	1,933	254	2,187	80 8	69 4	87.8
North Branford	833	180	149	....	149	....	134	....	34	108	....	108	82.7	60 0	87.0
North Haven	2,254	515	428	....	428	....	366	....	87	862	....	862	88.1	70.2	88.9
Orange	....	1,096	678	....	678	....	630	12	167	528	....	528	81.8	48.1	86.8
" Union dist	....	1,750	1,593	237	1,830	84	1,749	22	174	1,350	195	1,525	104.8	87 1	87 1
" complete	11,272	2,846	2,271	237	2,508	84	2,379	34	341	1,858	195	2,053	88 1	72 1	86 9
Oxford	1,020	253	225	....	225	....	185	....	31	145	....	145	88.9	57 0	78 4
Prospect	539	86	74	....	74	2	62	4	8	53	....	53	86.0	61.6	85 4
Seymour	4,786	1,133	869	142	1,011	49	936	8	186	740	110	850	89.2	76 6	92 7
Southbury	1,233	234	201	26	229	3	199	....	8	138	23	161	97.8	68.8	80 0
Wallingford	11,155	3,002	2,292	258	2,550	82	2,354	51	401	1,851	228	2,079	84.9	66 2	88 8
Waterbury	....	2,320	1,789	....	1,789	27	1,660	101	405	1,439	....	1,439	77.1	62.0	80 6
" Centre	....	20,851	10,665	1,002	11,667	498	11,017	4,261	2,877	9,045	885	9,930	88.0	47 6	90.1
" complete	73,141	23,171	12,454	1,002	13,456	525	12,677	4,362	3,282	10,484	885	11,369	88.0	49.0	89.6
Wolcott	562	128	121	....	121	....	102	....	7	85	....	85	94.5	66.4	83.3
Woodbridge	878	227	174	....	174	....	152	30	43	127	....	127	76.6	55.9	83.5
20 towns	337,282	87,879	60,647	6,447	67,004	3,005	60,932	11,665	12,333	49,629	5,663	55,292	76.3	62.9	90.7

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in private school	in no school	elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
New London	19,659	4,825	3,713	....	3,713	24	3,534	834	278	2,952	....	2,952	76.9	61.1	83.5
Norwich	28,219	5,971	3,846	....	3,846	25	3,433	1,944	832	3,056	....	3,056	64.4	51.1	89.0
Bozrah	861	198	151	....	151	....	123	....	58	107	....	107	76.2	54.0	86.9
Colchester	2,140	637	544	94	638	33	572	34	66	419	81	500	100.1	78.4	87.4
East Lyme	1,916	331	288	8	296	2	265	....	38	218	6	224	89.4	67.6	84.5
Franklin	527	125	110	....	110	....	93	....	15	79	....	79	88.0	63.2	84.9
Griswold	4,233	834	693	....	693	10	622	112	59	538	....	538	83.0	64.5	86.4
Groton	6,495	1,550	1,211	....	1,211	3	1,073	83	130	928	....	928	78.1	59.8	86.4
Lebanon	1,528	320	288	....	288	1	236	....	62	194	....	194	90.0	60.6	82.2
Ledyard	1,079	242	250	....	250	....	194	5	24	154	....	154	103.3	63.6	79.3
Lisbon	824	229	188	....	188	....	165	....	41	148	....	148	82.0	64.6	89.6
Lyme	746	152	119	....	119	1	110	8	28	82	....	82	78.2	53.9	74.5
Montville	2,804	565	497	....	497	....	444	11	48	373	....	373	87.9	66.0	84.0
North Stonington	1,100	239	209	....	209	....	172	35	27	140	....	140	87.4	58.5	81.3
Old Lyme	1,181	255	203	30	233	4	222	11	34	149	21	170	91.3	66.6	76.5
Preston	1,917	229	195	....	195	....	169	5	17	131	....	131	85.1	57.2	77.5
Salem	443	112	79	....	79	....	70	9	22	60	....	60	70.5	53.5	85.7
Sprague	2,551	653	314	....	314	....	282	237	125	245	....	245	48.0	37.5	86.8
Stonington	9,154	2,197	1,617	226	1,843	47	1,709	301	320	1,300	159	1,459	83.8	66.4	85.3
Voluntown	779	159	143	....	143	....	139	7	17	113	....	113	89.9	71.0	81.2
Waterford	3,097	701	527	....	527	1	474	35	126	389	....	389	75.1	55.4	82.0
21 towns	91,253	20,524	15,185	358	15,543	151	14,101	3,671	2,367	11,775	267	12,042	75.7	58.6	85.3

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils				average term registration	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in private schools	in no school				per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
			elementary	high	total	over 16				elementary	high	total			
Bridgeport	102,054	25,216	16,898	987	17,885	752	16,289	4,181	3,162	14,299	886	15,185	70.9	60.2	93.2
Danbury	23,502	4,927	2,596	537	3,133	271	2,787	1,101	1,116	2,146	501	2,647	63.5	53.7	94.9
Bethel	3,792	703	595	121	716	34	665	....	65	508	103	611	101.8	86.9	91.8
Brookfield	1,101	283	195	....	195	....	173	9	27	147	....	147	83.6	63.0	84.9
Darien	3,946	835	556	....	556	....	470	39	85	386	....	386	66.5	46.2	82.1
Easton	1,502	203	193	....	193	....	166	4	11	126	....	126	95.0	62.0	75.9
Fairfield	6,134	1,701	1,447	....	1,447	5	1,327	38	250	1,160	....	1,160	85.0	68.1	87.4
Greenwich	16,463	4,140	3,350	383	3,733	173	3,248	672	456	2,326	311	2,637	90.1	63.6	81.1
Huntington	6,545	1,744	1,344	128	1,472	25	1,338	49	408	1,103	111	1,214	84.4	69.6	90.7
Monroe	1,002	207	207	....	207	....	172	4	7	141	....	141	100.0	68.1	81.9
New Canaan	3,667	821	684	....	684	1	594	104	33	481	....	481	83.3	58.5	80.9
New Fairfield	551	106	104	....	104	....	85	....	27	73	....	73	98.1	68.8	85.8
Newtown	3,012	553	445	100	545	23	472	40	19	284	87	371	98.5	67.0	78.6
Norwalk	24,211	5,997	3,993	480	4,473	230	4,070	608	879	3,156	418	3,574	74.5	59.5	87.8
Redding	1,617	335	150	....	150	....	141	29	32	113	....	113	44.7	33.7	80.1
Ridgefield	3,118	648	551	....	551	....	498	40	45	405	....	405	85.0	62.5	81.3
Sherman	569	118	89	....	89	....	73	....	26	61	....	61	75.4	51.6	83.5
Stamford	28,836	7,098	5,760	696	6,456	404	5,784	928	817	4,354	571	4,925	90.9	69.3	85.1
Stratford	5,712	1,900	1,590	106	1,696	25	1,548	25	363	1,209	94	1,303	89.2	68.5	84.1
Trumbull	1,642	325	283	....	283	....	236	4	10	192	....	192	87.0	59.0	81.3
Weston	831	155	106	....	106	....	92	12	30	69	....	69	68.3	44.5	75.0
Westport	4,259	1,043	737	108	845	32	787	43	248	586	92	678	81.0	65.0	86.1
Wilton	1,706	424	344	....	344	2	314	1	87	274	....	274	81.1	64.6	87.2
23 towns	245,322	59,432	42,217	3,646	45,863	1,977	41,329	7,931	8,203	33,599	3,174	36,773	77.1	61.8	88.9

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	in private school	in no school	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Brooklyn	1,858	407	168	....	168	2	148	171	61	127	....	127	41.2	31.2	85.8
Ashford	668	182	151	....	151	....	129	7	24	110	....	110	82.9	60.4	85.2
Canterbury	868	167	137	....	137	....	120	....	35	101	....	101	82.0	60.4	84.1
Chaplin	435	105	78	....	78	....	61	....	2	51	....	51	74.2	48.5	83.6
Eastford	513	142	122	....	122	....	102	7	17	90	....	90	85.9	63.3	88.2
Hampton	583	115	94	....	94	....	80	....	20	68	....	68	81.7	59.1	85.0
Killingly	6,564	1,237	799	190	989	122	873	264	254	604	166	770	79.9	62.2	88.2
Plainfield	6,719	1,650	1,228	92	1,320	41	1,218	187	206	929	80	1,009	80.0	61.1	82.8
Pomfret	1,857	376	275	....	275	....	242	21	80	211	....	211	73.1	56.1	87.1
Putnam	7,280	1,470	724	159	883	57	739	587	267	494	140	634	60.0	43.1	85.7
Scotland	476	112	82	....	82	....	74	....	26	64	....	64	73.2	57.1	86.4
Sterling	1,283	264	232	....	232	....	210	....	50	180	....	180	87.8	68.1	85.7
Thompson	4,804	1,161	595	58	653	21	585	344	287	443	52	495	56.2	42.6	84.6
Windham	12,604	2,649	1,293	379	1,672	95	1,437	1,008	585	890	331	1,221	63.1	46.0	84.9
Woodstock	1,849	393	312	....	312	....	278	18	85	240	....	240	79.3	61.0	86.3
15 towns	48,361	10,430	6,290	878	7,168	338	6,296	2,614	1,999	4,602	769	5,371	68.7	51.4	85.3

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumeration October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	in private schools	in no school	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Litchfield	3,005	657	509	86	595	48	521	25	146	348	72	420	90.5	63.9	80.6
Barkhamsted	865	206	186	....	186	....	156	....	21	134	....	134	90.2	65.0	85.8
Bethlehem	550	117	100	....	100	....	85	14	26	75	....	75	85.4	64.1	88.2
Bridgewater	600	106	88	....	88	1	79	2	22	66	....	66	83.0	62.2	83.5
Canaan	702	125	103	....	103	1	97	8	25	81	....	81	82.4	64.8	83.4
Colebrook	557	111	122	....	122	....	99	4	7	81	....	81	109.9	72.9	81.8
Cornwall	1,016	208	214	....	214	....	166	8	32	126	....	126	102.8	60.5	75.9
Goshen	675	136	112	....	112	....	92	....	25	74	....	74	82.3	54.4	80.4
Harwinton	1,440	408	401	....	401	....	349	1	27	298	....	298	98.2	73.0	85.3
Kent	1,122	237	214	....	214	....	177	4	42	146	....	146	90.2	61.6	82.4
Morris	681	124	116	16	132	9	107	....	22	78	11	89	106.4	71.7	83.1
New Hartford	2,144	633	321	23	344	10	292	240	39	224	19	243	54.3	38.3	83.2
New Milford	5,010	1,203	954	175	1,129	97	1,025	3	192	738	158	896	93.8	74.4	87.4
Norfolk	1,541	329	270	....	270	3	229	44	47	214	....	214	82.0	65.0	93.4
North Canaan	2,171	429	353	65	418	13	374	15	63	278	55	333	97.4	77.6	89.0
Plymouth	5,021	1,214	1,116	58	1,174	16	1,014	4	210	811	50	861	96.7	70.9	84.9
Roxbury	837	196	202	....	202	....	162	17	37	126	....	126	103.0	64.2	77.7
Salisbury	3,522	753	437	60	497	19	434	181	72	312	50	362	66.0	48.0	83.4
Sharon	1,880	370	331	39	370	11	317	2	34	247	27	274	100.0	74.0	86.4
Thomaston	3,533	707	618	66	684	25	552	....	2	529	58	587	96.7	83.0	90.0
Torrington	16,840	4,260	2,694	285	2,979	130	2,547	881	804	2,160	268	2,428	60.9	56.9	95.3
Warren	412	131	117	....	117	1	92	....	25	70	....	70	89.3	53.4	76.0
Washington	1,747	302	245	40	285	12	254	8	30	184	32	216	94.3	71.5	85.0
Watertown	3,850	1,000	734	95	829	16	674	106	160	508	74	582	82.9	58.2	86.3
Winchester	8,679	1,908	1,107	....	1,107	9	962	691	246	906	....	906	58.0	47.4	94.1
Woodbury	1,860	371	315	42	357	23	290	2	56	206	35	241	96.2	64.9	83.1
26 towns	70,260	16,241	11,979	1,050	13,029	444	11,246	2,350	2,412	9,020	909	9,920	80.2	61.1	88.2

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	in private school	in no school	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Middletown	....	1,538	1,328	....	1,328	191	1,154	135	327	984	....	984	86.3	63.9	85.2
* City	....	2,422	1,389	623	2,012	306	1,891	776	317	1,144	566	1,710	83.0	70.6	90.4
* complete	20,749	3,960	2,717	623	3,340	497	3,045	911	644	2,128	566	2,694	84.3	68.0	88.4
Haddam	1,958	502	302	....	392	....	359	18	86	302	....	302	78.0	60.1	84.1
Chatham	2,390	488	388	....	388	....	378	....	71	328	....	328	79.5	67.2	86.7
Chester	1,419	320	283	37	320	6	267	3	62	208	33	241	100.0	75.3	90.2
Clinton	1,274	218	31	....	31	....	27	163	5	22	....	22	14.2	10.0	81.4
Cromwell	2,188	577	525	....	525	....	475	4	21	395	....	395	90.9	68.4	83.1
Durham	997	213	160	14	174	....	158	2	38	96	13	109	81.6	51.1	68.9
East Haddam	2,422	528	449	....	449	4	401	....	86	342	....	342	85.0	64.7	85.2
Essex	2,749	509	436	70	506	26	487	40	38	363	59	422	99.4	82.9	86.6
Killingworth	660	175	140	....	140	....	123	....	38	107	....	107	80.0	61.1	86.9
Middlefield	1,036	212	173	....	173	....	160	11	34	137	....	137	81.6	64.6	85.6
Old Saybrook	1,516	275	235	31	266	11	243	3	45	180	26	206	96.7	74.9	84.7
Portland	3,425	851	373	72	445	27	426	205	201	304	66	370	52.2	43.4	86.8
Saybrook	1,907	594	380	59	439	18	429	78	95	312	52	364	73.9	61.2	84.8
Westbrook	951	161	130	....	130	....	123	....	33	90	....	90	80.7	55.9	73.1
15 towns	45,637	9,583	6,812	906	7,718	589	7,101	1,438	1,497	5,314	815	6,129	80.5	63.9	86.3

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	in private schools	in no school	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Tolland	1,126	265	225	....	*225	1	191	1	61	173	....	173	84.9	65.2	90.5
Andover	371	67	62	....	62	....	45	....	7	33	....	33	92.5	49.2	73.3
Bolton	433	95	87	....	87	....	60	....	24	50	....	50	91.5	52.6	83.3
Columbia	646	139	137	....	137	....	120	....	13	99	....	99	98.5	71.2	82.4
Coventry	1,606	327	291	....	291	1	247	2	71	204	....	204	88.9	62.3	82.5
Ellington	1,999	500	332	....	332	....	285	50	106	259	....	259	66.4	51.8	90.8
Hebron	894	221	197	....	197	3	163	....	14	133	....	133	89.1	60.1	81.5
Mansfield	1,977	418	327	....	327	....	274	11	86	225	....	225	78.2	53.8	82.1
Somers	1,653	400	330	....	330	3	290	....	65	258	....	258	82.5	64.5	88.9
Stafford	5,233	1,115	784	77	861	51	741	185	94	579	66	645	77.2	57.8	87.0
Union	322	86	88	....	88	....	75	....	17	63	....	63	102.3	73.2	84.0
Vernon	9,087	1,799	1,130	218	1,348	102	1,187	396	347	802	198	1,000	74.9	55.5	84.2
Willington	1,112	326	265	....	265	....	229	5	100	197	....	197	81.2	60.4	86.0
13 towns	26,459	5,758	4,255	295	4,550	161	3,907	650	1,005	3,075	264	3,339	79.0	57.9	85.4

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	population 1910	enumerated October 1913	REGISTERED no of different pupils elementary	high	total	over 16	average term registration	in private schools	in no school	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE elementary	high	total	per cent who attended part of year	per cent of attendance on basis of enumeration	per cent of attendance on basis of registration
Hartford	250,182	61,528	45,916	5,094	51,010	2,719	45,820	9,507	9,139	34,755	4,430	39,185	82.9	63.6	85.5
New Haven	337,282	87,878	60,647	6,447	67,094	3,095	60,932	11,665	12,333	49,629	5,663	55,292	76.3	62.9	90.7
New London	91,253	20,524	15,185	358	15,543	151	14,101	3,671	2,367	11,775	267	12,042	75.7	58.6	85.3
Fairfield	245,322	59,432	42,217	3,646	45,863	1,977	41,329	7,931	8,203	33,599	3,174	36,773	77.1	61.8	88.9
Windham	48,361	10,430	6,290	878	7,168	338	6,296	2,614	1,999	4,602	769	5,371	68.7	51.4	85.3
Litchfield	70,260	16,241	11,979	1,050	13,029	444	11,246	2,350	2,412	9,020	909	9,929	80.2	61.1	88.2
Middlesex	45,637	9,583	6,812	906	7,718	589	7,101	1,438	1,497	5,314	815	6,129	80.5	63.9	86.3
Tolland	26,459	5,758	4,255	295	4,550	161	3,907	650	1,005	3,075	264	3,339	79.0	57.9	85.4
The state	1,114,756	271,374	193,301	18,674	211,975	9,474	190,732	39,826	38,955	151,769	16,291	168,060	78.1	61.9	88.1

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NO OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: 1 room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Hartford	9	16	1	419	15,178	1,350	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	183.51	181.00	183.27	4
Avon	1	7	..	10	310	....	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	183.65	....	183.65	..
Berlin	1	7	..	17	746	....	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	181.00	....	181.00	..
Bloomfield	1	8	..	11	333	....	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	183.27	....	183.27	..
Bristol	11	11	1	60	2,286	291	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	188.18	189.00	188.31	1
Burlington	1	7	..	10	304	....	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	181.70	....	181.70	..
Canton	1	7	1	17	550	106	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	180.84	182.00	181.11	..
East Granby	1	5	..	6	163	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
East Hartford	1	12	1	50	1,843	222	4	3	..	..	1	5	..	182.31	180.00	181.99	..
East Windsor	1	6	..	19	650	....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Enfield	1	12	1	41	1,390	209	7	2	..	..	1	3	..	186.86	187.00	186.89	..
Farmington	6	4	1	20	545	125	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	182.00	177.00	180.50	..
Glastonbury	1	18	1	34	987	150	11	5	1	1	..	1	1	174.00	184.00	175.76	..
Granby	1	9	..	11	275	....	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	180.63	....	180.63	..
Hartland	1	7	..	7	168	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	179.42	....	179.42	..
Manchester	8	8	..	24	950	....	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	182.60	....	182.60	..
" ninth Dist.	1	5	1	37	918	300	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	189.00	189.00	189.00	..
" complete..	9	13	1	61	1,868	300	3	7	1	..	..	3	..	185.88	189.00	186.50	2
Marlboro	1	3	..	3	83	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
New Britain	1	15	1	193	7,038	700	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	181.00	181.00	181.00	2
Newington	1	4	..	11	366	....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Plainville	1	1	..	12	546	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	189.00	....	189.00	..
Rocky Hill	1	3	..	7	228	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Simsbury	1	9	1	22	583	130	7	..	..	1	1	1	..	180.00	181.00	180.27	..
Southington	1	13	1	47	1,966	234	7	1	..	1	1	4	..	187.04	189.00	187.29	1
South Windsor	1	5	..	13	425	....	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Suffield	1	10	..	19	635	....	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	180.26	....	180.26	..
West Hartford	1	6	1	36	975	200	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	180.00	178.00	179.55	..
Wethersfield	1	7	1	13	502	45	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	183.66	183.00	183.61	..
Windsor	1	10	1	29	755	96	5	3	..	1	..	2	..	180.17	181.00	180.34	..
Windsor Locks	1	1	1	16	365	66	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	183.00	183.00	183.00	..
29 towns	60	230	15	1,214	42,063	4,224	122	34	6	17	5	67	5	182.80	182.07	182.79	10

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TOWN	number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: 1 room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
New Haven City	1	53	2	591	23,348	1,927	2	3	1	8	..	41	..	190.00	190.00	190.00	7
" Westville	1	2	..	18	720	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	188.00	....	188.00	..
" complete	2	55	2	609	24,068	1,927	2	3	1	8	..	43	..	189.93	190.00	189.94	7
Ansonia	1	6	1	71	2,477	362	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	186.50	186.00	186.40	1
Beacon Falls	1	2	..	4	204	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	186.50	....	186.50	..
Bethany	1	4	..	4	95	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Branford	1	9	1	35	1,404	162	3	3	..	1	1	2	..	188.65	192.00	189.22	..
Cheshire	1	4	..	9	300	....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	187.00	....	187.00	..
Derby	1	3	1	31	967	200	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	183.00	183.00	183.00	..
East Haven	1	2	..	9	340	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	184.11	....	184.11	..
Guilford	1	7	1	16	451	81	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	180.95	182.00	181.21	..
Hamden	1	13	..	33	1,225	....	6	3	1	1	1	1	..	184.00	....	184.00	..
Madison	1	8	1	13	249	22	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
Meriden	1	17	1	138	4,921	759	2	..	..	2	..	14	..	186.95	182.00	186.16	1
Middlebury	1	4	..	5	158	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Milford	1	5	1	24	774	132	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	184.00	184.00	184.00	..
Naugatuck	6	11	1	61	2,078	278	2	2	..	3	..	5	1	188.98	191.00	189.01	2
North Branford	1	6	..	7	170	....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
North Haven	1	7	..	13	454	....	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	184.00	....	184.00	..
Orange	3	4	..	18	805	....	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	177.77	....	177.77	..
Orange Union dist	1	4	1	38	1,699	210	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	183.00	183.00	183.00	..
" complete	4	8	1	56	2,504	210	1	..	..	5	..	3	..	181.15	183.00	181.32	..
Oxford	1	8	..	9	276	....	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	....	180.00	..
Prospect	1	4	..	4	96	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	194.00	....	194.00	..
Seymour	1	6	1	24	927	118	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	183.00	183.00	183.00	..
Southbury	1	8	1	9	264	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Wallingford	9	12	1	61	2,422	283	6	2	..	..	1	4	..	186.41	188.00	186.62	1
Waterbury	10	10	..	53	2,103	....	2	2	..	2	..	4	..	186.50	....	186.50	..
" centre	1	20	1	267	10,802	686	..	..	1	1	..	19	..	186.50	186.50	186.50	2
" complete	11	30	1	320	12,905	686	2	2	1	3	..	23	..	186.50	186.50	186.50	2
Wolcott	1	6	..	6	170	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Woodbridge	1	6	..	6	248	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
26 towns	53	251	15	1,577	60,147	5,252	95	26	4	30	4	107	5	187.26	187.14	187.25	14

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools composed of 6 or more departments	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: all	[illegible]
New London	1	7	..	94	3,801	.....	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	—
Norwich	1	21	..	108	4,127	.....	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Bozrah	1	6	..	7	334	.....	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Colchester	11	12	1	21	567	94	7	[illegible]	..	3	..	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
East Lyme	1	5	1	10	370	12	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
Franklin	1	5	..	5	146	.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Griswold	14	11	..	26	1,064	.....	9	1	..	..	..	1	6	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Groton	11	11	..	31	1,119	.....	6	2	..	..	..	1	3	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Lebanon	1	13	..	13	357	.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Ledyard	1	12	..	12	269	.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Lisbon	1	6	..	7	183	.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Lyme	1	6	..	6	192	.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Montville	1	7	..	14	525	.....	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
North Stonington	1	9	..	10	246	.....	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Old Lyme	1	2	1	7	282	60	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
Preston	1	6	..	8	281	.....	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Salem	1	5	..	5	112	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Sprague	1	5	..	11	362	.....	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Stonington	1	10	1	56	1,518	291	6	..	..	1	..	4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
Voluntown	1	2	..	5	176	.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
Waterford	1	10	..	15	538	.....	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	[illegible]	. .	[illegible]	.
21 towns	54	171	4	471	16,535	457	114	17	6	14	4	20	21	182.40	188.77	182.64	3

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NO OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Bridgeport	1	27	1	352	16,847	692	..	....	..	2	..	26	..	184.00	184.00	184.00	6
Danbury	1	16	1	80	2,840	424	8	2	2	..	..	5	..	190.00	190.00	190.00	1
Bethel	1	6	1	21	721	128	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	188.29	187.00	188.04	..
Brookfield	1	7	..	7	205	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	186.71	....	186.71	..
Darien	1	4	..	17	650	....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	190.00	....	190.00	..
Easton	1	8	..	9	275	....	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	192.00	....	192.00	..
Fairfield	1	11	..	32	1,435	....	4	3	..	1	1	2	..	186.59	....	186.59	..
Greenwich	1	19	1	102	3,186	425	11	..	1	..	1	7	..	188.00	188.00	188.00	2
Huntington	1	5	1	38	1,371	161	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	185.00	185.00	185.00	..
Monroe	1	6	..	7	210	....	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
New Canaan	1	9	..	17	678	....	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	188.29	....	188.29	..
New Fairfield	1	6	..	6	129	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Newtown	10	19	1	26	542	130	17	2	..	1	..	..	5	180.25	183.00	180.67	..
Norwalk	1	16	1	105	4,181	370	2	4	2	1	..	8	..	184.11	190.00	184.89	1
Redding	1	4	..	5	183	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	191.30	....	191.30	..
Ridgefield	1	12	..	17	593	....	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	190.64	....	190.64	..
Sherman	1	5	..	5	116	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.20	....	180.20	..
Stamford	1	17	1	159	4,974	592	5	..	..	1	1	11	..	187.27	190.00	187.74	..
Stratford	1	6	1	36	1,451	200	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	192.00	192.00	192.00	..
Trumbull	1	7	..	10	281	....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	180.54	....	180.54	..
Weston	1	5	..	5	105	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Westport	1	8	1	23	690	110	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	188.00	188.00	188.00	..
Wilton	1	9	..	12	358	....	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	192.16	....	192.16	..
23 towns	32	232	10	1,091	42,021	3,232	126	22	7	11	6	70	11	186.02	188.29	186.25	11

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NO OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Brooklyn	1	4	..	7	265	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Ashford	1	7	..	7	203	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Canterbury	1	7	..	7	187	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Chaplin	1	3	..	3	125	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	179.66	....	179.66	..
Eastford	1	7	..	8	189	....	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	....	180.00	..
Hampton	1	5	..	5	135	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Killingly	1	11	1	39	1,144	198	4	3	2	1	..	2	1	180.89	188.00	182.89	1
Plainfield	1	11	1	43	1,568	91	6	..	1	2	1	2	3	184.72	189.00	185.41	..
Pomfret	1	7	..	10	341	....	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
Putnam	1	6	1	33	795	600	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	182.88	192.00	187.03	..
Scotland	1	1	..	2	70	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Sterling	1	6	..	9	288	....	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	180.22	....	180.22	..
Thompson	1	13	1	25	625	100	10	2	1	..	..	1	..	186.70	184.00	185.84	..
Windham	1	6	1	43	1,297	....	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	187.39	186.00	187.36	1
Woodstock	1	14	..	14	395	....	14	..	..	..	..	..	3	180.00	....	180.00	..
15 towns	15	108	5	255	7,627	989	76	14	8	4	1	10	12	183.15	188.78	184.08	2

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NO OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Litchfield	1	10	1	24	546	92	6	2	1	..	1	1	1	183.57	181.00	183.04	..
Barkhamsted	1	9	..	9	224	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	180.00	....	180.00	..
Bethlehem	1	5	..	6	114	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Bridgewater	1	3	..	4	137	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	179.75	....	179.75	..
Canaan	1	4	..	5	131	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Colebrook	1	5	..	5	152	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Cornwall	1	8	..	9	238	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	180.22	....	180.22	..
Goshen	1	7	..	7	172	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	182.28	....	182.28	..
Harwinton	1	9	..	14	462	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	180.10	....	180.10	..
Kent	1	9	..	10	328	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	179.40	....	179.40	..
Morris	1	5	1	6	138	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
New Hartford	1	9	1	13	443	40	8	1	..	1	..	..	2	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
New Milford	1	14	1	26	1,048	175	12	1	1	..	..	1	1	186.39	186.00	186.34	..
Norfolk	1	6	..	11	325	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	181.80	....	181.80	..
North Canaan	1	5	1	14	402	65	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	176.81	180.00	177.50	..
Plymouth	1	8	1	27	1,098	77	5	2	..	1	..	1	1	185.04	185.00	185.03	..
Roxbury	1	7	..	8	244	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Salisbury	1	9	2	20	576	85	6	2	2	1	..	..	1	180.58	179.66	180.45	..
Sharon	1	9	1	15	327	40	8	..	1	1	..	..	1	183.25	182.00	183.00	..
Thomaston	1	5	1	17	650	70	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	182.50	182.50	182.50	..
Torrington	1	12	1	76	2,475	320	5	1	..	..	..	7	1	178.68	184.00	179.52	1
Warren	1	5	..	5	124	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Washington	1	2	1	11	275	100	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	179.58	180.00	179.72	..
Watertown	1	7	1	27	738	107	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	181.00	181.00	181.00	..
Winchester	1	4	..	34	1,224	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	184.85	....	184.85	..
Woodbury	1	5	1	9	483	54	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	186.00	186.00	186.00	..
26 towns	26	181	14	412	13,074	1,245	141	19	7	8	2	18	25	181.59	182.25	181.66	1

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NO OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NO OF SITTINGS: elementary	NO OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: 2 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Middletown	18	14	..	37	1,397	..	9	..	1	2	..	2	..	184.83	.....	184.83	..
* city	1	4	1	66	1,429	790	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	180.00	180.00	180.00	1
* complete	19	18	1	103	2,826	790	10	1	1	2	..	5	..	182.52	180.00	181.73	1
Haddam	1	8	..	13	480	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	184.15	.....	184.15	..
Chatham	1	6	..	14	500	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	183.85	.....	183.85	..
Chester	1	1	1	8	253	53	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
Clinton	1	2	..	2	50	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	.....	180.00	..
Cromwell	1	3	..	13	560	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	182.69	.....	182.69	..
Durham	1	5	1	7	171	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
East Haddam	1	13	..	17	658	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	1	183.00	.....	183.00	..
Essex	1	3	1	17	590	100	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	180.64	182.00	180.88	..
Killingworth	1	7	..	7	165	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	181.21	.....	181.21	..
Middlefield	1	4	..	6	216	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	181.66	.....	181.66	..
Old Saybrook	1	1	1	8	242	35	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	183.00	183.00	183.00	..
Portland	1	5	1	18	488	80	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	183.96	194.00	186.75	..
Saybrook	1	2	1	11	287	79	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	182.10	182.00	182.09	..
Westbrook	1	3	..	5	148	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	181.00	.....	181.00	..
15 towns	33	81	7	249	7,634	1,153	55	11	4	3	2	13	4	182.44	181.82	182.32	1

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: number of districts	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: elementary	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: high	NUMBER OF SITTINGS: number of departments	NUMBER OF SITTINGS: elementary	NUMBER OF SITTINGS: high	GRADED SCHOOLS: one room schools	GRADED SCHOOLS: two departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 3 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 4 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 5 departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: 6 or more departments	GRADED SCHOOLS: schools averaging 8 or less	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: elementary	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: high	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS: total	evening schools
Tolland	1	8	..	9	249	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Andover	1	1	..	2	73	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	182.00	....	182.00	..
Bolton	1	4	..	4	106	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	....	180.00	..
Columbia	1	6	..	6	172	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	177.00	....	177.00	..
Coventry	1	10	..	12	377	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	180.54	....	180.54	..
Ellington	1	9	..	12	347	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	180.91	....	180.91	..
Hebron	1	7	..	8	220	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	182.50	....	182.50	..
Mansfield	1	11	..	12	363	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	182.25	....	182.25	..
Somers	1	8	..	12	367	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	180.08	....	180.08	..
Stafford	1	12	1	35	939	100	8	1	1	1	..	2	5	180.00	180.00	180.00	..
Union	1	5	..	5	103	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
Vernon	9	8	1	38	1,287	265	3	2	1	..	..	3	..	180.00	192.00	182.52	1
Willington	1	8	..	9	285	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	....	180.00	..
13 towns	21	97	2	164	4,888	365	78	10	4	2	..	5	6	180.34	186.00	180.89	1

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			NUMBER OF SITTINGS			GRADED SCHOOLS							AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR IN DAYS			
	number of districts	elementary	high	number of departments	elementary	high	one room schools	2 departments	3 departments	4 departments	5 departments	6 or more departments	schools averaging 8 or less	elementary	high	total	evening schools
Hartford	60	236	15	1,214	42,063	4,224	122	34	6	17	5	67	5	182.80	182.67	182.79	10
New Haven	53	251	15	1,577	60,147	5,252	95	26	4	30	4	107	5	187.26	187.14	187.25	14
New London	54	171	4	471	16,535	457	114	17	6	14	4	20	21	182.40	188.77	182.64	3
Fairfield	32	232	10	1,091	42,021	3,232	126	22	7	11	6	70	11	186.02	188.29	186.25	11
Windham	15	108	5	255	7,627	989	76	14	8	4	1	10	12	183.15	188.78	184.08	2
Litchfield	26	181	14	412	13,074	1,245	141	19	7	8	2	13	25	181.59	182.25	181.66	1
Middlesex	33	81	7	249	7,634	1,153	55	11	4	8	2	13	4	182.44	181.82	182.32	1
Tolland	21	97	2	164	4,888	365	78	10	4	2	..	5	6	180.34	186.00	180.89	1
The state	294	1,357	72	5,423	193,989	16,917	807	153	46	89	24	310	89	184.54	185.60	184.66	43

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HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER: elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS: cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES: no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford	25	1	26	..	2	....	$2,765,981.00	$694,400.00	$3,460,381.00	10	19,048	10	$995.00	2
Avon	8	..	8	..	..	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	10	1,000	1	40.00	1
Berlin	7	..	7	..	..	....	66,600.00	....	66,600.00	16	600	1	60.00	1
Bloomfield	8	..	8	3	..	....	11,000.00	....	11,000.00	11	628	1	50.00	1
Bristol	12	1	13	..	1	$35,000.00	146,500.00	90,000.00	236,500.00	13	6,780	12	175.00	1
Burlington	8	..	8	1	..	....	5,620.00	....	5,620.00	9	691	1	10.00	1
Canton	6	..	6	..	..	....	21,130.00	....	21,130.00	1	1,300	1	60.00	2
East Granby	5	..	5	..	..	....	8,000.00	....	8,000.00	2	150	1	25.00	..
East Hartford	13	1	14	..	1	25,000.00	97,500.00	13,000.00	110,500.00	12	1,000	1	140.00	1
East Windsor	6	..	6	..	1	19,136.08	55,000.00	....	55,000.00	3	1,500	1	140.00	2
Enfield	13	..	13	..	1	50,000.00	200,000.00	....	200,000.00	10	3,600	1	115.00	1
Farmington	5	1	6	..	..	....	46,200.00	12,000.00	58,200.00	6	800	7	100.00	2
Glastonbury	18	1	19	8	..	....	47,225.00	7,000.00	54,225.00	18	968	..	....	1
Granby	10	..	10	..	..	....	8,050.00	....	8,050.00	8	290	1	5.00	2
Hartland	7	..	7	..	..	....	4,000.00	....	4,000.00	1	100	1	25.00	1
Manchester	8	..	8	..	1	34,000.00	46,500.00	....	46,500.00	8	1,500	8	120.00	1
" ninth distr't	6	..	6	..	..	....	52,000.00	....	52,000.00	1	14,500	..	....	1
" complete	14	..	14	..	1	34,000.00	98,500.00	....	98,500.00	9	16,000	8	120.00	2
Marlboro	3	..	3	..	..	....	1,659.00	....	1,659.00	3	155	1	15.00	..
New Britain	15	1	16	..	1	15,000.00	773,000.00	145,000.00	918,000.00	5	4,391	1	445.00	1
Newington	4	..	4	..	1	16,752.69	36,500.00	....	36,500.00	11	385	..	....	1
Plainville	2	..	2	..	..	....	50,000.00	....	50,000.00	..	....	..	....	1
Rocky Hill	3	..	3	2	..	....	6,250.00	....	6,250.00	1	470	1	20.00	1
Simsbury	9	1	10	..	1	45,000.00	69,900.00	50,000.00	119,900.00	10	700	1	75.00	1
Southington	14	1	15	..	1	30,000.00	78,975.00	25,000.00	103,975.00	1	1,578	1	120.00	1
South Windsor	5	..	5	1	1	6,000.00	35,600.00	....	35,600.00	5	500	1	60.00	2
Suffield	11	..	11	..	1	35,000.00	80,000.00	....	80,000.00	11	1,000	1	65.00	1
West Hartford	6	1	7	..	..	....	89,100.00	27,000.00	116,100.00	24	1,150	1	70.00	1
Wethersfield	7	..	7	..	..	....	40,500.00	....	40,500.00	7	2,065	1	50.00	1
Windsor	10	..	10	..	1	22,511.07	91,000.00	....	91,000.00	10	500	1	70.00	1
Windsor Locks	2	..	2	..	..	....	40,000.00	....	40,000.00	1	500	1	25.00	1
29 towns	256	9	265	15	14	$333,899.84	$4,978,790.00	$1,063,400.00	$6,042,190.00	228	67,849	59	$3,075.00	36

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER: elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS: cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES: no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New Haven City	53	2	55	..	..	....	$2,558,884.96	$534,546.00	$3,093,430.96	20	36,450	1	$1,280.00	2
" Westville	2	..	2	..	1	$33,553.15	50,000.00	....	50,000.00	2	1,000	1	30	1
" complete	55	2	57	..	1	$33,553.15	2,608,884.96	534,546.00	3,143,430.96	22	37,450	2	1,310.00	3
Ansonia	7	..	7	..	..	....	240,000.00	....	240,000.00	7	2,500	1	290.00	1
Beacon Falls	2	..	2	..	..	....	3,500.00	....	3,500.00	1	50	..	....	..
Bethany	4	..	4	..	..	....	2,900.00	....	2,900.00	4	1,150	1	20.00	..
Branford	9	..	9	..	..	....	120,000.00	....	120,000.00	1	900	..	....	1
Cheshire	4	..	4	..	..	....	33,200.00	....	33,200.00	4	486	..	....	1
Derby	3	1	4	..	..	....	74,500.00	25,000.00	99,500.00	3	2,000	1	70.00	2
East Haven	3	..	3	..	1	7,041.01	27,500.00	....	27,500.00	2	309	..	....	1
Guilford	7	..	7	..	1	2,965.00	14,850.00	....	14,850.00	12	1,651	..	....	1
Hamden	13	..	13	2	1	29,095.54	60,000.00	....	60,000.00	13	3,995	..	....	1
Madison	9	..	9	3	..	....	10,000.00	....	10,000.00	9	500	1	30.00	2
Meriden	17	1	18	..	..	....	525,000.00	225,000.00	750,000.00	18	12,797	1	315.00	1
Middlebury	5	..	5	..	..	....	8,500.00	....	8,500.00	4	200	..	....	1
Milford	5	..	5	..	..	....	101,600.00	....	101,600.00	1	400	1	65.00	1
Naugatuck	11	1	12	1	..	....	275,900.00	300,000.00	575,900.00	3	2,100	..	....	1
North Branford	6	..	6	..	..	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	6	250	..	....	..
North Haven	5	..	5	..	1	7,621.71	35,000.00	....	35,000.00	7	934	..	....	1
Orange	5	..	5	1	..	....	68,900.00	....	68,900.00	4	900	..	....	..
" Union district	4	..	4	..	..	....	170,185.00	....	170,185.00	1	2,500	1	90.00	1
" complete	9	..	9	1	..	....	239,085.00	....	239,085.00	5	3,400	1	90.00	1
Oxford	9	..	9	..	1	2,000.00	7,375.00	....	7,375.00	4	500	..	....	1
Prospect	4	..	4	1	..	....	2,400.00	....	2,400.00	1	150	1	5.00	1
Seymour	6	..	6	..	1	31,000.00	150,000.00	....	150,000.00	1	1,100	1	50.00	1
Southbury	8	1	9	1	..	....	6,200.00	1,000.00	7,200.00	1	25	..	....	1
Wallingford	13	..	13	..	..	....	217,406.74	....	217,406.74	12	1,290	..	....	1
Waterbury	12	..	12	..	1	*55,000.00	194,400.00	....	194,400.00	12	3,661	10	120.00	..
" Centre	20	1	21	..	1	82,823.00	1,186,046.00	196,600.00	1,382,646.00	21	14,133	1	615.00	1
" complete	32	1	33	..	2	137,323.00	1,380,446.00	196,600.00	1,577,046.00	33	17,794	11	735.00	1
Wolcott	6	..	6	..	..	....	5,900.00	....	5,900.00	6	480	..	....	..
Woodbridge	6	..	6	..	..	....	5,900.00	....	5,900.00	6	3,900	..	....	..
20 towns	258	7	265	9	9	$250,599.41	$6,159,047.70	$1,282,146.00	$7,441,193.70	186	96,355	22	$2,980.00	25

* To replace building which was burned

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NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER: elementary	high	total	number poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS: cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES: no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
New London	7	..	7	..	..	....	$630,000.00	....	$630,000.00	6	6,474	..	....	1
Norwich	21	..	21	..	..	....	383,900.00	....	383,900.00	20	5,530	1	$255.00	1
Bozrah	6	..	6	1	..	....	7,300.00	....	7,300.00	6	750	1	35.00	..
Colchester	10	1	11	..	..	....	8,300.00	$5,000.00	13,300.00	10	258	..	....	1
East Lyme	6	..	6	2	..	....	7,950.00	....	7,950.00	5	2,227	1	55.00	1
Franklin	5	..	5	..	..	....	2,400.00	....	2,400.00	2	40	1	25.00	1
Griswold	14	..	14	2	..	....	44,850.00	....	44,850.00	13	3,307	10	75.00	2
Groton	11	..	11	1	2	*$69,000.00	112,300.00	....	112,300.00	8	820	1	15.00	2
Lebanon	16	..	16	..	..	....	13,000.00	....	13,000.00	13	1,399	1	45.00	1
Ledyard	8	..	8	1	..	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	7	527	1	40.00	1
Lisbon	6	..	6	..	..	....	5,800.00	....	5,800.00	7	350	..	....	..
Lyme	6	..	6	..	..	....	4,000.00	....	4,000.00	6	800	..	....	1
Montville	12	..	12	1	..	....	27,350.00	....	27,350.00	7	1,300	1	50.00	2
North Stonington	9	..	9	4	..	....	9,000.00	....	9,000.00	10	500	1	10.00	1
Old Lyme	2	..	2	..	..	....	8,800.00	....	8,800.00	2	600	1	40.00	1
Preston	9	..	9	..	1	3,350.00	7,300.00	....	7,300.00	7	200	..	....	1
Salem	6	..	6	..	..	....	6,100.00	....	6,100.00	5	160	1	15.00	..
Sprague	5	..	5	..	..	....	11,700.00	....	11,700.00	2	800	1	30.00	..
Stonington	11	..	11	..	..	....	210,395.00	....	210,395.00	6	1,960	..	....	1
Voluntown	2	..	2	..	..	....	5,800.00	....	5,800.00	2	183	1	45.00	..
Waterford	12	..	12	2	..	....	30,400.00	....	30,400.00	10	1,536	1	60.00	..
21 towns	184	1	185	14	3	$72,350.00	$1,541,645.00	$5,000.00	$1,546,645.00	154	29,721	24	$795.00	18

* 1 building erected by private contribution.

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY

SCHOOLHOUSES

TOWN	NUMBER					ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS				LIBRARIES				
	elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	cost of new	elementary	high	total	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Bridgeport	27	1	28	1	..	....	$1,878,792.44	$116,889.61	$1,995,682.05	30	6,000	1	$830.00	1
Danbury	16	1	17	2	..	....	237,275.00	92,000.00	329,275.00	17	4,500	1	205.00	1
Bethel	6	1	7	..	..	....	32,550.00	4,000.00	36,550.00	1	770	..	....	1
Brookfield	7	..	7	..	..	....	6,400.00	....	6,400.00	6	600	..	....	..
Darien	4	..	4	..	..	....	47,700.00	....	47,700.00	4	800	1	40.00	1
Easton	8	..	8	..	..	....	4,050.00	....	4,050.00	5	200	..	....	..
Fairfield	12	..	12	..	2	$60,000.00	158,000.00	....	158,000.00	12	300	1	90.00	2
Greenwich	19	1	20	4	..	....	419,335.00	120,000.00	539,335.00	20	4,000	1	210.00	2
Huntington	8	..	8	..	..	....	200,000.00	....	200,000.00	5	1,500	..	....	1
Monroe	6	..	6	1	..	....	4,250.00	....	4,250.00	6	455	..	....	..
New Canaan	9	..	9	..	..	....	75,000.00	....	75,000.00	6	530	..	....	1
New Fairfield	6	..	6	1	..	....	1,800.00	....	1,800.00	4	200	..	....	1
Newtown	21	1	22	3	..	....	7,400.00	8,000.00	15,400.00	22	330	22	110.00	3
Norwalk	16	1	17	4	..	....	295,500.00	120,000.00	415,500.00	14	4,853	1	95.00	3
Redding	4	..	4	..	..	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	4	200	1	10.00	2
Ridgefield	12	..	12	..	..	....	19,600.00	....	19,600.00	12	1,200	..	....	1
Sherman	6	..	6	..	..	....	2,850.00	....	2,850.00	5	454	1	15.00	..
Stamford	23	1	24	3	1	40,000.00	752,300.00	165,000.00	917,300.00	18	8,744	..	....	2
Stratford	6	..	6	..	..	....	126,000.00	....	126,000.00	1	900	1	75.00	1
Trumbull	7	..	7	..	..	....	4,700.00	....	4,700.00	7	807	1	45.00	..
Weston	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,100.00	....	3,100.00	4	450	..	....	..
Westport	8	*1	9	..	..	....	15,500.00	*25,000.00	40,500.00	7	2,000	1	60.00	1
Wilton	10	..	10	..	..	....	10,300.00	....	10,300.00	8	500	..	....	1
23 towns	246	8	254	19	3	$100,000.00	$4,307,402.44	$650,889.61	$4,958,292.05	218	40,293	33	$1,785.00	25

* Staples high school not owned by town but used by town high school.

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WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES NUMBER elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Brooklyn	8	..	8	..	..	....	$15,850.00	....	$15,850.00	5	435	..	....	1
Ashford	7	..	7	1	..	....	4,700.00	....	4,700.00	7	80	..	....	1
Canterbury	10	..	10	..	..	....	3,750.00	....	3,750.00	7	280	..	....	..
Chaplin	3	..	3	..	..	....	2,500.00	....	2,500.00	3	546	..	....	1
Eastford	7	..	7	1	..	....	3,300.00	....	3,300.00	2	204	1	$40.00	1
Hampton	7	..	7	1	..	....	2,600.00	....	2,600.00	6	240	..	....	1
Killingly	12	1	13	1	..	....	60,800.00	$56,000.00	116,800.00	12	3,600	1	115.00	1
Plainfield	11	..	11	1	..	....	69,550.00	....	69,550.00	9	5,700	1	95.00	1
Pomfret	7	..	7	1	..	....	11,200.00	....	11,200.00	7	1,750	1	35.00	2
Putnam	6	1	7	..	..	....	52,600.00	70,000.00	122,600.00	2	510	1	130.00	1
Scotland	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,500.00	....	1,500.00	..	....	..	....	1
Sterling	6	..	6	..	..	....	7,800.00	....	7,800.00	4	75	1	55.00	..
Thompson	14	1	15	..	..	....	15,975.00	100,000.00	115,975.00	18	3,000	2	75.00	2
Windham	8	1	9	..	2	$245,000.00	103,747.90	160,000.00	263,747.90	7	3,000	1	115.00	3
Woodstock	14	..	14	..	..	....	11,800.00	....	11,800.00	12	3,124	1	70.00	3
15 towns	121	4	125	6	2	$245,000.00	$367,672.90	$386,000.00	$753,672.90	101	22,544	10	$730.00	19

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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER: elementary	high	total	number poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS: cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES: no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Litchfield	10	..	10	..	..	....	$31,805.00	....	$31,805.00	2	2,000	1	$100.00	2
Barkhamsted	10	..	10	3	..	....	5,000.00	....	5,000.00	1	200	..	....	..
Bethlehem	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,800.00	....	3,800.00	6	806	..	....	1
Bridgewater	3	..	3	..	..	....	2,200.00	....	2,200.00	4	317	..	....	1
Canaan	4	..	4	..	..	....	7,000.00	....	7,000.00	4	122	..	....	1
Colebrook	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,800.00	....	3,800.00	1	200	..	....	..
Cornwall	8	..	8	..	..	....	7,500.00	....	7,500.00	8	299	..	....	2
Goshen	7	..	7	..	..	....	6,500.00	....	6,500.00	7	85	..	....	1
Harwinton	9	..	9	..	..	....	11,500.00	....	11,500.00	8	150	..	....	1
Kent	9	..	9	..	1	$600.00	6,400.00	....	6,400.00	10	700	..	....	..
Morris	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,500.00	....	3,500.00	2	200	..	....	1
New Hartford	10	..	10	3	..	....	14,500.00	....	14,500.00	1	50	..	....	1
New Milford	15	1	16	..	..	....	29,200.00	$50,000.00	79,200.00	12	1,083	..	....	2
Norfolk	6	..	6	..	1	40,000.00	9,700.00	....	9,700.00	6	2,250	1	105.00	1
North Canaan	5	..	5	..	..	....	15,100.00	....	15,100.00	5	1,094	..	....	1
Plymouth	8	..	8	..	..	....	73,250.00	....	73,250.00	8	2,641	1	40.00	2
Roxbury	6	..	6	..	..	....	4,100.00	....	4,100.00	4	200	1	85.00	1
Salisbury	11	..	11	2	..	....	28,025.00	....	28,025.00	7	700	1	75.00	1
Sharon	9	..	9	..	..	....	14,100.00	....	14,100.00	9	774	..	....	2
Thomaston	5	..	5	..	..	....	20,000.00	....	20,000.00	1	250	..	....	1
Torrington	12	..	12	..	..	....	216,100.00	....	216,100.00	12	7,084	1	145.00	1
Warren	5	..	5	..	..	....	4,900.00	....	4,900.00	5	464	..	....	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	....	44,400.00	....	44,400.00	1	200	..	....	1
Watertown	7	..	7	..	..	....	91,875.00	....	91,875.00	1	1,050	1	70.00	2
Winchester	6	..	6	2	..	....	97,330.00	....	97,330.00	4	6,950	1	85.00	2
Woodbury	11	..	11	..	..	....	10,800.00	....	10,800.00	2	200	..	....	1
26 towns	193	1	194	10	2	$40,600.00	$762,385.00	$50,000.00	$812,385.00	131	30,069	8	$705.00	29

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER: elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS: cost of new	elementary	high	total	LIBRARIES: no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Middletown	13	..	13	2	..	....	$69,900.00	....	$69,900.00	6	1,109	2	$25.00	..
" city	4	1	5	..	1	$95,000.00	85,500.00	$80,000.00	165,500.00	1	1,525	1	95.00	1
" complete.	17	1	18	2	1	95,000.00	155,400.00	80,000.00	235,400.00	7	2,634	3	120.00	1
Haddam	8	..	8	..	..	....	7,400.00	....	7,400.00	8	700	..	....	1
Chatham	11	..	11	..	..	....	43,800.00	....	43,800.00	2	5,234	1	70.00	2
Chester	1	..	1	..	..	....	20,000.00	....	20,000.00	1	300	1	20.00	1
Clinton	3	..	3	..	..	....	3,500.00	....	3,500.00	2	160	..	....	1
Cromwell	3	..	3	..	..	....	25,500.00	....	25,500.00	3	478	..	....	1
Durham	5	..	5	..	..	....	3,200.00	....	3,200.00	7	400	..	....	1
East Haddam	13	..	13	..	..	....	17,800.00	....	17,800.00	13	2,503	1	170.00	1
Essex	3	..	3	..	..	....	35,000.00	....	35,000.00	2	535	1	30.00	2
Killingworth	8	..	8	2	..	....	4,600.00	....	4,600.00	3	350	1	20.00	..
Middlefield	4	..	4	..	..	....	6,065.00	....	6,065.00	6	500	..	....	1
Old Saybrook	1	..	1	..	..	....	12,000.00	....	12,000.00	1	650	1	25.00	1
Portland	5	..	5	..	..	....	46,070.00	....	46,070.00	6	675	1	50.00	1
Saybrook	2	1	3	..	1	40,000.00	21,000.00	40,000.00	61,000.00	..	....	..	....	1
Westbrook	3	..	3	..	..	....	8,000.00	....	8,000.00	1	215	1	35.00	1
15 towns	87	2	89	4	2	$135,000.00	$409,335.00	$120,000.00	$529,335.00	62	15,334	11	$540.00	16

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TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWN	SCHOOLHOUSES: NUMBER					SCHOOLHOUSES: ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS				LIBRARIES				
	elementary	high	total	no poor	built during year	cost of new	elementary	high	total	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Tolland	8	..	8	..	..	....	$23,900.00	....	$23,900.00	7	773	1	$50.00	1
Andover	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,300.00	....	1,300.00	..	....	..	....	1
Bolton	4	..	4	..	..	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00	4	140	1	25.00	1
Columbia	6	..	6	..	..	....	2,915.00	....	2,915.00	6	225	..	....	1
Coventry	10	..	10	..	..	....	9,675.00	....	9,675.00	10	2,000	1	55.00	2
Ellington	9	..	9	..	..	....	21,000.00	....	21,000.00	9	483	..	....	1
Hebron	7	..	7	..	..	....	4,800.00	....	4,800.00	7	125	..	....	1
Mansfield	11	..	11	..	..	....	10,900.00	....	10,900.00	11	495	1	55.00	1
Somers	9	..	9	1	..	....	5,400.00	....	5,400.00	8	203	..	....	1
Stafford	13	..	13	1	..	....	56,725.00	....	56,725.00	5	1,550	..	....	1
Union	6	..	6	2	..	....	7,200.00	....	7,200.00	4	50	..	....	1
Vernon	15	1	16	3	..	....	57,200.00	$50,000.00	107,200.00	3	3,000	2	10.00	2
Willington	8	..	8	..	..	....	14,200.00	....	14,200.00	9	2,624	1	45.00	..
13 towns	107	1	108	7	..	....	$218,215.00	$50,000.00	$268,215.00	83	11,668	7	$240.00	15

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SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	SCHOOLHOUSES									LIBRARIES				
	NUMBER					ESTIMATED VALUE OF SITES AND BUILDINGS								
	elementary	high	total	number poor	built during the year	cost of new	elementary	high	total	no of schools having	no of books	no drawing state grant	total amount drawn	no public
Hartford	256	9	265	15	14	$333,399.84	$4,978,790.00	$1,063,400.00	$6,042,190.00	228	67,849	59	$3,075.00	36
New Haven	258	7	265	9	9	250,599.41	6,159,047.70	1,282,146.00	7,441,193.70	186	96,355	22	2,980.00	25
New London	184	1	185	14	3	72,350.00	1,541,645.00	5,000.00	1,546,645.00	154	29,721	24	795.00	18
Fairfield	246	8	254	19	3	100,000.00	4,307,402.44	650,889.61	4,958,292.05	218	40,293	33	1,785.00	25
Windham	121	4	125	6	2	245,000.00	367,672.90	386,000.00	753,672.90	101	22,544	10	730.00	19
Litchfield	193	1	194	10	2	40,600.00	762,385.00	50,000.00	812,385.00	131	30,069	8	705.00	29
Middlesex	87	2	89	4	2	135,000.00	409,335.00	120,000.00	529,335.00	62	15,334	11	540.00	16
Tolland	107	1	108	7	..	....	218,215.00	50,000.00	268,215.00	83	11,668	7	240.00	15
The state	1,452	33	1,485	84	35	$1,176,949.25	$18,744,493.04	$3,607,435.61	$22,351,928.65	1,163	313,833	*174	*$10,850.00	183

*an additional amount of $110.00 was drawn by six county homes

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REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF MUSIC TEACHING IN CONNECTICUT

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut State music supervisors' association, held in February, 1913, the preparation in music of candidates for normal schools was discussed. The outcome of that discussion was the appointment of a committee to investigate the status of music teaching in the public schools of our state.

The object sought for was a better knowledge of the presence (or absence) of systematic music teaching generally, with particular reference to the work in the high school, looking to the betterment, musically, of the normal school product.

Investigation of present conditions in the normal schools brought forth the usual response that normal school students so lacked uniformity in preparation that there must of necessity be an absence of uniform results.

To obtain an accurate knowledge of teaching conditions in this state, the committee prepared a questionnaire which would not only secure the information desired concerning the elementary and grammar schools, but would cover the high school situation as well. A reading of the complete questionnaire would, perhaps, give a general view of the information desired. It is as follows:

1 Is music taught as a regular subject?
Is it confined to simple chorus singing of rote songs?

2 By whom taught? i. e., by school music supervisor, special music teacher, or by a member of the regular school faculty?

3 Is the course graded?

4 Is particular attention given to the teaching of sight reading?

5 Is the practice of individual singing required?

6 Are regular tests in music given?

7 Is music credited toward promotion?

8 Are graded music textbooks in use?

9 Approximately what is the average time per week given to music?

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10 Are candidates for position of grade teacher required to have some knowledge of music or of music teaching?

MUSIC IN HIGH SCHOOLS

11 How much time a week is devoted to chorus singing?

12 By whom is the work conducted?

13 Is attendance in the chorus elective or required?

14 How many members in the chorus?

15 Does the chorus appear in concerts or recitals?

16 Mention some musical work given in concert.

17 Girls' glee club, number of voices? Weekly time given for rehearsal?

18 Boys' glee club, number of voices? Weekly time given for rehearsal?

19 Glee club, mixed voices, number of voices? Weekly time given for rehearsal?

20 School orchestra, number of members? Weekly time given for rehearsal?

21 Is credit allowed for any of the above work? If so, which?

22 Do students expecting to attend the normal school receive extra work in music fundamentals?

23 What other branches of music are taught in your high school? Please state length of course.

24 On what basis is any of the above work credited?

A report on work of this kind must of necessity be statistical. The securing of the data brought forth much that was of interest, pointing to the general awakening of a desire for public school music, even in towns that are far removed from the places which might be known as centers.

Instead of grouping the figures obtained and thus rendering them all vague, the results of each question taken as a unit will show interesting results.

There are in the State of Connecticut 168 towns, necessitating the sending of 172 questionnaires, several places having city

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and town schools. The final results of this work showed 122 towns reporting, or practically 71%. This, although hardly three-fourths of the whole, will give a very general idea of the extent to which public school music training is already adopted. This also is fairly recent, for the reports were sent out in the winter and some in the spring of 1914.

Taking 122 as the basis of our percentages, the first question, "Is music taught as a regular subject?" brought forth the answer that it was taught systematically in 55% of our schools. Of the remaining 45%, 22% have no music whatever, while 23% give some time and attention to rote song singing. In this connection let me add that of the 49 towns not reporting there were included only 3 small cities; the remainder were towns of various sizes scattered about the state. This, then, will lay added emphasis on the accuracy and fairness of the figures given above. Let me repeat, 55% of our schools have music training, 45% do not.

Of the 55% having training the work is variously conducted, as witness this result: 48% are under school music supervisors, in numbers 59 out of 122, 4% are under special music teachers, and in 3% the work is carried on by one of the regular school teachers.

This brings us to the 3rd question on our paper, namely: "Is the course graded?" which returned 66 favorable answers, while 2 reported not graded.

Question 4, "Is particular attention given to the teaching of sight reading?" was answered in the affirmative by 65, or about 54% of all our schools. One town under a supervisor, one under a special music teacher, and one in which the music was taught by a regular teacher replied no to the question.

The next question, "Is the practice of individual singing required?" is one that is of vital importance to nearly every supervisor of music, for therein usually lies the efficiency of the music system and by this is our standard of attainment raised, as well as measured. It is fortunate that out of 68 towns reporting 55 require individual singing, 13 do not.

As a natural sequence to this question the next one, "Are regular tests in music given?" was favorably answered by 40, unfavorably by 27.

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One of the more recent advances in the systematic study of music in the public schools is the granting of credit toward promotion. It was not the purpose of this questionnaire to discover how that was done, but in how many towns. The result was that in only 18 towns out of 69 reporting is credit given. In 51 the work is not credited. As would be expected, those towns which have always been foremost in educational work are among those that give credit. The number of yeas means about 15% of the towns of the state.

Practically all of the places having systematic work done use graded textbooks, only 6 do not.

Question No 9 inquired into the amount of time given each week. The answers showed a wide latitude, from 50 minutes to 150 minutes, with an average in all towns under supervision of 88. Where rote songs only are taught an average of 35 minutes per week was devoted. Does it not give at least a slight shock to the imagination to think what some of us could enjoy did we have 150 minutes, two and one-half hours per week to give to music. The average time, of course, includes the time of the supervisor.

The last question dealing with music below the high school, and let me say one of the objective points of this questionnaire, "Are candidates for the position of grade teaching required to have some knowledge of music, or of music teaching?" revealed the fact that of 67 towns answering, 41 replied favorably, 26 did not. Taking as a basis the total number of replies received it is shown that 34% of our towns are looking to the normal schools to furnish teachers who are prepared to do adequate work in this subject. Of all the preceding figures this is one which it were well to bear in mind.

Of equal if not added interest were the results shown by the questions pertaining to music work in the high schools. We are naturally led to think that in the high school our musical plant blooms more fully if not more beautifully. For in a bud do we not see beauty which is the immaturity of full bloom?

In shaping the questions of this paper it was taken for granted that any high school having any music whatever would most

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likely have chorus singing. Question No. 11, "How much time per week?" showed a range of 20 minutes to 135 minutes with an average in 43 schools of 50 minutes. To the practice of having two music periods per week in some schools is this high average due.

The chorus work is generally conducted by the regular supervisor, although 7 schools reported that the work was under the direction of a member of the regular school faculty and in two schools special music teachers were employed.

Fifteen high schools make the chorus work elective, while in 30 is attendance required.

The number of members in a high school chorus are, after all, only numbers, except where the work is elective. It is significant to record that in one high school where this custom prevails the present membership is upwards of 690.

The answers to question 15, "Does the chorus appear in concerts or recitals?" fortunately shows a decided tendency, for of 40 high schools who replied to this question 18 answered affirmatively. This means, of course, that more and more high schools are following the lead of those who are giving public renditions of some of the oratorios as well as many of the more important secular cantatas. Let me enumerate briefly some of the works given, for it will show clearly the standard of attainment in some of our high schools. The list includes Building of the Ship, Wreck of the Hesperus, Village Blacksmith, Melusina, Clarice, Pinafore, Rose Maiden, Crusaders, Erl King's Daughter, Pirates of Penzance, Joan of Arc, Hiawatha's Wedding Feast, Death of Minnehaha, Golden Legend, The Hymn of Praise, The Creation and Elijah. These together with important short choruses show the fund of musical literature which is available to the school where the students through systematic training acquire the ability to do and to appreciate.

Of interest also is the fact that 14 girls' glee clubs were reported with a membership ranging from 20 to 100 and weekly time for rehearsal averaging 48 minutes.

The boys' glee clubs number 9 with a membership ranging from 12 to 40 and an average weekly time for rehearsal of 35 minutes.

Five high schools confine their efforts to the support of glee clubs for mixed voices. The number of members vary from 8

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to 65 and an average of 45 minutes is given weekly for rehearsal.

The next item of high school interest has to do with school orchestras. The results showed 9 with 15 as the greatest number of members. An average of 80 minutes per week is devoted to rehearsal with one school giving three hours to practice each week.

As a parallel to question 7 in elementary school music question 21 in music in high schools, "Is credit given for any of the above work?" shows five high schools giving credit for chorus work, three for glee club work, while for orchestra no credit is allowed at any high school reporting.

The students expecting to attend normal school have in 7 of our high schools the privilege of electing a short course in *music* fundamentals. In some high schools this is required, credit being given however.

This brings us to the consideration of the last two questions of this paper, namely: "What other branches of music are taught in your high school?" and "On what basis is it credited?" Up to this point it has been thought best not to mention specific places in connection with this report. However in the discussion of elective advanced courses it seems only proper that the towns where these are offered, together with the length of course, should be mentioned. The results of the questionnaire showed 7 towns giving attention to the higher branches of music study. Enfield offers a two-year course in theory, harmony and appreciation; Hartford two years in harmony and two years in appreciation; Manchester a two years' course in appreciation for the normal class; Naugatuck a course in *theory*; Stamford, four years in harmony and appreciation; Stonington, a course in theory and appreciation; Winchester (Winsted) one period per week for all students except seniors in theory and music history. Besides this New Milford offers a course in music fundamentals to those who have had no preparation. These results were secured nearly seven months ago. What other schools have joined the advance is, of course, not known.

In the matter of credits for these elective courses the variety of answers was equaled only by the number of high schools replying. Reduced to a uniform standard the average credit

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given for music work in the high school is, in terms of a study like mathematics, for chorus one-eighth, for glee club one-eighth, for harmony and music appreciation two periods per week, one-half, for harmony and appreciation five periods per week equal credit. These results were, to be sure, secured from a comparatively small number of high schools, but though few the general uniformity of credit indicates clearly that much serious thought has been given to this detail.

From the foregoing results one would naturally draw the conclusions first that with 55% of the towns represented on the side of systematic music teaching we were, so to speak, looking up. Much, very much is left to be desired in the case of the 45% who are without music work. For is it not an endless chain that we are viewing? The elementary schools, perhaps, have little work and that little left as one report puts it "to the teacher if she has an ear." With no elementary preparation, there will likely be none in the high school, and the student enters the normal school with no preparation on which to build a method. She is graduated and starts her work as teacher without the normal training, due to lack of time, which would have been hers had the work in the elementary schools been sufficient to have demanded a continuation in the high school.

Unsolicited letters have come with the reports of some towns of which the one penned at the bottom of a questionnaire is a sample. It reads: "The above is a poor showing but it is true all the same. I wish music might be taught as one of our regular branches." Is this not significant of the demand for thorough work in music?

The demand also in the smaller towns for teachers who can do graded work in music is certainly on the increase, and with this demand there must of necessity be the setting of a standard for entrance to the normal school.

But to stay close to the text and purpose of this report do we see more than half of our towns having regular supervised work, practically all of them paying particular attention to the teaching of sight reading, and nearly all of these requiring individual singing. Many are giving regular tests and the number who credit the music work toward promotion is increasing. Also and not the least important, about 30% of our towns

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require of the prospective teacher some knowledge of music or of music teaching.

To mention the high schools in conclusion, we might regard as especially significant the high ideal as established by public performance and public approval of many of the great works. Elective advanced courses although at present offered in few high schools point clearly the way to the adoption of an ideal public school music course.

RESULTS TABULATED

Number of towns in Connecticut.....168
" " " reporting.....122 71%

Music in Elementary schools

Music is taught systematically			55%
Confined to rote songs			23%
No music whatever			22%
Under a music supervisor			48%
Under a special music teacher			4%
Under a member of faculty			3%
Question 3	yes	66	towns
" 4	"	65	"
" 5	"	55	"
" 6	"	40	"
" 7	"	18	"
" 8	"	60	"
" 9	average	88	min per week
" 10	yes	41	towns

Music in High schools

Question 11	average	50	min per week
" 12	school music supervisor		
" 13	elective in 15, required in 30		
" 14			
" 15	yes	18	towns
" 16			
" 17	14 clubs, 20–100 members, average time per week		48 min.
" 18	9 clubs, 12–40 members, average time per week		35 min.
" 19	5 clubs, 8–65 members, average time per week		45 min.
" 20	9 orch. 3–15 members, average time per week		80 min.
" 21	5 towns credit chorus, 3 credit glee club.		
" 22	7 towns offer special courses for students expecting to attend normal school.		

JAMES D PRICE Hartford
BERTHA ROCKWELL Middletown
Committee.

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List of
Town school committees
Boards of school visitors
Boards of education

The Chairman is indicated in each case by *C*; the Secretary by *S*; the Acting visitor by *A V*.

Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Andover	W S Bishop	Andover	1915
	E H Cook *S*	"	1915
	F J Jewett *C*	"	1916
	Mrs Anna E Phelps	"	1916
	L H Porter	"	1917
	R D Webster	"	1917
	Henry T Burr *A V*	Willimantic	
Ansonia†	Robert L Munger *C*	35 William st	1915
	George O Schneller	103 So Cliff st	1915
	Edward D Osborne	Howard ave	1915
	Charles F Bliss	5 No Cliff st	1916
	Norman P Knight	226 Wakelee ave	1916
	Abraham S Aaronson	94 South Cliff st	1916
	Michael D Malumphy	167 Wakelee ave	1917
	Mortimer W Powe	Johnson st	1917
	William H Dwyer *S*	116 Howard ave	1917
	Richard T Tobin *Supt*	Ansonia	
Ashford	Mrs Abbie M Balch *S*	Warrenville	1915
	J M Burrill	Stafford Springs R F D	1915
	Z B Bicknell	Westford	1915
	Mrs Mary E Weeks	Manafield Center	1916
	Henry A Eastman *C*	Westford	1917
	A C Squires	Westford	1917
	F W Barber *Supervisor*	Putnam 240 Grove st	
Avon	Lucian F North	Avon	1915
	Joseph S Woodford *S*	"	1915
	J W Alsop *C*	"	1916
	Frits Lofgren	Collinsville	1916
	Frank J Distin	Unionville R D	1917
	Frank S Hart	" "	1917
	Lewis S Mills *Supervisor*	Plainville 58 East Main st	
Barkhamsted	William J Day *S*	Barkhamsted	1915
	Harold Birden	"	1915
	Charles W Rowley	Riverton	1916
	Miner B Frasier	Pleasant Valley	1916
	C Albert Honold *C*	" "	1917
	Oswald Ullmann	" "	1917
	William H Bliss *Supervisor*	Winsted Park hotel	
Beacon Falls	Fred C Curtiss *S*	Beacon Falls	1915
	D J Carrington	" "	1915
	John Noe	" "	1915
	J W Cook *C*	" "	1916
	Ludwig A Zick	" "	1917
	George T Clark	" "	1917
	W H Holmes *Supervisor*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow st	
Berlin	Arthur L Woodruff *S*	Berlin	1915
	William H Nye	East Berlin	1915
	S M Cowles	Kensington	1915
	E E Honiss	Berlin	1916
	John A Moore	Kensington	1916
	W W Fagan	"	1916
	J T Molumphy *C*	Berlin	1917
	F N Bacon	Beckley	1917
	F P Day	Kensington	1917
	J W Dows *Supervisor*	New Haven 331 Temple st	
Bethany	John E Hinman	Westville R F D	1915
	Clifton D Rosha	" " "	1917
	Mrs Jennie Megin	" " "	1918
	Frederick Payne	" " "	1914
	Mrs Justine C Coe	" " "	1916

† board of education.

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Bethany	Mrs Elsie M Johnson *S*	Westville R F D	1916
	Mrs Josephine E Downs	" " "	1917
	Arthur H Doolittle *C*	" " "	1917
	Mrs Katie Humiston	" " "	1917
	D C Allen *Supervisor*	Montowese	....
Bethel	J H Grocutt	Bethel	1915
	W W Clark	Danbury R F D 23	1915
	I F Terry	Bethel	1915
	H M Judd *A V*	"	1916
	Dr H F Moore *A V*	"	1916
	Rev H E Wilson *C A V*	"	1916
	H L Shepard	"	1917
	W T Wright	"	1917
	G E Beard	"	1917
	Frank A Berry *Supt and Sec'y*	"	....
Bethlehem	Montford A Fogg	Bethlehem	1915
	Frank Stoughton	"	1915
	Rev C H Beers	"	1916
	Albert A Johnson	"	1916
	Samuel P Hayes *S*	"	1917
	James F Flynn *C*	"	1917
	J W Halliwell *Supervisor*	Watertown	....
Bloomfield	Walter C Wade *C*	Bloomfield	1915
	George Mitchelson *S*	North Bloomfield	1915
	Fred B Griffin	"	1915
	F L Tapley *Supervisor*	Hartford 19 Lenox st	....
Bolton	Theodore Reichard	Rockville R F D	1915
	Andrew E Maneggia	Andover R F D	1915
	J White Sumner *S*	Bolton	1916
	Dr Myron M Maine	Bolton Notch	1916
	Frederick D Finley *C*	Bolton	1917
	Wm R French	Highland Park	1917
	A N Potter *Supervisor*	Willimantic 146 Church st	....
Bozrah	John Fields *C*	Fitchville	1915
	Frank E Palmer	"	1915
	Mrs Frank E Palmer *S*	"	1915
	L T Garrison *Supervisor*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey st	....
Branford	F E Brainard	Stony Creek	1915
	P H Dunn	Branford	1915
	Albert S Jourdan *S*	"	1915
	Patrick F Condon	"	1916
	William C Higley	"	1916
	Rev J D Danielson	"	1916
	John J V Cunningham C	"	1917
	Edward M Kraus	Short Beach	1917
	John Van Wie	Branford	1917
	Herman S Lovejoy *Supt*	"	....
Bridgeport†	E H Havens *C*	233 Middle st	1915
	John J Cullinan	1049 Main st	1915
	Nathaniel W Bishop	301 Park place	1915
	Dr W H Ryan	797 Washington ave	1915
	Louis F Schwerdtle	137 Catherine st	1916
	Howard S Challenger	985 Noble ave	1916
	William B Boardman *S*	303 Mill Hill ave	1916
	John A Hurley	195 West ave	1916
	A William Bell	39 Fifth st	1917
	Dr G W Osborn	888 Broad st	1917
	William R Webster, Jr	208 Brooklawn ave	1917
	Robert D Goodard	41 Roosevelt st	1917
	Charles W Deane *Supt*	Bridgeport	....
Bridgewater	Henry C Sanford *S*	Bridgewater	1915
	William W Welton	"	1915
	H W Treat	"	1916
	John H Randall	"	1916
	E R Wooster *C*	"	1917
	Willis Frost	"	1917
	L K Chance *Supervisor*	New Milford	....
Bristol*	Dr A S Brackett	Bristol	1915
	Carleton B Ives	"	1915
	Allen W Manchester	"	1916
	William A Hayes	"	1916
	Noble E Pierce *C*	"	1917
	Junius Douglas	Forestville	1917
	Karl A Reiche *S and Sup*	Bristol	....
Brookfield	Fred S Curtiss	Brookfield Center	1915

* board of school visitors.
† board of education

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Brookfield	Dr Chas A Ryder *S*	Brookfield Center	1915
	Fred H Beers	" "	1916
	W R Collin	Hawleyville	1916
	D Clark Joyce *C*	Danbury R F D 18	1917
	Edward Montrose	" "	1917
	O E Lowell *Supervisor*	Danbury 93 West st	....
Brooklyn	Irving W Chapman *C*	Brooklyn	1915
	D M Havens	"	1915
	Rev G F Genung	"	1916
	Clarke G Lawton *S*	"	1916
	Leroy Pearl	"	1917
	William E Keach	Danielson	1917
	Albert S Ames *Supt*	"	....
Burlington	A H Bradley *C*	Bristol R F D 1	1915
	Elliott Alderman *S*	Unionville, R F D 2	1915
	Milton H Edwards	Bristol R F D 3	1916
	Rev William P Kennedy	Collinsville	1916
	John A Reeve	Unionville R F D 2	1917
	William Hohbein 2nd	Collinsville	1917
	F L Tapley *Supervisor*	Hartford 19 Lenox st	....
Canaan	Dr Francis S Skiff	Falls Village	1915
	Geo H Dean	" " R F D	1915
	Richard P Smith *S*	" "	1916
	Moses G Marcy	" "	1916
	Rev E A Haseltine	" "	1917
	Nelson J Dean *C*	Huntsville R F D	1917
	C L Warner *Supervisor*	Salisbury	....
Canterbury	James H Lathrop *C*	South Canterbury R F D	1915
	James L Appley	" "	1915
	Mrs Julia Smith	Baltic R F D	1916
	Hiram Hawes	South Canterbury	1916
	A Hale Bennett	" "	1917
	Henry Selsam	" "	1917
	J W Dows *Supervisor and S*	New Haven 331 Temple st	....
Canton	W H Sullivan *C*	Collinsville	1915
	H P Jones *S*	"	1915
	C H Stevens	Canton Centre	1915
	Henry Humphrey	" "	1916
	C B Harrington	Collinsville	1916
	Z J Hinman	"	1916
	H A Wheelock	"	1917
	William Henry Jr	"	1917
	Henry Perkins	"	1917
	W S Dakin *Supervisor*	Hartford 31 Norfolk street	....
Chaplin	Arthur Williams	Chaplin	1915
	B M Welch *S*	"	1915
	Henry Eaton	"	1916
	J W Lanphere *Supt and C*	"	1916
	George B Howard	"	1917
	O Frank Wilson	"	1917
Chatham	Milton L Carpenter	East Hampton	1915
	Marshall Bevin	" "	1915
	Everard W Day	" "	1915
	John S Carpenter *S*	" "	1916
	A W Sexton *C*	" "	1916
	W H Wall	" "	1916
	George K White	" "	1917
	Samuel House	" "	1917
	Erwin N Tibbals	Cobalt	1917
	James F Connolly *Supervisor*	Middletown 175 Liberty st	....
Cheshire	Arthur S Backus	Cheshire	1915
	Charles A Buckingham	"	1915
	Howard E Ives	"	1916
	Frederick Doolittle *S*	"	1916
	Jacob D Walter *C*	"	1917
	Clinton C Peck	"	1917
	D C Allen *Supervisor*	Montowese	....
Chester	E W Lewis *C*	Chester	1915
	G M Abbey	"	1915
	Robert Saffery	"	1915
	George C Emmons	"	1916
	Donald Hood	"	1916
	Dr Theodore Foster	"	1916
	Charles R Wooster	"	1917
	H E Williams	"	1917
	W P Holden *S*	"	1917
	W S Dakin *Supervisor*	Hartford 31 Norfolk st	....

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Clinton	Mrs Margaret S Platt A *V*	Clinton	1915
	Horatio Kelsey	"	1915
	Edward E Higgins	"	1915
	Albert M Buell	"	1915
	Mrs Hetty Hull *A V*	"	1916
	Gilbert E Doane	"	1916
	Elbert A Hurd	"	1916
	Rev William A Bronson	"	1916
	Chauncey D Manwaring	"	1917
	Albert J Carter	"	1917
	John H Miller *C*	"	1917
	Lucius K Stevens *S*	"	1917
Colchester*	J J Sullivan *C*	Colchester	1915
	John R Backus *S*	"	1915
	J F Slater	"	1916
	Rev H A Blake	"	1916
	Asa Brainard	" R F D	1917
	Rev David R O'Donnell	"	1917
	John A Young *Supt*	" So Main st	....
Colebrook	Robert W Lawrence *C*	Winsted R F D 1	1915
	Edgar Smith	Colebrook	1915
	Howard Smith *S*	"	1916
	Eugene B Leonard	"	1916
	H P Deming	Robertsville	1917
	James O'Neil	Winsted R F D 2	1917
	W H Bliss *Supervisor*	Winsted Park hotel	....
Columbia	Rev Elliot O Foster *C*	Columbia	1915
	Clayton E Hunt *S*	"	1915
	Charles Bailey	"	1915
	Levi T Garrison *Supervisor*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey St	....
Cornwall	Benjamin Sedgwick	Falls Village	1915
	Andrew M Clark	Litchfield	1915
	Wilbur A Johnson	West Cornwall	1916
	W H Breen	Cornwall Bridge	1916
	Theodore Sturges *S*	West Cornwall	1917
	Charles W Hart *C*	" "	1917
	Edwin B Stone *Supervisor*	Canaan	....
Coventry	John E Kingsbury	Rockville R F D	1915
	Alexander S Hawkins	Willimantic R F D	1915
	Mrs Linda E Stanley	South Coventry	1916
	George H Roberton *S*	" "	1916
	Fred W Chase	Rockville R F D	1917
	Charles R Hall *C*	" " "	1917
	John A Young *Supervisor*	Colchester	....
Cromwell	Walter Fawthrop	Cromwell	1915
	Charles A Johnson	"	1915
	Walter F Ranney	"	1915
	Magnus Pierson	"	1916
	James H Frazier	"	1916
	Dr Reginald H Stow *C*	"	1917
	Samuel V Hubbard *S*	"	1918
	Kirk W Dyer	"	1918
	James McNeil	"	1918
	James F Connolly *Supervisor*	Middletown 175 Liberty st	....
Danbury	Rev A C Coburn *A V*	1 Terrace place	1915
	S A Davis *A V*	105 Deer Hill	1915
	Emil Goos	13 Patch st	1915
	M A Keane	35 Shelter Rock rd	1915
	R B Pearce	118 Deer Hill	1915
	Dr J C Downs	39 Farview ave	1916
	Philip N Sunderland *S*	81 West st	1916
	T H Farrell	76 South st	1916
	Dr N Selleck	368 Main st	1916
	William C Gilbert	27 Stevens st	1917
	Rev W J Dullard *A V*	6 Robinson ave	1917
	William D Lane *C A V*	5 Robinson ave	1917
	Guernsey J Borst *Supt*	Danbury	....
Darien	William M Preston	Noroton Heights	1915
	Mark M Norman	Darien	1915
	Mrs Henrietta Bennett	"	1915
	Mrs Lucy B Renshaw	Noroton	1916
	Bessie M Weed	Noroton Heights	1916
	Dr George H Noxon	Darien	1916
	Edwin M Royle C	"	1917
	Edward B Hindley *S*	"	1917
	Sedgwick M Allen	"	1917
	James F Williams *Supt*	"	....

* board of school visitors

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Derby	Henry T Waters *C*	Tenth st	1915
	Thomas H McLeod	Hawkins st	1915
	Alling P Beardsley	Minerva st	1915
	Charles H Nettleton	Seymour ave	1917
	John M Ring	Hawkins st	1917
	John Dunne	Academy hill	1917
	Henry M Bradley Jr	New Haven ave	1917
	James S Donahue *S*	Derby	....
	Edward Fitzgerald *Supt*	"	....
Durham	Frank E Korn *S*	Durham	1915
	J E Newton	"	1915
	A F Hull	Durham Center	1916
	Robert L White	Durham	1916
	Frederick H Page *C*	Northford R F D	1917
	Mrs C C Atwell *A V*	Durham	1917
	W P Holman *Supervisor*	"	....
Eastford	O B Carpenter *S*	Eastford	1915
	Maro E Lewis *C*	"	1915
	Charles E Buell	"	1915
	F W Barber *Supervisor*	Putnam 240 Grove st	....
East Granby	J Edward Viets *C*	East Granby	1915
	Willard W Viets	" "	1915
	Burton L Griffin	" "	1916
	Benjamin A Krick	" "	1916
	Clarence N Case *S*	" "	1917
	John Fox	Granby	1917
	F L Tapley *Supervisor*	Hartford 19 Lenox st	....
East Haddam	Charles H Rich *C*	Hadlyme	1915
	Asa E Brooks	Moodus	1915
	Eugene B Peck	East Haddam R F D	1915
	Rev Franklin Countryman *A V*	" " " "	1916
	M J Stark	North Plain	1916
	Chas B Warner	East Haddam	1916
	Michael Bride	Moodus	1917
	C A Russell	"	1917
	Norris W Rathbun *S*	East Haddam	1917
East Hartford	Dr Thomas S O'Connell	East Hartford	1915
	William E Carroll	"	1915
	Alfred R Brewer	Hockanum	1915
	Jos O Goodwin *S*	East Hartford	1916
	Franklin H Mayberry	"	1916
	Everett P Brewer	Silver Lane	1916
	Dwight L Burnham *C*	Burnside R F D	1917
	Edward H Butler	East Hartford	1917
	William A Riley	Burnside	1917
	John W Kratzer *Supt*	East Hartford	....
East Haven	Julius E Brooks	East Haven	1915
	John Scoville	" "	1915
	Chas W Grannis	" "	1915
	Grove J Tuttle *C*	" "	1916
	S A Smith	" "	1916
	Robert E Hall *S A V*	" "	1916
	Samuel R Chidsey	" "	1917
	Charles H Stanton	" "	1917
	J D Houston	" "	1917
East Lyme	Joseph Robinson	East Lyme	1915
	Charles J Manwaring	Niantic	1915
	Byron Clark	"	1915
	Dr F H Dart *C*	"	1916
	Dwight B Richmond	" R F D	1916
	James Bond	"	1916
	Charles A Beckwith *S*	"	1917
	Julius T Rogers	East Lyme	1917
	Clifford E Chapman	Niantic	1917
	Carlon E Wheeler *Supervisor*	New London 63 Lincoln Ave	....
Easton	J B Hill	R F D 11 Westport	1915
	Aurel Ruman Jr	" " " 52 Bridgeport	1915
	C S Powell	" " " 5 Long Hill	1916
	Charles F Nichols *C*	" " " 15 Stepney	1916
	S B Turney *S*	" " " 11 Westport	1917
	William Horwitz	" " " 10 Fairfield	1917
	D Albert Green *Supervisor*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley st	....
East Windsor	Rev William F English *C A V*	East Windsor	1915
	Lemuel Stoughton	Warehouse Point	1915
	George S Phelps	" "	1915
	Dr Howard O Allen *S A V*	Broad Brook	1916
	Dr Harold S Backus	" "	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
East Windsor	Samuel J Allen	Broad Brook	1916
	Lawrence F Price	Warehouse Point	1917
	Howard A Middleton	Broad Brook	1917
	Rev William J Brewster	Warehouse Point	1917
Ellington	John C Miller	Ellington	1915
	Rev C M Perry *C*	"	1915
	William N Pinney	Rockville	1915
	Frank L Mackey	Ellington	1916
	John Oates	Rockville	1916
	C A Thompson	Melrose	1916
	Alerton Kibbe	Ellington	1917
	Merrick C Kibbe *S*	"	1917
	Morton Thompson	"	1917
	A N Potter *Supervisor*	Willimantic 146 Church st.	
Enfield	Samuel H Neelans	Hazardville R F D	1915
	Dr Thomas G Alcorn	Thompsonville	1915
	Albert F Baker	"	1915
	Charles H Willson	"	1916
	James Hughes	"	1916
	Dr John L Bridge *S*	"	1916
	Francis P Leary *C*	Scitico	1917
	Allyn G Bridge	Hazardville	1917
	Henry F Fletcher	" R F D	1917
	Edward B Sellew *Supt*	Thompsonville	....
Essex	Walter H Wright	Centerbrook	1915
	Dr F B Bradeen	Essex	1915
	Thomas D Coulter *C*	"	1915
	George H Blake	Ivoryton	1915
	Dr E E Shannon	"	1916
	Simon R Shailer	"	1916
	George N Southworth	Essex	1916
	J Randall Gleason *S*	"	1916
	Edwin T Pratt	"	1917
	Charles R Harrington	"	1917
	Frederick A Chapman	Ivoryton	1917
	D Edward Stevens	Centerbrook	1917
	H O Clough *Supervisor*	Deep River	....
Fairfield	John Hawkins	Southport	1915
	M E Banks *C*	Bridgeport	1915
	William C Kinsella	Fairfield	1916
	Simeon Pease	Greenfield Hill	1916
	William O Burr	Fairfield	1917
	Rev Allen E Beeman *S A V*	"	1917
	William E Smith *Supt*	"	....
Farmington*	A R Wadsworth *C*	Farmington	1915
	Rev W H Redding	Unionville	1915
	George E Taft *S*	"	1915
	W Bradford Allen	Farmington	1916
	C R Hawley	Unionville	1916
	Paul S Ney	Farmington	1916
	David F Broderick	"	1917
	F J Broadbent	Unionville	1917
	Rev Quincy Blakeley	Farmington	1917
	L S Mills *Supervisor*	Plainville 58 East Main st.	....
Franklin	Thomas Newman	Yantic	1915
	C B Davis	"	1915
	George L Ladd *C*	North Franklin	1916
	Henry Bellows *S*	"	1916
	William J Brassil	Yantic	1917
	Fred S Armstrong	"	1917
	Frank W Clapp *Supervisor*	Willimantic 154 Pleasant st.	....
Glastonbury	Samuel H Williams *C*	Glastonbury	1915
	Fred R Curtis *S*	"	1915
	William A Hills	"	1916
	John W Purtill	South Glastonbury	1916
	Louis W Howe	"	1917
	James P Cornish	Glastonbury	1917
	Leon A Martin *Supt*	"	....
Goshen	Horatio Adams	Goshen	1915
	Fred J Vaill *C*	"	1915
	F L Ives	Litchfield	1916
	Charles Morris	Goshen	1916
	Rev Harry E Small	"	1917
	Charles Palmer	Norfolk R F D	1917
	H E Chittenden *Supervisor and S.*	Torrington 24 Church st.	

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Granby	Alton H Wilcox	Granby	1915
	Charles F Newton	West Granby	1915
	Lewis C Spring *C*	Granby	1916
	Elbert M Cushman	North Granby	1916
	William M Maltbie *S*	Granby	1917
	William Shattuck	"	1917
	F L Tapley *Supervisor*	Hartford 19 Lenox st	....
Greenwich	Oscar Thomsen	East Port Chester	1915
	A Walton Marshall	Greenwich	1915
	James H Fennessey	"	1916
	Julian W Curtiss	"	1916
	George E Bearn *S*	"	1917
	Fred A Springer *C*	Cos Cob	1917
	Edwin C Andrews *Supt*	Greenwich	....
Griswold*	Frank E Robinson	Jewett City	1915
	John H Tracy *C*	" "	1915
	Albertus C Burdick *S A V*	" "	1915
	John C Hawkins	" "	1916
	James T Wilbur	Glasgo	1916
	Willis C Terry	Norwich R F D 3	1916
	Shepherd Brown	Jewett City	1917
	Archibald M Clarke	" "	1917
	Joseph H Stafford	" "	1917
Groton*	F H Brewer *C A V*	West Mystic	1915
	Charles R Heath *S A V*	Mystic	1915
	E L Crane *A V*	Groton R F D	1916
	E L Baker *A V*	"	1916
	Dr William M Hill *A V*	Noank	1917
	John S Edgecomb *A V*	Mystic	1917
Guilford	Calvin M Leete	Leetes Island	1915
	Charles O Bartlett	Guilford R F D	1915
	F Harold Butler	Leetes Island	1915
	Rev Thomas H Vincent	Guilford	1916
	William A Dudley	"	1916
	Burton W Bishop *C*	"	1916
	C Stowe Spencer	"	1917
	Arthur H Lombard *S*	"	1917
	George E Beers	"	1917
	Ridgley C Clark *Supt*	"	....
Haddam	Ira G Bailey	Higganum	1915
	Dr Leroy A Smith	"	1915
	John C Knowles	" R F D	1915
	Rev E E Lewis *S*	Haddam	1916
	Eugene O Burr	Higganum	1916
	Harvey G Brainerd	East Hampton	1916
	Rollin U Tyler *C*	Tylerville	191-
	Samuel A Russell	Haddam	1917
	Ezekiel Shailer	"	1917
	F W Shearer *Supervisor*	Higganum	....
Hamden	Robert E Badger	Mt Carmel	1915
	George W Warner	Highwood	1915
	Frank M Kelly	Mt Carmel	1915
	Charles H Lewis	Whitneyville	1916
	Charles P Loller	Highwood	1916
	John P Cushing	Whitneyville	1916
	Rev Edward Downes *C*	Mt Carmel	1917
	Samuel A Flight	Highwood	1917
	Lawrence Kling	"	1917
	Almon J Deane *S*	Hamden	....
	Margaret L Keefe *Supt*	Hamden	....
Hampton	Chester B Jewett	Hampton	1915
	Henry Clapp *S*	"	1915
	William P Spalding	"	1915
	Frank W Congdon	"	1916
	Charles E Burnham *C*	"	1916
	Everett Kies	"	1916
	R R Porter	"	1917
	James W Cartwright	"	1917
	Myron H Fuller	"	1917
	F W Dows *Supervisor*	New Haven 331 Temple st	....
Hartford*	James J Peard *C*	23 Allen place	1915
	E W Hooker	10 Myrtle st	1915
	John L Purcell	44 Annawan st	1915
	Wilbur F Gordy	104 Gillett st	1916
	Thomas S Weaver *Supt*	36 Pearl st	1916
	Dr M A Baily	434 Main st	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Hartford*	Mrs E D Bacon	106 Capen st	1917
	John J McMahon *S*	36 Pearl st	1917
	Chas B Cook	Royal Typewriter Co	1917
Hartland	E A Gaylord *S*	West Hartland	1915
	John L Hitchcock *C*	" "	1915
	C W Gower	East Hartland	1915
	William H Bliss *Supervisor*	Winsted Park hotel	....
Harwinton	John S Gunn	Thomaston R F D 2	1915
	Lewis H Reynolds *S*	Torrington R F D 2	1915
	George B Fowler	" 168 Oak ave	1915
	Rollin H Curtiss	Thomaston R F D 2	1915
	Thomas Q Hogan	Torrington R F D 2	1916
	Charles A Page *C*	" " "	1916
	Walter S Balch	" " "	1917
	Frank V Cable	Torrington 54 Laurel Hill	1917
	John B Mansfield	Thomaston R F D 2	1917
	H E Chittenden *Supervisor*	Torrington 24 Church st	....
Hebron	J Banks Jones *C*	Gilead	1915
	E T Smith	Hebron	1915
	Elton W Buell	Andover	1915
	Dr Cyrus H Pendleton *S*	Hebron	1916
	E G Lord	"	1916
	C W Hutchinson	Gilead	1916
	A C Ellis	"	1917
	John N Hewitt	Hebron	1917
	Dr Cyrus E Pendleton	"	1917
	John A Young *Supervisor*	Colchester	....
Huntington	George S Willis *C*	Shelton	1915
	Daniel J Teevans	"	1915
	Max A Durrschmidt	"	1916
	Frank H Wells	"	1916
	Dr E J Finn	"	1917
	Charles H Smith *S*	"	1917
	Harry E Fowler *Supt*	"	....
Kent	Clifford C Spooner *C and S*	South Kent	1915
	Jean Bull	Kent	1915
	William Page	"	1915
	L K Chance *Supervisor*	New Milford	....
Killingly	Rev Clarence H Barber	Danielson	1915
	Damase Boulais	"	1915
	E L Brennan	Killingly	1915
	Hector McConnell	Ballouville	1916
	Rev James H George Jr *C*	Danielson	1916
	John A Paine *S*	"	1916
	James N Tucker	East Killingly	1917
	Sidney P Marland	Danielson	1917
	Robert W Boys	Killingly	1917
	Albert S Ames *Supt*	Danielson	....
Killingworth	D Merton Stevens	Clinton R F D 2	1915
	Lovel D Parmelee *S*	" " "	1915
	Philander E Parmelee	Madison R F D 1	1916
	Charles E Nettleton *C*	Higganum R F D	1916
	Tracy B Perkins	Madison R F D 2	1917
	Frank Shetsel	Clinton R F D 2	1917
	F W Shearer *Supervisor*	Higganum	....
Lebanon	Rev Elwell O Mead *C A V*	Leonard's Bridge	1915
	Albert G Kneeland *S*	" "	1915
	Clifford C King	Lebanon	1915
	L T Garrison *Supervisor*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey st	....
Ledyard	George A Montgomery	Gales Ferry R F D 1	1915
	Frederick W Burton	Mystic R F D 1	1915
	Charles D Geer *C*	Norwich R F D 5	1916
	Samuel E Holdridge *S*	Norwich R F D 6	1916
	Billings T Avery	" " "	1917
	Joseph Holdridge	Gales Ferry R F D 1	1917
	F W Barber *Supervisor*	Putnam 240 Grove st	....
Lisbon	George G Bromley *C*	Versailles	1915
	James Broughton	Norwich R F D 4	1915
	Harry T Willcox *S*	Jewett City	1916
	E M Blake	Norwich R F D 4	1916
	R T Read	" " "	1917
	Francis H Johnson	" " "	1917
	Arthur L Young *Supervisor*	Norwich 92 River ave	....
Litchfield	William Crutch	Litchfield	1915
	Rev G F Goodenough	Northfield	1915
	Elbert P Roberts *S*	Litchfield	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Litchfield	Frederick S Stoddard	Litchfield	1916
	Thomas F Ryan *C*	"	1917
	Winfield S Rogers	Bantam	1917
	I Z Allen *Supt*	Litchfield	
Lyme	Haldrian F Clark	Lyme R F D	1915
	E Hart Geer	Hadlyme	1915
	J R Warren *S*	Lyme R F D	1916
	Ray Harding	" " "	1916
	Dr J G Ely	Hamburg	1917
	James L Lord *C*	Lyme R F D	1917
	F W Shearer *Supervisor*	Higganum	
Madison	Walter E Clark	Madison	1915
	Walter P Lippincott	"	1915
	J Myron Hull *C*	"	1916
	George C Field	"	1916
	Webster D Whedon *S*	"	1917
	Edward A Chittenden	East River	1917
	D C Allen *Supervisor*	Montowese	
Manchester*	James M Burke	South Manchester	1915
	Elisabeth M Dean *A V*	Manchester	1915
	Thomas F Harrington	"	1916
	Herbert O Bowers *S A V*	"	1916
	Edwin A Lydall *C A V*	"	1917
	Harry R Sharpe	"	1917
	Alfred F Howes *Supt*	"	
Manchester	Rev William J McGurk	South Manchester	1915
(Ninth district)†	R La Motte Russell	" "	1915
	C R Hathaway *S*	" "	1916
	Mary Cheney	" "	1916
	Howell Cheney *C*	" "	1917
	F A Verplanck *Supt*	" "	
Mansfield	George H Allen *S*	Willimantic Star Route	1915
	Rev Leonard Smith *C*	Eagleville	1915
	Herbert O Huntington	Mansfield Center	1915
	James C Greene	Eagleville	1916
	Clarence H Savage	"	1916
	Charles A Wheeler	Storrs	1916
	Fred B Eaton	Willimantic	1917
	A W Buchanan	Mansfield Center	1917
	Mrs Annie E Vinton	Eagleville	1917
	F W Clapp *Supervisor*	Willimantic 154 Pleasant st	
Marlboro	Hiram E Hodge *C*	East Hampton R F D 2	1915
	Eugene B Lord	" " " " "	1915
	Charles W Griffin	" " " " "	1915
	Frank W Fuller	" " " " "	1915
	Clayton S Bolles	" " " " "	1916
	Benjamin Cooley	" " " " "	1916
	Mrs W W Hall *S*	" " " " "	1917
	John C Vergason	" " " " "	1917
	Frank H Blish	" " " " "	1917
	James F Connolly *Supervisor*	Middletown 175 Liberty st	
Meriden	Oscar L Dossin	89 Windsor ave	1915
	Dr J D Eggleston	132 West Main st	1915
	William F McLaughlin	66 South Second st	1915
	Denis T O'Brien Jr *S*	28 Crown st	1915
	Edgar J Perkins	Middletown road	1915
	Charles F Rockwell *C*	991 Broad st	1915
	Hormisdas F Pigeon	193 Camp street	1917
	Lewis E Clark	South Meriden	1917
	James F Allen	501 East Main st	1917
	Dr Charles H S Davis	95 Elm st	1917
	Michael P Kelley	86 Cooper st	1917
	Burton L Lawton	91 Lincoln st	1917
	David Gibbs *Supt*	Meriden	
Middlebury	William M Shepardson	Middlebury	1915
	Mrs Helen B Waters	"	1915
	William P Tyler	"	1916
	Mrs Elisabeth R Nichols *S*	Waterbury R F D 3	1916
	Rev A E Westenberg *C A V*	Middlebury	1917
	Mrs Martha E Judd	"	1917
	H E Chittenden *Supervisor*	Torrington 24 Church st	
Middlefield	Charles N Burnham *C*	Middlefield	1916
	Gordon S Goodrich	"	1916
	Ernest E Nettleton	Rockfall	1916
	Mrs Emma J Francis	"	1918

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Middlefield	Mrs Jennie B Nettleton	Rockfall	1918
	Alfred H Augur *S*	Middlefield	1918
	Enoch T Birdsey	Rockfall	1920
	George Geffkin	"	1920
	Fred W Harris Jr	Middlefield	1920
	James F Connolly *Supervisor*	Middletown 175 Liberty st	....
Middletown*	James K Guy *C*	Middletown	1915
	Samuel Russell Jr	"	1915
	Joseph M Lucey	"	1916
	Charles E Bacon *S*	"	1916
	Edward F Slavin	"	1917
	George Burnham	"	1917
	Harriet M Stone *Supt*	Middletown 157 Wash'ton st	....
Middletown (City district)†	Francis A Beach	Middletown	1915
	T McDonough Russell	"	1915
	Thomas W McDowell	"	1915
	Arthur L Allin *C*	"	1916
	Frank A Coles *A V*	"	1916
	Alva H Kelsey	"	1916
	John L Fisk *S*	"	1917
	Dr Arthur J Campbell	"	1917
	Dr James A Lawton	"	1917
	William A Wheatley *Supt*	"	....
Milford	William B McCarthy	Milford	1915
	Charles A Tomlinson *S*	"	1915
	Henry C Peck	"	1915
	Earl L French	"	1915
	George J Smith *A V*	"	1916
	Alexander B Gardner	"	1916
	Robert C Stoddard	"	1916
	George W Munson	"	1916
	Omar W Platt	"	1917
	Frederick M Smith	"	1917
	George M Gunn *C*	"	1917
	Rev Peter H McClean *A V*	"	1917
	H I Mathewson *Supt*	"	....
Monroe	Edwin C Shelton *C A V*	Stepney Depot	1915
	Alexander Sinclair *A V*	" "	1915
	Clarence B Burr *S A V*	" "	1915
Montville	Charles W Comstock *C*	Uncasville	1915
	Frank H Rogers	Montville	1915
	Roscoe Dart *S*	"	1915
	Carlon E Wheeler *Supervisor*	New London 63 Lincoln ave	....
Morris	Henry C Goslee	Morris	1915
	George H Johnson *S*	East Morris	1915
	Cornelius R Duffy	Morris	1916
	W F Kirchberger *C A V*	"	1916
	Robert S Waugh	"	1917
	James M Whittlesey *A V*	"	1917
	E S Boyd *Supervisor*	Woodbury	....
Naugatuck†	Ernest D Hull	Naugatuck	1915
	William Kennedy *S*	"	1915
	Michael B Reidy	"	1916
	Manfred Johnson	"	1916
	Dr T M Bull *C*	"	1917
	A C Brennan	"	1917
	Frank W Eaton *Supt*	"	....
New Britain	Edward O Kilbourne	New Britain	1915
	Dr Ernst T Fromen	" "	1915
	Bernard F Gaffney *C A V*	" "	1915
	E Clayton Goodwin	" "	1915
	William L Hatch *S A V*	" "	1916
	George W Traut	" "	1916
	John Walsh	" "	1916
	Dr John L Kelley	" "	1916
	Edward M Pratt	" "	1917
	Dr John E Martin	" "	1917
	Harry P Roche	" "	1917
	L Hoyt Pease	" "	1917
	Stanley H Holmes *Supt*	" "	....
New Canaan	S B Hoyt	New Canaan	1915
	Dr Thomas Tunney	" "	1915
	Urban Seymour	" "	1915
	Alexander McKendrick	" "	1916
	Charles Luckhurst	" "	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
New Canaan	Henry Kelley *S*	New Canaan	1916
	F E Green *C*	" "	1917
	Stephen E Keeler	" "	1917
	John B McCauley	" "	1917
	Henry W Saxe *Supt*	" "	....
New Fairfield	F B Dayton	Danbury R F D 54	1915
	G M Nevius *S*	" " " 19	1915
	R J Scudder	" " " 54	1916
	Edward Bennett	" " "	1916
	J H Treadwell *C*	" " " 19	1917
	Edwin Rankin	" " "	1917
	O E Lowell *Supervisor*	Danbury 93 West st	....
New Hartford	Henry W Spencer	New Hartford R F D	1915
	Charles G Lyman	" " "	1915
	Frank M Chapin *C*	Pine Meadow	1916
	George W Case *S*	New Hartford	1916
	F S Roberts	" "	1917
	Simon Harris	" "	1917
	H E Chittenden *Supervisor*	Torrington, 24 Church st	....
New Haven†	T R Blakeslee *C*	84 Norton st	1915
	George S Barnum	60 Lloyd st	1915
	Leo H Hers	Strouse Adler co	1916
	Herbert E Gregory	Yale station	1917
	Dr William F Verdi	13 Elm st	1917
	Dr Henry A Spang	267 Orange st	1918
	Mrs P T Walden	210 St Ronan st	1918
	George T Hewlett *S*	New Haven	....
	Frank H Beede *Supt*	"	....
New Haven (Westville district)†	P Raymond Greist	Westville	1915
	William F Alcorn *S*	"	1915
	Harry A Leonard	"	1915
	John B Tower	"	1916
	Rev John J McGivney	"	1916
	William H Forsyth	"	1916
	L W Beecher	"	1917
	Harry H Atwater	"	1917
	George M Griswold *C*	"	1917
	D C Allen *Supt*	Montowese	....
Newington	W E Winter	Elm Hill New Britain	1915
	John H Fish	Newington	1915
	Walter L Morgan *S*	"	1916
	George E Churchill	New Britain R F D 2	1916
	Dr A B Johnson *C*	Maple Hill New Britain	1917
	P M Byrne	New Britain R F D 2	1917
	Charles E Pratt *Supervisor*	New Britain 31 Emmons pl	....
New London	William A Holt	New London	1915
	William C Fox	" "	1915
	Dr E A Henkle	" "	1915
	Carlos Barry	" "	1916
	P LeRoy Harwood *S*	" "	1916
	Dr C F Ferrin	" "	1916
	Dr J G Stanton *C*	" "	1917
	Victor E Goldsmith	" "	1917
	A B Parrish	" "	1917
	Charles B Jennings *Supt*	" "	....
New Milford	Francis E Baldwin *C*	Northville	1915
	Willis G Barton	New Milford	1915
	William G Green *A V*	" "	1915
	Henry M Baldwin	" "	1915
	Charles M Beach	" "	1916
	Vincent B Sterling	" "	1916
	John F Addis *A V*	" "	1916
	Albert Evitts *S*	" "	1916
	Charles N Hall *A V*	" "	1917
	J Butler Merwin	" "	1917
	Albert H McMahon	" "	1917
	Chauncey B Marsh *A V*	" "	1917
	John Pettibone *Supt*	" "	....
Newtown*	Rev J H George *C A V*	Newtown	1915
	A J Gallagher *A V*	Sandy Hook	1915
	Rev George T Sinnott *S A V*	Newton	1916
	Allison P Smith	"	1917
	M A Corbett *A V*	Sandy Hook	1917
Norfolk	Edmund Brown *C*	Norfolk	1915
	Dr John C Kendall	"	1915

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Norfolk	John H Root	Norfolk	1915
	Mrs Charlotte Stevens	"	1916
	William O'Connor *S*	"	1916
	Henry H Bridgman	"	1917
	Howard W Carter	"	1917
	Michael W Dillon	"	1917
	Frank E Fisk *Supt*	Winsted 128 Hinsdale ave	....
North Branford	Frederick C Stevens	Branford R F D	1915
	George Augur	Northford	1915
	Rev J D S Pardee *C*	"	1916
	Rev Charles Page *S*	Branford R F D	1916
	John Wood	Northford	1917
	E H Rose	Branford R F D	1917
	D C Allen *Supervisor*	Montowese	....
North Canaan	Charles F Roberts	East Canaan	1915
	A G Stevens	Canaan	1915
	E S Roberts *C*	East Canaan	1916
	Dr F H Lee	Canaan	1916
	G W Parsons *S*	"	1917
	Louise H Bragg	"	1917
	Edwin B Stone *Supervisor*	"	....
North Haven	Dr R B Goodyear *C*	North Haven	1915
	Marcus D Marks	" "	1915
	Isaac E Mansfield	" "	1915
	J Richard North *S*	" "	1916
	Ernest R Brockett	" "	1916
	Homer L Cooper	" "	1916
	H F Potter	" "	1917
	George J Mers	" "	1917
	Andrew D Clinton	" "	1917
	D C Allen *Supervisor*	Montowese	....
North Stonington	Floyd L Main *C*	North Stonington	1915
	Frank T Wheeler *S*	" "	1915
	W W Evans *Supervisor*	New Haven 166 Dwight st	....
Norwalk	John W Olmsted	E Norw'k 25 Seaview ave	1916
	Bernard J Reynolds	S Norw'k 21 Haviland st	1916
	Dr Henry C Sherer *S*	S Norw'k 1 Washington st	1916
	Dr J Milton Coburn *C*	So Norw'k 55 So Main st	1918
	Alexander J Rummler	West st South Norwalk	1918
	William P Ward	S Norw'k 19 Franklin st	1918
	Harry Rider	E Norwalk 201 East ave	1920
	Harry E Scofield	So Norw'k Highland ave	1920
	Dr William J Tracey	Norwalk 23 West ave	1920
	Ira T Chapman *Supt*	South Norwalk	....
Norwich	Charles O Murphy *C*	220 Central ave	1915
	Herbert M Lerou *S*	15 Pearl st	1915
	Dr Patrick J Cassidy	48 Church st	1916
	Barsillai P Bishop	189 Broadway	1916
	Thomas J Kelly	39 Maple st	1917
	Robert McNeely	508 Boswell ave	1917
	Edward J Graham *Supt*	Norwich	....
Old Lyme	Rev E M Chapman	Lyme	1915
	Thomas Littlefield	South Lyme	1915
	Robert H Noble	Lyme	1915
	T L Haynes	Blackhall	1916
	F M Roche *S*	Lyme	1916
	N L Sheffield Jr *C*	"	1916
	Dr E K Devitt	"	1917
	Joseph S Huntington	"	1917
	John Kane	"	1917
	F W Shearer *Supervisor*	Higganum	....
Old Saybrook	John A Coulter Jr	Saybrook	1915
	Calvin C Fairbank *S A V*	"	1915
	Frank S Pratt	"	1915
	Charles S Gates *C*	"	1916
	Frederick S Chapman *A V*	"	1916
	Frank S Young	"	1916
	Dr Irwin Granniss	"	1917
	William S Clark	"	1917
	Robert D Burns	"	1917
Orange*	Earle A Beckwith *A V*	West Haven 367 Elm st	1915
	Charles R Treat *C A V*	Orange	1915
	Dr Charles D Phelps *A V*	W Haven 644 Campbell ave	1915
	Michael E Tracy *A V*	Orange	1915
	William A Miller *A V*	West Haven 80 Alling st	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Orange	William W Lines *A V*	West Haven 1040 Campbell ave	1916
	Edgar C Stiles *Supt*	West Haven	
Orange	Edward Gagel *A V*	West Haven	1915
(West Haven district) †	Henry A L Hall *S A V*	" "	1915
	John Brown *A V*	" "	1916
	Eugene J Grimes *A V*	" "	1916
	Clarence E Thompson *C A V*	" "	1917
	Dr John F Barrett *A V*	" "	1917
	Edgar C Stiles *Supt*	" "	
Oxford	Glover W Cable	Seymour R F D 1	1915
	Wallace G Tomlinson	Southbury R F D 2	1915
	Albert G Beck	Seymour R F D 1	1916
	William R Palmer *C*	" " " 2	1916
	Thomas Schreiber	Southbury R F D 2	1917
	Elijah B Treat *S*	Seymour R F D 1	1917
	William H Holmes *Supervisor*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow st	
Plainfield	James Riding	Plainfield	1915
	F T Johnson	Wauregan	1915
	William F Sullivan	Moosup	1915
	William A Keefe	Plainfield	1916
	Charles Bragg	Central Village	1916
	William S Simmons *C*	" "	1916
	John E Prior *S*	Moosup	1917
	William H Kenyon	"	1917
	Henry Dorrance	Plainfield	1917
	John L Chapman *Supt*	Central Village	
Plainville	A L Rogers *C*	Plainville	1915
	J E Garrity	"	1915
	L S Mills	"	1916
	Rev H T Walsh *A V*	"	1916
	Rev F L Grant *S*	"	1917
	Rev R H Burton *A V*	"	1917
Plymouth	Horace H Wheeler	Plymouth	1915
	Rev John M Deyo	"	1915
	Andrew S Gaylord *S and Supt*	Terryville	1915
	Charles I Allen	Pequabuck	1916
	Charles W Plumb	Terryville	1916
	James Kelley	Plymouth	1916
	Otis B Hough *C*	Terryville	1917
	George F Carr	"	1917
	Lewis F Alford	Plymouth	1917
Pomfret	Mrs Katherine Furlong	Pomfret Center	1915
	Fayette L Wright *C*	" "	1915
	Elinor Mathewson	Pomfret	1915
	Mrs Katherine Elliott	Elliott	1916
	Everett E Brown	Pomfret Center	1916
	Walter E Brown	" "	1916
	Mrs Alice Johnson	" "	1917
	Rev H A Beadle *S*	" "	1917
	Joseph Elliott	Abington	1917
	Frank W Clapp *Supervisor*	Willimantic 154 Pleasant st	
Portland	John Bransfield	Portland	1915
	Ferdinand Gildersleeve	"	1915
	Ferdinand Anderson	"	1915
	John C Barry	"	1916
	Rev O H Raftery *C*	"	1916
	Stephen G Cornwall	"	1916
	Charles F Walker	"	1917
	Daniel Wilkins	"	1917
	William H Rouse	"	1917
	William E Parker *S and Supervisor*		
Preston	Appleton Main *C A V*	Norwich R F D 1	1915
	Charles C Zabriskie *S A V*	" " "	1915
	George Mansfield *A V*	" " " 6	1915
Prospect	Clifford P Wallace	Waterbury R F D	1915
	Halsey S Clark *S*	" " " 2	1915
	David M Plumb	" " "	1916
	Edgar G Wallace	" " "	1916
	Lavergne G Clark *C*	" " " 2	1917
	George H Cowdell	" " "	1917
	William H Holmes *Supervisor*	" 15 Ludlow st	
Putnam	Henry J Thayer *C*	Putnam	1915
	Eric H Johnson	"	1915
	George A Hammond	"	1915
	Archibald MacDonald	"	1916
	Richard Gorman	"	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Putnam	Charles L Torrey *S*	Putnam	1916
	Joseph A P Gagne	"	1917
	Arthur Magnan	"	1917
	Silas M Wheelock	"	1917
	Wendell A Mowry *Supt*	"	....
Redding	E A Pinkney *C*	Georgetown	1915
	J B Sanford	Redding Center	1915
	Dr E H Smith	Redding	1916
	D S Sanford	Bethel	1916
	William E Hazen S	Georgetown	1917
	W C Sanford	Redding Ridge	1917
	O E Lowell *Supervisor*	Danbury 93 West st	....
Ridgefield	Albert H Storer *C*	Ridgefield	1915
	Richard W Osborne	"	1915
	Charles D Crouchley	"	1915
	Harry D Hull	"	1916
	Maurice W Anderson	"	1916
	Samuel S Denton	"	1916
	Dr William H Allee	"	1917
	Michael T McGlynn	"	1917
	Mortimer C Keeler	"	1917
	David W Workman *S*	"	....
	O E Lowell *Supervisor*	Danbury 93 West st	....
Rocky Hill	William F Griswold	Rocky Hill	1915
	Jos W Batchelder	" "	1915
	George O Andrews	" "	1915
	Mary E Griswold	" "	1916
	Ella Wright	" "	1916
	Frank E Holmes *C*	" "	1916
	Frank G Sherwood	" "	1917
	Percy W Bidwell *S*	" "	1917
	Henry B Whitford	" "	1917
	William E Parker *Supervisor*	Portland	....
Roxbury	George W P Leavenworth	Hotchkissville	1915
	Henry L Smith	Roxbury	1915
	Theodore F Elwell	"	1916
	Rev James O Emerson	"	1916
	George H Buckingham *C*	"	1917
	Willard B Hodge *S*	"	1917
	E S Boyd *Supervisor*	Woodbury	....
Salem	Henry A Rogers *S*	Colchester R F D 3	1915
	Fred R Bailey *C*	" " " "	1915
	Sherwood Miner	" " " "	1915
	Ernest L Latimer	" " " " 4	1916
	Loren E Rathbone	" " " " 4	1916
	James Lane	" " " " 3	1916
	Winfield W Hanney	" " " " 4	1917
	Charles Harvey	" " " " 3	1917
	Alexander B Gordon	" " " " 3	1917
	John A Young *Supervisor*	"	....
Salisbury	Rev George W Griffith *C*	Lime Rock	1915
	A B Hall	Lakeville	1915
	Mary E Robbins	"	1916
	Rev J F Donahue	"	1916
	E F Sanford *S*	Ore Hill	1917
	Mrs George D Harrison	Lakeville	1917
	C L Warner *Supervisor*	Salisbury	....
Saybrook	Dr H T French	Deep River	1915
	Raymond W Wright *S*	" "	1915
	Clayton A Parmelee	" "	1915
	Frank A Heffion	" "	1916
	Ernest L Prann *C*	" "	1916
	Harry Tyler	" "	1916
	Dr A M Pratt	" "	1917
	Dr F W Devitt	" "	1917
	Robert Rankin	" "	1917
	H O Clough *Supervisor*	"	....
Scotland	S H Spencer	Scotland	1915
	Mrs A H Gallup *S*	"	1915
	J L Bass	"	1916
	L O Haskins *C*	"	1916
	Mrs J A Dorrance *A V*	"	1917
	E E Kimball	"	1917
Seymour	Joseph A O'Brien *S*	Seymour	1915
	Edward T Humphreys *C*	"	1915
	Rev William A Woodford	"	1915
	William B Swan	"	1916

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Seymour	Henry Howard	Seymour	1916
	Robert G Cornforth *A V*	"	1916
	Frederick A Rugg	"	1917
	James B Honey *A V*	"	1917
	John Earley *A V*	"	1917
	Charles R Sumpf *Supt*	"	
Sharon	Horace M Dunbar	Sharon	1915
	James J Fahey *C*	"	1915
	George B Hamlin	"	1916
	E August Pequigney	"	1916
	Willard Baker *S*	"	1917
	George H Smith	"	1917
	Edwin B Stone *Supervisor*	Canaan	
Sherman	James H Stuart	Gaylordsville	1915
	Daniel B Mallory *C*	"	1915
	Maltby Gelston	"	1916
	David Barlow	Brookfield	1916
	Frank Hungerford *S*	Gaylordsville	1917
	Leslie R Judd	"	1917
	L K Chance *Supervisor*	New Milford	
Simsbury	J B McLean *S and Supt*	Simsbury	1915
	James Stocking	Weatogue	1915
	T J Clark	Simsbury	1915
	Adin Vining	Avon R F D	1915
	J R Ensign *C*	Simsbury	1916
	W M Ketchin	Tariffville	1916
	J W Holcomb	Weatogue	1916
	Joseph Hall	Simsbury	1916
	R S Smith	"	1917
	A M Shepard	"	1917
	L R Rowley	West Simsbury	1917
	James Shea	Simsbury	1917
Somers	William McMullen	Somersville	1915
	A Vail Smith	Somers	1915
	E W Avery *S*	"	1916
	E S Fuller *C*	"	1916
	L A Gowdy	Hazardville R F D	1917
	B F Pinney	Ellington R F D	1917
	A N Potter *Supervisor*	Willimantic 146 Church st	
Southbury	John B King *C*	Southbury	1915
	Howard W Hicock	"	1916
	Frank E Evarts	"	1915
	John L Mitchell *S*	"	
	E S Boyd *Supervisor*	Woodbury	
Southington	Mrs M J Dunn	Southington	1917
	Richard Nagle	"	1915
	Mrs L A Cummings *S*	Plantsville	1915
	Mrs C H Bissell	Southington	1916
	James R Lacey	"	1916
	Alfred M Smith	"	1915
	J W Gridley *C*	"	1917
	Paul Kennedy	"	1917
	Thomas Holt	"	1917
	Ernest C Witham *Supt*	"	
South Windsor	Charles W Covell	Broad Brook R F D	1915
	John F Driscoll	East Windsor Hill	191
	John A Collins *C*	Burnside R F D	191
	Morris D Sullivan	Broad Brook R F D	191
	Ralph M Grant *S A V*	East Windsor Hill	1917
	Charles H McGuire	South Windsor	1917
	Alfred F Howes *Supt*	Manchester	
Sprague	Thomas F Kelley	Baltic	1915
	Frank E Hull *C*	"	1915
	John W Crofts *S*	Hanover	1915
	Webster Standish	"	191
	George W Bronnan	Baltic	191
	Charles F Charon	"	191
	Herbert C Watson	N Franklin R F D	191
	Dennis J Hines	Baltic	191
	Henry T Gorman	Versailles	191
	Arthur L Young *Supervisor*	Norwich 92 River ave	
Stafford	M D O'Connell *S A V*	Stafford Springs	191
	Herbert A Glasier *A V*	" " R F D 1	191
	Rev Isaac P Booth *C A V*	Stafford	191
	Fred J Glover	"	191
	Henry C Fisk *A V*	"	191
	Rev Percy V Norwood	Stafford Springs	191

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Stamford	Dr Frank H Barnes	Stamford P O Drawer R	1915
	Edmund Ryan	30 Maple ave	1915
	Joseph R Swan	45 South st	1915
	Dr Watson E Rice	192 Summer st	1916
	Dr John J Cloonan *C*	37 South st	1916
	Dr Benjamin W Bohannan	22 Atlantic st	1916
	Ellery G Peckham	25 Suburban ave	1917
	Clement A Fuller *S*	204 Atlantic st	1917
	William J O'Connell	P O Box 196	1917
	Samuel J Slawson *Supt*	Stamford room 22 Town hall	
Sterling	Enoch A Douglass	Moosup R F D	1915
	Fred A Wilcox	Oneco	1915
	Harold B Mowry	Sterling	1916
	Alva F Sayles *S*	"	1916
	Orren W Bates	Oneco	1917
	Avery A Stanton *C*	Moosup R F D	1917
	Arthur L Young *Supervisor*	Norwich 92 River ave	
Stonington	E Everett Watrous	Westerly R I	1915
	Rev Arthur H Withee	Old Mystic	1915
	Silas B Wheeler	" "	1916
	Dr James H Weeks *S*	Stonington	1916
	William A Wilcox *C*	Westerly R I	1917
	Dr Owen J Denehey	Stonington	1917
	Carlos A Woodworth *Supt*	Westerly R I	
Stratford	George A Fairchild	216 King	1915
	Mrs D T Winton	2608 Main	1915
	Dr W B Cogswell *C*	2252 Main	1916
	E N Wakelee Jr	2438 Main	1916
	Dr De R Howland	2336 Main	1917
	Philo P Haven *S*	932 Harvey place	1917
	W B Kelsey *Supt*	Stratford	
Suffield	Edward A Fuller	Suffield	1915
	Fred W Brown	"	1915
	Howard F Russell	"	1915
	Howard A Henshaw *S*	" R F D	1916
	James O Haskins	" " " "	1916
	A B Crane	"	1916
	S H Graham *C*	" R F D	1917
	George L Warner	West Suffield	1917
	Judah Phelps	" " R F D	1917
	N Searle Light *Supervisor*	Suffield	
Thomaston	Ralph Barnes	Thomaston	1915
	Nils Swanson	"	1915
	James Goodall *S*	"	1915
	E G Hotchkiss *C*	"	1916
	John Straun	"	1916
	William Bumstead	"	1916
	Dr R Hazen	"	1917
	Fred White	"	1917
	Rev J H Walch	"	1917
	E W Small *Supt*	"	
Thompson	E H Corttiss	North Grosvenordale	1915
	Asa M Ross	Putnam	1915
	Dyer S Elliott	North Grosvenordale	1916
	Oscar Munyan *S*	Thompson	1916
	Wilfred C Mills	Putnam R F D 4	1917
	Ethelbert Aldrich *C*	North Grosvenordale	1917
	Frank W Barber *Supervisor*	Putnam 240 Grove st	
Tolland	Mrs Leila S Hall *S*	Tolland	1915
	Edward E Fuller	"	1915
	Nathan O Ward *C*	West Willington	1916
	Charles Hurlbut	Rockville	1916
	Harry Wood	"	1917
	C Hibbard West	"	1917
	L T Garrison *Supervisor*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey st	
Torrington	W Fred Mills	Torrington	1915
	John Calhoun *S*	"	1915
	William A Gleeson	"	1915
	Charles H Alverd *C*	"	1916
	Rev Otto Seidenstuecker	"	1916
	Frederick P Weston	"	1916
	Thomas W Bryant	"	1917
	George E Cook	"	1917
	Thomas A Harty	"	1917
	E H Forbes *Supt*	"	
Trumbull	Howard S Beach	Trumbull	1915
	C E Bilton *C*	Bridgeport R F D	1915

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Trumbull	W S Hawley	Long Hill	1915
	Nestor E Wedge	" "	1916
	Charles A Hall	" "	1916
	L D Christie	Bridgeport R F D 4	1916
	William F Randall	" " " 1	1917
	William E Waller	" " " "	1917
	Rev L Robert Sheffield *S*	Long Hill	1917
	D Albert Green *Supervisor*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley st	....
Union	H R Howard	Stafford Springs R F D 2	1915
	H B Booth	" " " "	1915
	Charles Rindge	North Ashford	1916
	George Towne	Stafford Springs R F D 2	1916
	A T Allen *C*	Southbridge Mass 30 Morris st	1917
	R C Barrows *S A V*	Stafford Springs R F D 2	1917
Vernon*	Mrs S E Turner *A V*	Rockville	1915
	J E Hassett	"	1915
	John E Fisk *S*	"	1915
	David E Landers	"	1915
	George R Billings	"	1915
	William Maxwell	"	1915
	Ernest C Hensig	"	1915
	Morris H Talcott *C*	Talcottville	1916
	Fred Woodhall	Rockville	1916
Voluntown	Edward E Clarke	Voluntown	1915
	E Byron Gallup *S*	Moosup R F D	1915
	Charles E Main *C*	Voluntown	1915
	Arthur L Young *Supervisor*	Norwich 92 River avenue	....
Wallingford*	E F Kavanagh	Wallingford	1915
	F P Loomis	Yalesville	1915
	C W Leavenworth *S*	Wallingford	1916
	Dr William P Wilson	"	1916
	Charles B Yale *C*	"	1917
	William H Edsall	"	1917
	Alfred B Morrill *Supt*	"	....
Warren	Edward W Carter	Cornwall Bridge	1915
	Charles Perkins *C and S*	" "	1915
	William Forestell	" "	1915
	Edwin B Stone *Supervisor*	Canaan	....
Washington	Dr H G Stevens	New Preston	1915
	George H Couch	" "	1915
	Ralph J Averill	Washington Depot	1916
	Russell F Clark *C*	" "	1916
	William H Williams	" "	1917
	Burr Hollister	" "	1917
	Thomas Connerty *S*	" "	....
	L K Chance *Supervisor*	New Milford	....
Waterbury†	Martin Scully *C*	Lilley building	1916
	Finton J Phelan	65 Bank st	1916
	William H Monagan	65 Chipman st	1916
	John H Goss	70 Hillside ave	1916
	Robert S Walker	27 Fairview st	1916
	David C Griggs	175 Pine st	1916
	Isidore Chase	30 Holmes ave	1916
	Louis C Archambault	11 Glen Ridge st	1916
	J J Fitzgerald *S*	Waterbury	....
	B W Tinker *Supt*	"	....
Waterford	Selden B Manwaring	Waterford	1915
	Ezra J Hempstead	New London	1915
	William C Saunders *C*	Waterford	1916
	William E Kenyon	New London	1916
	Courtland R Darrow	Waterford	1917
	Dr G Maynard Minor	"	1917
	Charles A Gallup *S*	"	....
	Carlon E Wheeler *Supervisor*	New London 63 Lincoln ave	....
Watertown	Myron Wheeler	Watertown R F D	1915
	Burnett S Johnson	"	1915
	Charles W Bidwell *S*	"	1915
	Fletcher W Judson *C*	"	1916
	Frank T Allen	Oakville	1916
	Daniel G Sullivan	"	1916
	Dr Ernest K Loveland	Watertown	1917
	Albert A Stone	Oakville	1917
	William R Smith	"	1917
	J W Halliwell *Supt*	Watertown	....

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Westbrook	Charles E Chapman	Westbrook	1915
	John H Hall	"	1915
	Thomas B Bloomfield	"	1915
	Edwin S Deming *S A V*	"	1916
	Dr Emmett J Lyman	"	1916
	Edward J Chapman	"	1916
	Allan W Jones *C A V*	Clinton	1917
	Robert Morgan	Westbrook	1917
	William Steinbach	"	1917
West Hartford	Rev Curtis M Geer	West Hartford	1915
	Walter B Briggs	"	1915
	Burton E Hilton	Hartford 107 Prospect ave	1915
	Leverett P Judd *C*	West Hartford	1916
	L J Mansuy	West Hartford R F D 470 Oakwood ave	1916
	E Cornwall Roberts	Hartford 197 Fern st	1916
	Charles E Lord	Elmwood	1917
	A C Sternberg	West Hartford Cor Park and Mountain road	1917
	Charles W Turner	West Hartford North Main st	1917
	Alfred Plant *S*	West Hartford Pleasant st	....
	William H Hall *Supt*	West Hartford	....
Weston	I C Fanton *S*	Westport	1916
	James A Smith	"	1916
	Irving J Lockwood	Georgetown	1916
	William P Lockwood	"	1916
	Eli Wakeman	"	1917
	Willis B Banks *C*	"	1917
	D Albert Green *Supervisor*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley st	....
Westport	Thomas C Stearns *C*	Wesport	1915
	John H McArdle *S*	"	1915
	Thos D Adams	Greens Farms	1915
	William J Wood	Westport	1915
	Michael Danaher	Saugatuck	1916
	Kate Taylor	Westport	1916
	Mrs E C Nash	"	1916
	Robert W Post	"	1916
	Edward J Taylor	Groens Farms	1917
	Edward B Bradley	Westport	1917
	Frederick Hubbell	"	1917
	Thomas Quinlan	"	1917
	G C Bowman *Supt*	"	....
Wethersfield	Winthrop Buck	Wethersfield	1915
	J B Standish	"	1915
	Stephen Morgan	"	1915
	A W Hanmer	"	1916
	F W Warner	"	1916
	L E Adams *S*	South Wethersfield	1916
	F A Griswold *C*	Wethersfield	1917
	J B Griswold	"	1917
	C C Hart	"	1917
	William E Parker *Supervisor*	Portland	....
Willington	Walter A Allen *C*	South Willington	1915
	William H Hall *S*	" "	1915
	D Lee Royce	" "	1915
	L T Garrison *Supervisor*	Willimantic 17 Godfrey st	....
Wilton	George F Brown	Cannon station	1915
	William K J Hubbell	Wilton	1915
	John W Ferris *S*	Georgetown	1916
	E Boyd Smith	Wilton	1916
	Strong Comstock *C*	"	1917
	Estella DeWitt	"	1917
	D Albert Green *Supervisor*	Norwalk 15 Berkeley st	....
Winchester	William H Phelps	Winsted 21 South Main st	1915
	Thomas F Fitzgerald *C*	" 111 Wallins	1915
	Thomas F Wheeler	" 62 Rockwell	1916
	Charles E Seymour	" 102 Williams ave	1916
	Arthur B Ferry	" R F D 1	1917
	Francis P Bannon	" 27 Pratt	1917
	Frank E Fisk *S and Supt*	" 128 Hinsdale ave	....
Windham	Dr F E Guild *C*	Windham Centre	1915
	Mrs K J Spaulding *S A V*	Willimantic	1915
	Hormisdas Dion	"	1915
	George S Elliott	"	1916
	H Clinton Lathrop	Windham Center	1916
	Thomas J Kelley	Willimantic	1916
	C C Case	"	1917

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Town	Name	P O Address	Term expires
Windham	Robert Fenton	Willimantic	1917
	Dr W P S Keating	"	1917
Windsor	S F Brown *C*	Poquonock	1915
	F P Gilligan	Windsor	1915
	F V Mills *S*	"	1915
	Daniel Howard *Supt*	Windsor Locks	....
Windsor Locks	T F McCarty *C*	Windsor Locks	1915
	J M Morse *S*	" "	1915
	Herbert R Coffin	" "	1916
	L C Seymour	" "	1916
	Henry L Cutler	" "	1917
	John E Mooney	" "	1917
	Daniel Howard *Supt*	" "	....
Wolcott	Walter H Garrigus	Waterbury R F D 1	1915
	Samuel Wilson *S*	" " " 4	1915
	Charles L Andrews	Terryville R F D 2	1916
	John R S Todd	Waterbury " " 4	1916
	E M Upson *C*	Terryville R F D 2	1917
	Arthur W Harrison	Bristol R F D 2	1917
	W H Holmes *Supervisor*	Waterbury 15 Ludlow st	....
Woodbridge	William W Peck	Seymour R F D	1915
	G Halsted Bishop *C*	Westville R F D	1915
	Charles E Peck	" " "	1915
	William H Warner *S A V*	" " "	1916
	Frederick G Sperry	" " "	1916
	David W Marks	" " "	1916
	Minott E Nichols	" " "	1917
	Frank I Baldwin	" " "	1917
	Clifford I Stoddard	" " "	1917
Woodbury	Henry S Hitchcock	Woodbury	1915
	Elbert M Barnes	"	1915
	Asahel W Mitchell *C*	North Woodbury	1916
	Frank B Peck	Woodbury	1916
	Vincent A Judson	Hotchkissville	1917
	Rev Frederick H Sawyer	North Woodbury	1917
	Edward S Boyd *S and Supervisor*	Woodbury	....
Woodstock	L H Lindeman *C*	East Woodstock	1915
	A S Eldridge *S*	Woodstock Valley	1915
	George Frink	Woodstock Hill	1915
	F W Barber *Supervisor*	Putnam 240 Grove st	....

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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 35

35.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Board of Education of the Blind

TO

THE GOVERNOR

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

1915—1916

PRINTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1916

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PUBLICATION

APPROVED BY

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Plimpton Press, Hartford, Conn.

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PRESENT MEMBERS
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, GOVERNOR, SOUTHINGTON.

SAMUEL O. PRENTICE, CHIEF JUSTICE, HARTFORD.

HON. ELISHA J. STEELE, TORRINGTON.

MRS. EMILY WELLES FOSTER, HARTFORD.

JOHN D. RUSHER, HARTFORD, *Secretary.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For the year ending September 30, 1915.

Office of the Board of Education of the Blind,
Room 79, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor: —

SIR: — In compliance with the statutes, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1915:

The reports of the Board for several years have called attention to the growing necessity of more commodious accommodations for the work being done for the adult blind, together with the plans being developed for providing them. During the year under review the action of the General Assembly of 1915, in furtherance of this object, in making an appropriation to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind "for the erection, furnishing, and equipment of buildings suitable for carrying on the industrial work of said institute," stands out most prominently. For the fulfilment of the above purposes the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated, payable "in two equal amounts, one in the year 1915 and the other in the year 1916," the latter payment, however, "not to be made until the real estate" "located on the east side of Wethersfield Avenue in the City of Hartford, known as numbers three hundred thirty-four and three hundred thirty-six," which is the property now held and utilized by the institute for this field of the work, "shall have been sold and the proceeds of such sale applied to the purposes mentioned." By virtue of this enactment the strengthening and advancement of the work being done for the adult blind seems assured as the institute, having acquired through gift a tract of land at the corner of Ridge Road and Jordan Lane in the Town of Wethersfield for just such a purpose, is now in a position to take measures towards the construction of such buildings as will be adequate and adapted to the needs of this branch of the work. In this connection it may be noted that with the completion of this contemplated work in the interest of the Department of Trades, which in all probability will be before the close of the year 1916, the period of practically seven years which will have then elapsed will have seen the re-housing of each of the three departments of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, Nursery, School and Department of Trades, in entirely new quarters and the

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placing, it is believed, of the work being done for the blind of our State on a firm and solid foundation.

The number of blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board September 30, 1914, was sixty-three. Fourteen have since been added and nine discharged, making the total number registered September 30, 1915, sixty-eight. The foregoing show that seventy-seven blind or partially blind persons have been under the Board's direction during the year receiving education and training. Of this number, sixty-one were children and sixteen were adults.

Five, two boys and three girls, were in attendance at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind for the entire school year, one of whom completed the school course and was graduated in June. Three, two boys and one girl, were entered at this institution in September for the school year 1915-1916, being transferred from the School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

Seventy-two were in attendance at the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, five, three boys and two girls, at the Nursery, fifty-one, twenty-seven boys and twenty-four girls, at the School, and sixteen, twelve men and four women, at the Department of Trades.

Of the children at the Nursery, one was transferred in the Fall of the year to the School Department while the remaining four were continued for another year for further special care and special instruction.

Four of the number at the School were graduated in June, the attendance of three of whom was authorized at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind for the coming year for further training in order to render their education productive of good results. Three who had derived as much benefit from the educational advantages as could be reasonably expected were transferred to the Department of Trades for industrial training, while one was dropped from the list of State pupils as the parents made provisions to have the child educated near his home.

Six of the adults, four men and two women, at the Department of Trades were discharged, two of whom completed the course of training and have since been established in business, one returned to his home town to engage in selling brooms, while one was discontinued on account of poor health, one, by reason of continued absence, and one by reason of sight sufficient to engage in an occupation followed by a seeing person.

Fourteen came under the direction of the Board during the year, of whom twelve were new pupils and two were former pupils who were reinstated. Eight of the fourteen entered the School and six the Department of Trades, of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. In addition to the above number three

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children were placed through the instrumentality of the Board in the Nursery of this institution.

At the close of the year sixty-eight blind or partially blind persons were registered with the Board as State pupils, of whom seven were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and sixty-one to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, as follows: four to the Nursery, forty-four to the School and thirteen to the Department of Trades.

During the year ninety-seven cases were investigated, among whom were a number who should, and it is believed will, avail themselves of the opportunities the Board has to offer. A number of visits have been made to some of those who in the past have been established in business through the efforts of the Board or are employed while the progress of others has been followed through inquiry and information from various sources.

In accordance with Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of 1905, visits of inspection in conformity with its provisions were made to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

The work in the three departments of the institution during the past year has followed along the general lines noted in former reports, while the management and teaching force in each remain practically the same as to number and personnel as during the preceding year. The health record of the institution has, for the most part, been good, whatever illness there has been being of a slight character and of brief duration. The results which have been accomplished in the care, education and training given, as witnessed by the progress and advancement of those receiving these opportunities, show, it is believed, the effects of devoted and painstaking efforts. It is a matter of gratification and satisfaction that the endeavors in behalf of the children are carried on in buildings and with equipment adequate and adapted to the needs and also that within a comparatively brief time it will be possible, as a consequence of the General Assembly's appropriation referred to in the first part of this report, to carry on the work in behalf of the adults under like favorable conditions.

The establishment during the year of the Cora C. T. Dwight Fund of $10,000 (Schedule K.) and of the Ruth Whitney Page Fund of $1,000 (Schedule L.), as well as the increase in the Endowment Fund of the School of $1,000 (Schedule H.), are worthy of note as the need of funds of this nature is becoming more and more apparent, in fact imperative, as the work grows and progresses.

The total number of blind or partially blind persons registered in the three departments of the institution as pupils, instructors, employees, workmen and women, and boarders, at the beginning of the year, was ninety-six. During the year twenty-

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five were admitted and fourteen discharged, making the total number at the close of the year one hundred and seven. Of these, eighteen were in the Nursery, forty-six in the School, and forty-three in the Department of Trades. The first division includes sixteen children, a matron and an assistant matron; the second, forty-four children, the principal and an office assistant; and the third, sixteen pupils, seven instructors, all but one of whom are engaged in working at the trade they are teaching, an assistant to the Superintendent, an office assistant, fourteen workmen and women, and four boarders.

In fulfilment of our duties under Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of 1905, we have obtained from the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, the following statements: (Schedule A.) statement as to their financial condition on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule B.) statement as to cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule C.) statement as to the financial condition of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule D.) statement as to the profit or loss in each of the various departments of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule E.) statement as to the income of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule F.) statement as to the condition of the Building Fund of the School on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule G.) statement as to the condition of the Building Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule H.) statement as to the condition of the Endowment Fund of the School on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule I.) statement as to the condition of the Endowment Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule J.) statement as to the condition of the Furnishing Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule K.) statement as to the condition of the Cora C. T. Dwight Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1915; (Schedule L.) statement as to the condition of the Ruth Whitney Page Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1915.

On the pages immediately following this report are given the expenditures of the Board during the year, together with the statements of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The State Auditors have examined and audited such items as fall within the range of their duties.

(Signed) MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
SAMUEL O. PRENTICE,
ELISHA J. STEELE,
EMILY WELLES FOSTER.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For the year ending September 30, 1916.

Office of the Board of Education of the Blind,
Room 74, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

To His Excellency Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor:—

SIR: — In compliance with the statutes, we have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1916:

In the performance of the duties assigned it, the Board has endeavored during the year under review, as in the past, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness by affording to as many as possible the educational advantages provided by the State and the work of the year shows, it is believed, substantial results in the number of those who have been receiving education and training in trades as well as in the number who have come under the direction of the Board. Ninety-three persons were registered with the Board during the time covered by this report, which was sixteen more than in the preceding year, ten more than in any previous year, and twenty in excess of the average yearly number since the Board's organization. The number of admissions as State pupils, which was twenty-five, was the largest in any year, excepting the first year or two of the Board's existence. In these figures, of course, are not included the blind who have completed their education and training as State pupils and who have been established in business or are given employment in the trade or trades they acquired as such and with whom the Board seeks to keep in as close touch as possible and to be of such assistance as it can. In the increase of the number of those being benefited by instruction and trades training during the year is also evidence, it is believed, that the efforts of the Board, in extending to all that it possibly can the opportunities it has to offer, are resulting in a wider recognition and appreciation by the parents of blind and partially blind children, by

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the adult blind, as well as by others of the work sought to be accomplished in the education of the young and the industrial training of the adult blind.

The plans of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind in seeking in the interests of the adult blind to provide accommodations and facilities for the successful carrying forward of the work being done in their behalf are soon to be at least partly realized as the construction of the new buildings for the Department of Trades has progressed as well as could be expected during the year and in all probability the coming Spring will see this branch of the work occupying its new quarters.

The need of endowment funds for this institution becomes more and more apparent with its growth and also in view of advanced prices and the increasing cost of maintenance. It is gratifying, therefore, to note in this connection the increase during the year in the funds of this nature, made possible by the legacy of $22,000 from Mrs. William H. Palmer of Hartford, who, for many years and to the time of her death, was a true friend to the blind and to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, through which she sought to ameliorate their condition by giving to it much of her time and her means for its well-being and welfare; and also by the establishment of the Mrs. J. J. Goodwin Fund of $5,000, through the generosity of a family for a long time interested in and of help to the work. With the payment of Mrs. Palmer's legacy, endowment funds held by the institution will show an increase of about $41,000 over three years ago and will amount to approximately $49,000, whereas in 1913, there was but a single fund of this nature, the Endowment Fund of the School, amounting to $7,503.80. In almost every, if not all, institutions in this country, doing a work similar to that of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, deficiencies occur and it is, therefore, hoped that the above named funds will continue to increase until of sufficient amount to yield an income large enough to meet any deficiency which may arise in any year and in addition allow those having the Institute's affairs inmmediately in charge to provide for the growth in the nature and scope of its work.

The number of blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board September 30, 1915, was sixty-eight. Twenty-five have since been added and nineteen discharged, making the total number registered September, 30, 1916, seventy-four. The foregoing show that ninety-three blind or partially blind persons have been under the direction of the Board during the past year receiving education and training. Of this number, sixty-nine were children and twenty-four were adults.

Nine, six boys and three girls, were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and eighty-four to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, as follows: seven,

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four boys and three girls, to the Nursery; fifty-three, twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls, to the School; and twenty-four, eighteen men and six women, to the Department of Trades.

Of the pupils at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, two of the boys who were pursuing post-graduate work completed their courses, while two were entered in the Fall of the year.

Eight of the pupils at the School of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind were discontinued while one was transferred to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Of the discontinuances, two were by reason of ill health, one on account of mental trouble, and five were allowed to be withdrawn as it was considered that sufficient educational advantages had been afforded to each.

Of the children whose attendance as State pupils was authorized at the Nursery of the Connecticut Iustitute for the Blind, one was transferred to the School of this institution while the remainder were continued for another year because of their need of further special care and special instruction.

Nine of the adults, seven men and two women, at the Department of Trades were discontinued as State pupils, of whom four completed the course of training and have been established in business in their home towns, one was discharged for improper conduct, two were dropped from the list for continued absence, while two withdrew, one on account of poor health and the other to take up work in her home.

Of the twenty-five who came under the direction of the Board during the year, twenty-two were new pupils and three were former pupils who were reinstated. Of this number, one was sent to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind and twenty-four to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, three going to the Nursery, ten to the School and eleven to the Department of Trades.

At the close of the year, of the seventy-four blind or partially blind persons registered with the Board, seven were assigned to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind and sixty-seven to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind as follows: six to the Nursery, forty-six to the School, and fifteen to the Department of Trades.

During the year eighty-six cases were investigated, among which were a number who should avail themselves of the privileges the Board has to offer and with whom the Board is keeping in as close touch as possible so that they may come under its direction at an early date. In a number of instances visits were made to those who have been established by the Board in business while the careers of those not visited have been followed through information from reliable sources.

In accordance with Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of the General

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Assembly of 1905, visits of inspection, in conformity with its provisions, were made to the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

In the three departments of this institution during the year just closed there have been one hundred and thirty-four blind, or partially blind persons as pupils, teachers, employees, and boarders, of whom one hundred and six were in attendance at the opening of the different departments for the coming year's work. Owing to the prevalence of infantile paralysis, the Department of Trades did not receive its pupils until October 2, 1916, and the School not until October 11, 1916, which was two and three weeks, respectively, later than usual. The health record of the several departments has, on the whole, been very good and with the exception of two deaths, one at the Nursery of a child feeble from birth, and one at the Department of Trades of a woman from a trouble of some considerable duration, the cases of sickness which have occurred have not been of a serious nature. Practically no changes have been made during the year in the means and methods employed in the teaching and training of those under instruction, while the number and personnel of officers and teachers, with the exception of the employment of a kindergartner at the School, remains the same as in the preceding year. With the completion and occupation of the new buildings for the Department of Trades, all three of the departments will be in possession of plants and equipment adapted and suitable for the successful prosecution of the work in the field each is endeavoring to cover, and with adequate endowment funds, to which attention has already been called, the institution should be in a position to handle most satisfactorily the problems which confront it or which are likely to arise.

The total number of blind or partially blind persons registered in the three departments of the institution as pupils, teachers, employees, workmen and women, and boarders, at the beginning of the year was one hundred and seven. During the year twenty-seven were admitted and twenty-six were discharged, while two died, making the total number at the close of the year one hundred and six. Of these, sixteen were in the Nursery, forty-nine in the School, and forty-one in the Department of Trades. The first division includes thirteen children, the matron, the assistant matron and a helper; the second division, forty-six children, the principal, one teacher and an office assistant; and the third division, eighteen pupils, six instructors, all but one of whom are engaged in working at the trades they are teaching, an assistant to the Superintendent, an office assistant, twelve workmen and women, and three boarders.

In fulfilment of our duties under Chapter 66 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of 1905, we have obtained from

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the Connecticut Institute for the Blind the following statements: (Schedule A.) statement as to their financial condition on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule B.) statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule C.) statement as to the financial condition of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule D.) statement as to the profit or loss in each of the various departments of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September 1916; (Schedule E.) statement as to the income of the Department of Trades for the year ending the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule F.) statement as to the condition of the Building Fund of the School on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule G.) statement as to the condition of the Building Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule H.) statement as to the condition of the Endowment Fund of the School on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule I.) statement as to the condition of the Endowment Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule J.) statement as to the condition of the Furnishing Fund of the Department of Trades on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule K.) statement as to the condition of the Cora C. T. Dwight Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule L.) statement as to the condition of the Ruth Whitney Page Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1916; (Schedule M.) statement as to the condition of the Mrs. J. J. Goodwin Fund on the thirtieth day of September, 1916.

The statement of the expenditures of the Board during the year, together with the financial statement of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, are given on the pages immediately following this report. Such items as fall within the range of their duties have been examined by the State Auditors.

(Signed) MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
SAMUEL O. PRENTICE,
EMILY WELLES FOSTER,
ELISHA J. STEELE.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

For the year ending September 30, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Amount appropriated by the General Assembly of 1913, for the two fiscal years ending September, 30, 1915	$47,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition and board of State pupils:			
Perkins Institution for the Blind		$1,500.00	
Connecticut Institute for the Blind		16,858.33	
Transportation and clothing		392.09	
Traveling expenses, members and Secretary of the Board		348.31	
Office expenses		70.60	
In addition to above Comptroller's report shows:			
Salary of Secretary	$1,800.00		
Premium on Secretary's bond	17.50		
State Auditors	121.20		
Machinery, materials and tools for State beneficiaries	443.81		
	$2,382.51		
Deduct:			
Premium on Secretary's bond	$ 17.50		
State Auditors	121.20		
	138.70		
		2,243.81	
		21,413.14	
Amount disbursed year ending September 30, 1914		21,652.82	
September 30, 1915, balance to credit of Board to be covered back into State Treasury		3,934.04	
			$47,000.00

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BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Year ending September 30, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Amount appropriated by the General Assembly of 1915 for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1917	$48,700.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition and board of State pupils:			
Perkins Institution for the Blind.		$1,866.66	
Connecticut Institute for the Blind		17,363.34	
Transportation and clothing		403.99	
Traveling expenses, members and Secretary of the Board		336.19	
Office expenses		68.05	
In addition to above Comptroller's report shows:			
Salary of Secretary	$1,800.00		
Premium on Secretary's bond	17.50		
State Auditors	122.37		
Machinery, materials and tools for State beneficiaries	826.79		
	$2,766.66		
Deduct:			
Premium on Secretary's bond	$ 17.50		
State Auditors	122.37		
	139.87		
		2,626.79	
		22,665.02	
September 30, 1916, balance of appropriation to credit of Board		26,034.98	
			$48,700.00

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(Schedule A.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

General Balance Sheet.

September 30, 1915.

ASSETS.

Plant and personal property (School)	$94,097.95	
Plant and personal property (Nursery)	13,000.00	
Plant and personal property (Department of Trades)	31,323.89	
Building Fund account (School)	10,196.65	
Endowment Fund account (School)	9,630.45	
Building Fund account (Department of Trades).	3,110.70	
Endowment Fund account (Department of Trades)	885.51	
Furnishing Fund account (Department of Trades)	112.12	
Cora C. T. Dwight Fund	10,033.33	
Ruth Whitney Page Fund	1,000.75	
Stock on hand (Department of Trades)	1,117.02	
Accounts receivable (Department of Trades)	972.23	
Cash on hand	1,828.99	
Tuition and board accrued pupils, State of Connecticut (Department of Trades)	147.84	
Tuition and board accrued other than State pupils (Department of Trades)	111.59	
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit	6.83	
		$177,575.85

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$ 214.45	
Balance: Assets over liabilities	177,361.40	
		$177,575.85

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(Schedule A.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

General Balance Sheet.

September 30, 1916.

ASSETS.

Plant and personal property (School)	$94,097.95	
Plant and personal property (Nursery)	13,000.00	
Plant and personal property (Department of Trades)	31,323.89	
Building Fund account (School)	11,086.57	
Endowment Fund account (School)	9,868.51	
Building Fund account (Department of Trades).	15.38	
Endowment Fund account (Department of Trades)	917.76	
Furnishing Fund account (Department of Trades)	116.64	
Cora C. T. Dwight Fund	10,000.00	
Ruth Whitney Page Fund	1,000.00	
Mrs. J. J. Goodwin Fund	5,000.00	
Stock on hand (Department of Trades)	1,419.84	
Accounts receivable (Department of Trades)	1,541.45	
Cash on hand	6,355.68	
Tuition and board accrued other than State pupils	51.00	
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit	7.11	
		$185,771.78

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$5,110.87	
Balance: Assets over liabilities	180,660.91	
		$185,771.78

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(Schedule B.)

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending September 30, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1914:		
School (including Nursery)	$ 964.35	
Department of Trades	1,415.34	
		$2,379.69
School and Nursery.		
Contributions	$4,811.22	
State of Connecticut	14,224.99	
Board of child at Nursery	51.00	
Income from Endowment Fund	378.78	
Note	2,200.00	
Check not used	40.00	
Sale of cow	60.00	
		$21,765.99
Department of Trades.		
Departmental receipts:		
Caning Department $2,876.92		
Mattress Department 1,602.65		
Broom Department 3,300.56		
Fancy Work Department 78.85		
	$7,858.98	
Tuition and board of State pupils	2,633.34	
Tuition and board other than State pupils	1,286.34	
Contributions	1,519.50	
Rental of farm land	45.00	
Note	800.00	
Check not used	11.76	
Sale of typewriter	7.00	
Interest on Savings Bank deposit	26.50	
Overdraft	1,236.54	
		$15,424.96
		$39,570.64

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Nursery.

Salaries and wages	$2,425.98	
Provisions	1,550.62	
House furnishings	32.78	
Household supplies	168.69	
Laundry, wages and supplies	281.25	
Ice	50.03	
Light	65.58	
Water	27.00	
Fuel	863.53	
Telephone	69.39	
Insurance	22.50	
Medical attention and supplies	100.62	
Repairs	144.21	
Miscellaneous expenses	64.43	
Petty cash	60.00	
		$5,926.61

School.

Salaries and wages	$6,036.25	
Provisions	1,746.02	
House furnishings	94.49	
Household supplies	269.75	
Laundry, wages and supplies	752.59	
Educational expenses	186.36	
Special instruction	116.00	
Ice	65.14	
Light	113.42	
Water	121.24	
Fuel	793.70	
Telephone	55.63	
Insurance	104.08	
Grain	301.29	
Farm and garden	388.45	
Medical attention and supplies	76.13	
Printing	366.23	
Improvements	42.96	
Repairs	285.84	
Miscellaneous expenses	207.77	
Petty cash	107.00	
Soliciting	853.96	
Services of Treasurer	300.00	
Interest on Temporary loan	37.08	
Note	1,000.00	
		$14,421.38
Overdraft, Department of Trades		1,236.54

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Department of Trades.

Salaries and wages:			
Household Department	$3,933.16		
Broom Department	549.50		
Mattress Department	342.00		
Caning Department	1,440.98		
Fancy Work Department	110.00		
		$6,375.64	
Household Department:			
Provisions	$2,394.04		
Fuel	797.81		
Light and power	114.29		
Telephone	53.39		
House furnishings and supplies	82.54		
Repairs	181.72		
Grain	17.87		
Farm	128.51		
Water rent	89.85		
Insurance	279.73		
Office	69.90		
Delivery	714.95		
Petty cash	170.00		
Miscellaneous	223.90		
Compensation Insurance	36.54		
Services of Treasurer	200.00		
Note	800.00		
Interest on temporary loan	15.22		
		6,370.26	
Materials and supplies:			
Broom Department	$1,950.72		
Mattress Department	549.90		
Caning Department	909.02		
Fancy Work Department	1.58		
		3,411.22	
			$16,157.12
September 30, 1915, Cash on hand:			
School and Nursery		$1,145.81	
Department of Trades		683.18	
			1,828.99
			$39,570.64

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(Schedule B.)

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the year ending September 30, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1915:			
School (including Nursery)		$2,382.35	
Department of Trades (Mechanics Savings Bank)		683.18	
			$3,065.53
School and Nursery.			
Contributions		$6,897.90	
State of Connecticut		14,129.99	
Income from Endowment Fund		405.00	
Income from Mrs. J. J. Goodwin Fund		166.66	
Income from Cora C. T. Dwight Fund		355.55	
Board of child at Nursery		40.00	
Proceeds, sale farm products, etc.		420.19	
			$22,415.29
Department of Trades.			
Departmental receipts:			
Caning Department	$3,371.30		
Mattress Department	1,670.56		
Broom Department	3,098.92		
Fancy Work Department	192.51		
		$8,333.29	
Tuition and board of State pupils		3,233.35	
Tuition and board other than State pupils		1,295.00	
Contributions		52.65	
Income from Cora C. T. Dwight Fund.		177.78	
Rental of farm land		22.00	
Interest on Savings Bank deposit		27.58	
Borrowed for current expenses:			
Dec. 30, 1915	$3,000.00		
Mar. 25, 1916	2,000.00		
		5,000.00	
Legacy under will of Oliver C. Smith		1,000.00	
		19,141.65	
Overdraft, September 30, 1916,		4,286.75	
			$23,428.40
			$48,909.22

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Nursery.

Salaries and wages	$2,443.17	
Provisions	1,669.07	
House furnishings	48.19	
House supplies	190.29	
Educational expenses	23.40	
Ice	53.50	
Light	91.86	
Water	27.00	
Fuel	193.69	
Telephone	79.52	
Insurance	31.35	
Medical attention and supplies	100.23	
Repairs	307.20	
Miscellaneous expenses	59.04	
Petty cash	45.00	
		$5,362.51

School.

Salaries and wages	$5,933.00	
Provisions	1,566.93	
House furnishings	30.60	
House supplies	254.06	
Laundry	210.31	
Educational expenses	223.66	
Special instruction	121.00	
Ice	78.63	
Light	113.53	
Water	143.32	
Fuel	948.24	
Telephone	71.81	
Grain and hay	302.08	
Farm and garden	468.75	
Medical attention and supplies	57.97	
Printing	34.35	
Improvements	5.08	
Repairs	672.47	
Miscellaneous expenses	146.74	
Petty cash	40.00	
Soliciting	830.51	
Security Trust Company (balance of $3,000, note dated Dec. 24, 1914)	1,200.00	
Interest on above note	37.17	
Services of Treasurer	300.00	
		$13,790.21

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Department of Trades.

Overdraft September 30, 1915		$1,236.54	
Salaries and wages:			
Household Department		$4,249.80	
Broom Department		561.50	
Mattress Department		463.10	
Caning Department		1,455.54	
Fancy Work Department		90.00	
			$6,819.94
Household Department:			
Provisions	2,605.31		
Fuel	723.79		
Light and power	86.95		
Telephone	40.59		
House furnishings and supplies	180.89		
Repairs	275.21		
Hay and grain	217.71		
Farm	49.50		
Water rent	98.25		
Insurance	362.54		
Office expenses	85.14		
Property	200.00		
Delivery	152.69		
Petty cash	190.00		
Medical attention	19.00		
Miscellaneous	32.60		
Security Trust Company, demand notes	5,000.00		
Interest on notes	15.42		
Services of Treasurer	200.00		
		10,535.59	
Materials and supplies:			
Broom Department	$2,844.79		
Mattress Department	807.58		
Caning Department	1,099.67		
Fancy Work Department	56.71		
		4,808.75	
			23,400.82
September 30, 1916, Cash on hand:			
School and Nursery		$5,644.92	
Department of Trades (Mechanics Savings Bank)		710.76	
			6,355.68
			$48,909.22

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(Schedule C.)
CURRENT BALANCE SHEET.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1915.

ASSETS.

Cash:			
In Mechanics Savings Bank.....		$683.18	
Stock on hand:			
Caning Department.....	$377.17		
Mattress Department.....	147.97		
Broom Department.....	495.29		
Fancy Work Department.....	96.59		
		1,117.02	
Accounts receivable:			
Caning Department.....	$101.10		
Mattress Department.....	176.00		
Broom Department.....	688.13		
Fancy Work Department.....	7.00		
		972.23	
Tuition and board accrued State pupils		147.84	
Tuition and board accrued other than State pupils.....		111.59	
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit.....		6.83	
			$3,038.69

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable.....	$214.45		
Loan due Building Fund account (School).....	1,500.00		
		$1,714.45	
Excess of current assets over current liabilities, September 30, 1914, as per previous report.....	2,520.60		
Deduct:			
Deficiency for year ending September 30, 1915, as per Income statement.....	2,444.66		
	75.94		
Add:			
Check not used.....	11.76		
Overdraft.....	1,236.54		
Excess of current assets over current liabilities, September 30, 1915....		1,324.24	
			$3,038.69

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(Schedule C.)
CURRENT BALANCE SHEET.
(Department of Trades.)
September 30, 1916.

ASSETS.

Cash:			
In Mechanics Bank		$710.76	
Stock on hand:			
Caning Department	$529.16		
Mattress Department	180.56		
Broom Department	597.37		
Fancy Work Department	112.75		
		1,419.84	
Accounts receivable:			
Caning Department	$201.10		
Mattress Department	459.10		
Broom Department	876.80		
Fancy Work Department	4.45		
		1,541.45	
Tuition and board accrued other than State pupils		51.00	
Interest accrued on Savings Bank deposit		7.11	
			$3,730.16

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$284.12		
Loan due Building Fund account (School)	1,500.00		
		$1,784.12	
Overdraft, Sept. 30, 1916	$4,286.75		
Overdraft, Sept. 30, 1915	1,236.54		
Net overdraft for 1916		3,050.21	
Deficiency for year ending Sept. 30, 1916, as per Income statement	2,428.41		
Excess of current assets over current liabilities, September 30, 1915, as per previous report	1,324.24		
Net loss in assets for year ending September 30, 1916		1,104.17	
Excess of current liabilities over current assets, September 30, 1916		$1,946.04	
			$3,730.16

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(Schedule D.)

DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For the year ending September 30, 1915.

Caning Department.

Sales		$2,824.72
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$784.57	
Wages	1,440.98	
		2,225.55
Gross profit carried to income statement		$599.17

Mattress Department.

Sales		$1,536.80
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$624.53	
Wages	342.00	
		966.53
Gross profit carried to income statement		$570.27

Broom Department.

Sales		$3,422.00
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$2,424.52	
Wages	549.50	
		2,974.02
Gross profit carried to income statement		$447.98

Fancy Work Department.

Sales		$82.30
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$82.29	
Wages	110.00	
		192.29
Gross loss carried to income statement		$109.99

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(Schedule D.)

DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For the year ending September 30, 1916.

Caning Department.

Sales		$3,198.92
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$947.68	
Wages	1,455.54	
		2,403.22
Gross profit carried to income statement		$795.70

Mattress Department.

Sales		$1,953.66
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$791.28	
Wages	463.10	
		1,254.38
Gross profit carried to income statement		$699.28

Broom Department.

Sales		$3,559.97
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$2,836.60	
Wages	561.50	
		3,398.10
Gross profit carried to income statement		$161.87

Fancy Work Department.

Sales		$189.96
Deduct:		
Materials and supplies consumed	$40.55	
Wages	90.00	
		130.55
Gross profit carried to income statement		$59.41

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(Schedule E.)

INCOME STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For the year ending September 30, 1915.

Gross profits of Department:			
Caning Department	$599.17		
Mattress Department	570.27		
Broom Department	447.98		
	$1,617.42		
Deduct:			
Gross loss of Fancy Work Department	109.99		
		$1,507.43	
Tuition and board of State pupils		2,645.73	
Tuition and board other than State pupils		1,229.93	
Donations		1,519.50	
Rental of farm land		45.00	
Sale of typewriter		7.00	
Note		800.00	
Interest on Savings Bank deposit		26.76	
			$7,781.35
Deduct:			
Household expenses:			
Supplies and current expenses		$6,292.85	
Salaries and wages		3,933.16	
			$10,226.01
Net deficiency carried to current balance sheet			$2,444.66

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(Schedule E.)

INCOME STATEMENT.

(Department of Trades.)

For the year ending September 30, 1916

Gross profits of Departments:			
Caning Department.....	$795.70		
Mattress Department.....	699.28		
Broom Department.....	161.87		
Fancy Work Department.....	59.41		
		$1,716.26	
Tuition and board of State pupils....		3,085.51	
Tuition and board other than State pupils.....		1,234.41	
Contributions.....		52.65	
Rental of farm land.....		22.00	
Income from Cora C. T. Dwight Fund.		177.78	
Interest on Savings Bank deposit.....		27.86	
Legacy of Oliver C. Smith.....		1,000.00	
Borrowed for current expenses.....		5,000.00	
			$12,316.47
Deduct:			
Household expenses:			
Supplies and current expenses.....		$10,495.08	
Salaries and wages.....		4,249.80	
			$14,744.88
Net deficiency carried to current balance sheet....			$2,428.41

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(Schedule F.)

BUILDING FUND.

(School.)

September 30, 1915.

1914			
Sept. 30	Balance, last account.....	$139.35	
	RECEIPTS.		
	Coupons, American Tel. & Tel. Co...	200.00	
			$339.35
	EXPENSES.		
	Interest loan on Wethersfield property	$153.34	
	Revenue stamps.....	.60	
	Recording release of mortgage.....	.45	
			$154.39
	Balance, September 30, 1915.....		184.96
			$339.35

INVENTORY.

Cash.....		$184.96
Loan to Trades Department.....		1,500.00
$5,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4%, 1929.....		4,555.00
Deposit Farmington Savings Bank...	$257.19	
Farmington Savings Bank, interest...	10.38	
		267.57
Deposit Mechanics Savings Bank....	$22.10	
Mechanics Savings Bank, Interest....	.88	
		22.98

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Deposit Mechanics Savings Bank....	$111.81		
Mechanics Savings Bank, Interest....	4.50		
		$116.31	
Deposit State Savings Bank.....	$778.53		
State Savings Bank, interest.....	31.44		
		809.97	
Deposit Society for Savings.....	$615.02		
Society for Savings; interest.....	24.84		
		639.86	
Land on Jordan Lane, Wethersfield, Conn.....		6,100.00	
		$13,196.65	
Loan from Security Trust Company, ($4,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co., collateral).....		3,000.00	
			$10,196.65

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(Schedule F.)

BUILDING FUND.

(School.)

September 30, 1916.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand.....	$184.96	
	Coupons American Tel. & Tel. Co.....	200.00	
			$384.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest paid Security Trust Co. on collateral loan.....	$150.00	
Bill, Louis W. Slocum, establishing grades, etc., Wethersfield property..	20.57	
		170.57
Balance on hand.....		214.39
		$384.96

INVENTORY.

Loan to Department of Trades.....		$1,500.00
Bonds, $5,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4%, 1929.....		4,555.00
Deposit, Farmington Savings Bank...	$257.19	
Accrued Interest.....	21.16	
		278.35
Deposit Mechanics Savings Bank.....	$22.10	
Accrued interest.....	1.78	
		23.88

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Deposit Mechanics Savings Bank....	$111.81		
Accrued Interest.....	9.18		
		$120.99	
Deposit State Savings Bank.....	$778.53		
Accrued interest.....	64.14		
		842.67	
Deposit Society for Savings.....	$615.02		
Accrued interest.....	50.66		
		665.68	
Land on Jordan Lane, Wethersfield, Conn.....		6,100.00	
			$14,086.57
Loan from Security Trust Company ($4,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co., collateral).....			3,000.00
			$11,086.57

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(Schedule G.)

BUILDING FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1915.

1914.			
Sept. 30	Balance last account.....	$485.70	
	RECEIPTS.		
	Interest William A. Hollenbeck.....	125.00	
			$610.70
	INVENTORY.		
	Note and mortgage, William A. Hollenbeck.....	$2,500.00	
	Cash.....	610.70	
			$3,110.70

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(Schedule G.)

BUILDING FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1916.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand		$610.70
	INCOME RECEIPTS.		
	Interest, loan, W. A. Hollenbeck	$119.10	
	Interest, loan, Dolgin Bros. & Parsky	466.66	
	Interest, bonds, New England R. R.	161.77	
	Interest on balance with Security Trust Co.	113.46	
			860.99
Dec. 28	Received from State of Conn., on account of appropriation for new building		30,000.00
1916.			
Jan. 4	Gift of Mrs. Frances C. Palmer		500.00
29	Gift of Mrs. J. J. Goodwin		5,000.00
May 12	Proceeds sale $10,000 New England R. R., 4%, 1945		9,250.00
15	Proceeds sale $2,000 New England R. R., 4%, 1945		1,850.00
June 14	Proceeds sale piece of land rear of Wethersfield Ave. property		100.00
Aug. 11	Loan paid Dolgin Bros. & Parsky		16.000.00
	Loan paid W. A. Hollenbeck		2,500.00
			$66,671.69

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DISBURSEMENTS.

1916.				
Jan. 11	Purchase of $12,000 bonds, New England R. R., 4%, 1945			$11,100.00
	Mortgage loan Dolgin Bros. & Parsky.			16,000.00
Apr. 17	Bill, Spencer & Washburn, survey Wethersfield Ave. property			221.75
	Paid A. Raymond Ellis, on account of architect's commission for services, drawing plans and specifications			2,300.00
	Paid to contractors on architect's orders as follows:			
	J. H. Grozier Co.:			
	Apr. 30, 1916	$4,446.35		
	May 12, 1916	3,553.65		
	June 5, 1916	3,000.00		
	Aug. 12, 1916	7,925.25		
	Sept. 13, 1916	10,736.35		
			$29,661.60	
	Levering & Garrigues:			
	May 18, 1916	$3,400.00		
	Sept. 13, 1916	714.85		
			4,114.85	
	Shaffer Marsh Co.:			
	June 28, 1916	$450.00		
	Aug. 21, 1916	850.00		
	Sept. 13, 1916	1,547.50		
			2,847.50	
	Baldwin-Stewart Co.:			
	Aug. 28, 1916	$247.01		
	Sept. 13, 1916	163.60		
			410.61	
				$37,034.56
	Balance on hand			15.38
				$66,671.69

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(Schedule H.)

ENDOWMENT FUND.

(School.)

September 30, 1915.

INCOME RECEIPTS.

Coupons, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	$135.00	
Coupons, City of Hartford, Conn.	70.00	
Coupons, City of Hartford, Conn.	20.00	
Coupons, American Tel. & Tel. Co.	40.00	
Coupons, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	120.00	
		$385.00

CONTRA.

Transferred to School and Nursery bank account.	$378.78	
Accrued interest, City of Hartford Water bonds..	6.22	
		$385.00

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

1914.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand	$103.09	
1915.			
Feb. 19	Legacy from estate Edward M. Ney..	1,000.00	
			$1,103.09

INVESTMENTS.

1915.			
Apr. 1	$1,000, City of Hartford, Conn., water 4%, July 1, 1918	$1,000.00	
Sept. 30	Cash	103.09	
			$1,103.09

INVENTORY.

$1,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co, 4%, 1929	$905.47	
$3,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 4%, 1947	2,709.00	
$3,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%, 1921	2,906.48	
$2,000	City of Hartford, Conn., Park Imp., 3½%, 1926	1,900.00	
$1,000,	City of Hartford, Conn., water, 4%, 1918.	1,000.00	
Deposit,	State Savings Bank $102.29		
	Interest 4.12	106.41	
Cash		103.09	
			$9,630.45

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(Schedule H.)

ENDOWMENT FUND.

(School.)

September 30, 1916.

INCOME RECEIPTS.

Coupons, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	$135.00	
Coupons, City of Hartford, Conn.	70.00	
Coupons, City of Hartford, Conn.	40.00	
Coupons, American Tel. & Tel. Co.	40.00	
Coupons, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	120.00	
		$405.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Income transferred to bank account Conn. Inst. for the Blind	$405.00	
		$405.00

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

Dr.

1915.				
Oct.	1	Balance on hand	$103.09	
1916.				
Jan.	6	Received account residuary interest in estate of Mary A. Clarke	200.00	
				$303.09

Cr.

1915.				
Oct.	6	Deposited State Savings Bank	$103.09	
1916.				
Jan.	6	Deposited in State Savings Bank	200.00	
				$303.09

INVENTORY.

Bonds:			
$1,000 American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4%, 1929		$905.47	
$3,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 4%, 1947		2,709.00	
$3,000, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%, 1921		2,906.48	
$2,000, City of Hartford, Conn., Park imp., 3½%, 1926		1,900.00	
$1,000, City of Hartford, water, 1918		1,000.00	
Deposits:			
State Savings Bank	$405.38		
Accrued interest	12.18		
		417.56	
			$9,838.51

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(Schedule I.)

ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1915.

INCOME RECEIPTS.

Interest on note, Northwest School District....	$25.51	

EXPENSES.

Balance to next account.....	$25.51	

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

1914.				
Oct.	1	Balance last account.....	$860.00	
1915.				
Sept.	10	Northwest School District, Hartford, note paid.....	860.00	
				$1,720.00

INVESTMENTS.

1915.				
Jan.	13	4½% Note Northwest School District, Hartford.....	$860.00	
Sept.	30	Balance to next account.....	860.00	
				$1,720.00

INVENTORY.

1915.				
Sept.	30	Cash (invested October 1, 1915).....	$860.00	
		Cash income account.....	25.51	
				$885.51

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(Schedule I.)

ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1916.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand.....	$25.51	
	Int. certificate of deposit, No. 58.....	32.25	
			$57.76

CONTRA.

Balance on hand.....	$57.76	
		$57.76

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

Dr.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand.....	$860.00	
			$860.00

Cr.

1915.			
Oct. 1	Certificate of Deposit No. 58, 5%.....	$860.00	
			$860.00

INVENTORY.

Certificate of Deposit No. 58.....	$860.00	
Cash income.....	57.76	
		$917.76

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(Schedule J.)

FURNISHING FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1915.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Deposit State Savings Bank.....	$107.80	
	Interest State Savings Bank.....	4.32	
			$112.12

(Schedule J.)

FURNISHING FUND.

(Department of Trades.)

September 30, 1916.

INVENTORY.

1916.			
Sept. 30	Deposit State Savings Bank.....	$105.00	
	Interest accrued to Aug. 1, 1916.....	11.64	
			$116.64

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(Schedule K.)

CORA C. T. DWIGHT FUND

September 30, 1915.

1915.			
Apr. 23	Legacy from estate of Cora C. T. Dwight		$10,000.00
	INCOME RECEIPTS.		
	Interest, loan, Bertha F. Rothschild.	$125.00	
	Interest, Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co	57.64	
			$182.64
	EXPENSES.		
	Accrued interest, loan, Bertha F. Rothschild	$120.14	
	Accrued interest, Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co	29.17	
			$149.31
	Balance		33.33
			$182.64

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

Receipts.

1915.			
Apr. 23	Legacy from estate of Cora C. T. Dwight	$10,000.00	
June 25	$5,000 Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co	4,950.00	
			$14,950.00

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Investments.

1915.			
May 14	$5,000 Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co., 5%, 1940	$4,950.00	
June 2	$5,000 Mtg. loan, Bertha F. Rothschild	5,000.00	
July 22	$5,000 Mtg. loan, G. B. Schwartz & E. Nirenstein	5,000.00	
			$14,950.00

INVENTORY.

$5,000 Loan, Bertha F. Rothschild	$5,000.00	
$5,000 Loan G. B. Schwartz & E. Nirenstein	5,000.00	
Cash	33.33	
		$10,033.33

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(Schedule K.)

CORA C. T. DWIGHT FUND

September 30, 1916.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand.....		$33.33
	RECEIPTS.		
	Int. on loan, Bertha F. Rothschild...	$125.00	
	Interest on loan, Schwartz & Nirenstein.....	250.00	
	Interest on loan, Francis Conwell.....	125.00	
			500.00
			$533.33
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Income transferred to bank account Conn. Institute for the Blind.....	$533.33	
			$533.33

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

	Dr.		
1915.			
Dec. 9	Payment loan, Bertha F. Rothschild		5,000.00
	Cr.		
Dec. 17	Mortgage loan, Francis Conwell.....		$5,000.00

INVENTORY.

Mortgage loan, Schwartz & Nirenstein.....	$5,000.00	
Mortgage loan, Francis Conwell.....	5,000.00	
		$10,000.00

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(Schedule L.)

RUTH WHITNEY PAGE FUND.

September 30, 1915.

1915.			
Jan. 15	Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Page.	$1,000.00	
	Coupons, Mutual Fuel Gas Co.....	25.00	
			$1,025.00

CONTRA.

1915.			
Jan. 23	$1,000 Mutual Fuel Gas. Co., 1st mortgage 5%, 1947.....	$1,000.00	
	Accrued interest on above.....	11.25	
Sept. 29	Payment to L. M. Russell, matron of nursery.....	13.00	
			$1,024.25
	Balance.....		.75
			$1,025.00

INVENTORY.

$1,000 Mutual Fuel Gas Co., 1st mortgage, 5%, 1947.....	$1,000.00	
Cash.....	.75	
		$1,000.75

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(Schedule L.)

RUTH WHITNEY PAGE FUND

September 30, 1916.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1915.			
Sept. 30	Balance on hand.....	$0.75	
	RECEIPTS.		
	Coupons Mutual Fuel Gas Co.....	$50.00	
			$50.75
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Payments to L. M. Russell, matron of nursery department.....	$30.00	
	Balance on hand.....	20.75	
			$50.75

INVENTORY.

Bond:		
$1,000	Mutual Fuel Gas Co., 5%, 1947.....	$1,000.00

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(Schedule M.)

MRS. J. J. GOODWIN FUND.

September 30, 1916.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1915.			
	Int. certificate of deposit No. 60.....	$166.66	
			$166.66

CONTRA.

	Income transferred to bank account Conn. Inst. for the Blind.....	$166.66	
			$166.66

CASH ACCOUNT WITH PRINCIPAL.

Dr.

1915.				
Oct.	13	Cash from Mrs. J. J. Goodwin.....	$5,000.00	
				$5,000.00

Cr.

Nov.	1	Certificate of deposit No. 60.....	$5,000.00	
				$5,000.00

INVENTORY.

Certificate of deposit No. 60.....		$5,000.00

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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING, HARTFORD

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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 13

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO

The Governor

For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1916

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1917

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PUBLICATION

APPROVED BY

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

The Bureau Press
Successor to
Chas. M. Gaines, Printer

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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

Hartford, November 18, 1916.

To His Excellency
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor of Connecticut

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Librarian of Connecticut for the two fiscal years ended September 30, 1916. As heretofore, I have endeavored to have this report of such a character as to serve as an official report to the State upon the life and progress of the Connecticut State Library, and at the same time be an item of interest to the sons and daughters of Connecticut, whether residing in the State or scattered in distant lands.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. S. Godard

State Librarian.

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(1915-1916)

STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

His Excellency MARCUS H. HOLCOMB

Hon. CHARLES D. BURNES

Hon. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

LIBRARY STAFF.

State Librarian

GEORGE S. GODARD

Librarian's Assistant

FANNY I. YALE

Legislative Reference

HELEN COFFIN, Chief
RENEE M. RAMSDEN
KATHERINE A. OBERHOLTSER
†EDYTH W. BRADDOCK
†LENA B. DERICK

Archives and Records

EFFIE M. PRICKETT, Chief
†MARY B. BREWSTER
MARY E. SMITH
*ALDINA A. L. GALARNEAU
ELIZABETH A. OSBORN
†KATHRYN R. FARRELL

Cataloguers

*GRACE E. PERKINS, Chief
JANET LAMBDIN
*ALICE E. MILLS
LOUISE M. BAILEY, Chief
ADELLA M. GREEN
THEONE O. CLARK
HARRIET M. BOSWORTH

Reading Room and Assistant Law Librarian

CHRISTIAN N. DUE

Memorial Hall

†HELEN M. BISSELL
KATHRYN C. BELDEN

Receiving and Shipping Rooms

FLORENCE H. HERMAN

Periodicals

BEATRICE BARKER

General Assistants

†L. CHARLOTTE TRIPP
FLORENCE A. FAVOR
*DOROTHY C. KELSEY

Examiner of Public Records

*LUCIUS B. BARBOUR

Photostat Operator

*HALE L. COLTON
MARK HOLMES

Supervisor of Building

†WILLIAM A. STARKIE

†Resigned.
*Entered War Work.

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INTRODUCTION.

I am pleased to be able to report concerning the life and activities of the Connecticut State Library a prosperous and successful two years. Whether acting in its capacity as the Supreme Court Law Library, the Legislative Reference Department, the Department of Local History and Genealogy, the Archives Department, the Depository of Public Records, the Examiner of Public Records, the Depository of Connecticut State, Town, Municipal and Society official publications, or the Depository of the United States and of each State in the Union, and of the Canadian Government and Provinces, and of the Australian Colonies, or the Library Exchange Agent for the Connecticut State publications, and the exclusive Exchange Agent for the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, or as Depository of literary and historical gifts to the State, it is meeting its responsibilities with a fair degree of success.

In its new home in our new and model State Library and Supreme Court Building, its books and other valuable possessions are properly cared for and easily accessible. The continuing increase in the number of readers and investigators, and the number of gifts, is an encouraging evidence of its increased usefulness and growing popularity.

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EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures of the State Library, including care of the State Library and Supreme Court Building for the two years ended September 30 1916, have been as follows:

STATE LIBRARY EXPENDITURES.

	1914-15	1915-1916
State Librarian	$ 3600.00	$ 3600.00
Assistants	8112.47	9242.19
Legislative Reference:		
Assistants	2615.00	2155.00
Books	761.46	914.87
Records:		
Assistants	3336.58	3595.00
Records	861.43	177.83
Books	3499.25	4412.16
New Books	465.27	514.34
Special Reports	955.91	1681.54
Binding	1468.35	1104.05
Incidentals:		
Supplies	1578.69	1700.45
Postage	168.00	140.24
Miscellaneous	890.82	850.43
Mitchelson Collection	445.76	197.19
Revolutionary Records		338.53
Examiner Public Records	1000.00	1000.00
Examiner Public Records Incidentals	1393.52	391.50
	$31152.51	$32015.32

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING.

	1914-15	1915-1916
Building	$ 1180.60	$ 2636.88
Coal	2420.39	2881.92
Light	379.92	473.88
Power	531.90	596.11
Equipment	2433.55	3221.30
Grounds	275.64	324.12
Protection	299.10	297.00
Telephone	484.46	581.23
Engineer's Supplies	211.25	315.91
Janitor's Supplies	784.55	751.66
Help	14354.87	14423.76
Switchboard	538.00	600.00
Miscellaneous	334.07	490.51
	$24228.30	$27593.38

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STATE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

	1914-15	1915-16
George S. Godard, State Librarian	$ 3600.00	$ 3600.00
Fanny I. Yale, Librarian's Assistant	1100.00	1099.92
Grace E. Perkins, Cataloguer	1000.00	999.96
Louise M. Bailey, Cataloguer	916.70	999.96
Harriet M. Bosworth, Cataloguer	455.00	
Theone O. Clark, Cataloguer	240.00	350.00
Adella M. Green, Cataloguer	450.00	600.00
Janet Lambdin, Cataloguer	105.00	840.00
Alice E. Mills, Cataloguer		130.00
Helen M. Bissell, Memorial Hall	490.00	
Kathryn C. Belden, Memorial Hall	300.00	731.00
George Dewey Godard, Memorial Hall	30.00	40.00
Christian N. Due, Reading Room	1116.89	1200.00
Florence H. Herman, Receiving Room	660.00	648.00
M. V. B. Barker, Assistant	588.88	660.00
Hale L. Colton, Photostat Operator	588.88	450.00
Mark Holmes, Photostat Operator		135.00
Dorothy C. Kelsey, Assistant		358.35
Helen Coffin, Legislative Reference	1100.00	1320.00
Renee M. Ramsden, Legislative Reference	660.00	660.00
Edyth W. Braddock, Legislative Reference	660.00	110.00
Lena B. Derick, Legislative Reference	195.00	
Katherine A. Oberholtzer, Legislative Reference		65.00
Effie M. Prickett, Archives and Records	1100.00	1200.00
Aldina A. L. Galarneau, Archives and Records	706.50	720.00
Kathryn R. Farrell, Archives and Records	600.00	410.00
Adella M. Green, Archives and Records	150.00	
Mary B. Brewster, Archives and Records	780.00	790.00
Elizabeth A. Osborn, Archives and Records		420.00
Mary E. Smith, Archives and Records		55.00
Lucius B. Barbour, Examiner of Public Records	1000.00	1000.00
L. Charlotte Tripp, Telephone Switchboard	220.00	
Florence A. Favor, Telephone Switchboard	318.00	600.00
Summary	$19130.85	$20192.19

Total Library Salaries 1915-16 ..... $20,192.19
Total Library Salaries 1914-15 ..... 19,130.85

Total increase for 1915-16 ..... 1.061.34

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HELP ON BUILDING.

	1914-1915.		1915-1916.	
(Note 1914-1915 covers 53 weeks)				
William A. Starkie, supervisor	$1630.77		$1600.00	
Walter J. Wheaton, guide	954.00		936.00	
Walter S. Colton, day policeman	954.00		936.00	
James E. Officer, night watchman	954.00		936.00	
		$4492.77		$4408.00
Jerome W. Wilson, engineer	1113.00		1092.00	
John Wagner, fireman	954.00		936.00	
D. L. Easland, fireman	936.00		522.00	
H. P. Smith, fireman	72.80			
Ross Huff, fireman			13.50	
George Needham, fireman			36.00	
John Augustus, fireman			297.00	
		3075.80		2896.50
Frank De Corleto, general helper	801.00		816.00	
John Di Carmine, general helper	744.00		747.50	
William J. Rosell, general helper	732.00		732.00	
Leonardo Liggio, general helper	2.80			
Frank Maddaluno, general helper			37.25	
		2279.80		2332.75
Mrs. L. C. Purves, cleaner	418.00			
Mrs. George Stuart, cleaner	530.00		521.00	
Louisa Claudell, cleaner	530.00		350.00	
Mrs. McInnis, cleaner	30.00		28.40	
Mrs. W. J. Quinn, cleaner	176.00		560.00	
Jennie McTernan, cleaner			174.36	
Mrs. Christie, cleaner			55.00	
		1684.00		1688.76
Victor Hedeen, carpenter and painter	1014.00		1071.00	
Robert H. Litchfield, mail carrier	601.00		598.00	
Thomas J. Reardon, stone cutter	442.50		646.50	
		2057.50		2315.50
Emile Claudell, grounds	765.00		780.00	
Louis Gilbert, grounds			1.25	
Telephone operators	538.00		600.00	
		1303.00		1381.25
		$14,892.87		$15,022.76

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LIBRARY EXPENSES.

Of necessity the necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance and administration of our State Library, including our State Library and Supreme Court Building, are much larger than when the Library was located in the Capitol and the expenses were practically limited to the Librarian, his assistants and the purchase of books. Today the Connecticut State Library is an institution with an international reputation, having several departments doing a necessary work for our State and nation. It aims at a maximum of efficiency at a reasonable cost.

It is a pleasure to here record my appreciation of the interest shown and work accomplished by my several assistants, through whose interest and cooperation our State Library has been made what it is.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

In the purchase of books special attention continues to be given to our Supreme Court Law Library, Legislative Reference Department, Connecticut Section, and books needed in the work of the several Commissions and Departments which frequent our State Library.

It may be interesting to note that there is a growing tendency to discontinue maintaining separate libraries and look more and more to our State Library for necessary service.

ACCESSIONS.

The Connecticut State Library, like the other State libraries, acquires its additions through three main channels, viz: exchange, purchase and gift.

A total of 56,179 separate printed and manuscript items have thus been received during the twenty-four months ended September 30, 1916. Of these 8,529 were bound volumes; 35,423 were pamphlets and 12,227 were miscellaneous. The number of pamphlets and miscellaneous items here recorded

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gives something of an idea of the large number of records and briefs; town, borough and city reports; agricultural experiment station publications and special and regular reports of legislatures, boards and commissions received and made available by our State library.

They have been received as follows:

	1914-1915			1915-1916		
	Bd. Vols.	Pamps.	Misc.	Bd. Vols.	Pamps.	Misc.
October	490	1142	285	416	976	281
November	425	826	16	441	1269	196
December	314	687	180	336	1042	418
January	325	1101	242	312	1288	876
February	252	754	455	256	1287	559
March	374	908	264	439	1683	1830
April	268	876	88	278	1596	2182
May	411	929	197	374	1902	608
June	406	1026	108	406	1090	370
July	198	466	1034	466	881	356
August	316	833	589	296	1142	470
September	541	1005	110	189	714	513
	4320	10553	3568	4209	14870	8659

GIFTS.

It is a source of regret that I am unable to here record in detail the large number of gifts in books, manuscripts and other items of value which have been presented to our State Library. In many cases these have been inherited and have been considered almost sacred by their donors. I shall hope to publish such a list of gifts and donors of manuscripts and archives in a later report, extending over a longer period.

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES.

In this report it has seemed best to compile a list of some of the principal manuscripts in our collections, and instructions for their care. This list of necessity does not and cannot enumerate all of the hundreds of thousands of manuscripts contained in the files of the Connecticut General Assembly prior to 1820, which have been transferred to our State

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Library from the office of the Secretary of State, nor those manuscripts in the files of the several Probate Districts which have been deposited in the Library, nor many of those in collections from individuals. It has seemed wiser, in view of the number of inquiries we have had from those who have seen or heard of our work in arranging, preserving and indexing these manuscripts, to here present the instructions for the care of such archives as have been evolved and formulated by our Chief of the Archives Department. These "instructions" which are the work of Miss Effie M. Prickett, who has been in charge of our Archives work for several years, are the result of much thought and study. Heretofore they have not been available outside of the Library. While they may not meet the requirements of all collections, they have thus far met the requirements needed to properly arrange and index that great mass of manuscripts in the Connecticut State Library, and we are hoping that those who have occasion to make use of them will be good enough to give proper credit for the same.

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APPENDIX I

Bulletin No. 8

Instructions

for

CARE OF ARCHIVES

in the

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

by

EFFIE M. PRICKETT
Chief Archives Department

NOTE

These "Instructions" are the result of much thought and study. Heretofore they have not been available in print. While these "Instructions" may not meet the requirements of all collections, they have met the requirements needed to properly arrange and index that great mass of manuscripts in the Connecticut State Library.

May we not hope that any who have occasion to make use of them will be good enough to give proper credit for the same?

GEO. S. GODARD,
State Librarian.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Published by the Library
1920

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CARE OF ARCHIVES IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

The manuscripts of the Connecticut State Library consist of records and files of legislative and judicial bodies and of the public offices of colony, state, county, town and parish.

The following outline shows the kinds of material to be cared for:

General assembly as legislative body.
- Records.
- Files.
  - Public acts: bills, resolves, committee reports, etc.
  - Private acts: petitions and memorials by towns, societies, individuals. Bills, committee reports, evidence.

General assembly as a general court.
- Records.
- Files: indictments, citations, evidence, pleas, decisions, etc.

Superior court.
- Records.
- Files.

County courts.
- Records.
- Files.

Justice courts.
- Records.
- Files.
  - Files of the lower courts are similar to those of the higher, the gravity of the cases and importance of the papers depending on the power of the court.

Probate courts.
- Records.
- Files: wills, inventories, distributions, etc.

Towns.
- Proprietors' records.
- Town meetings or proceedings.
- Vital statistics.
- Selectmens' records.
- Treasurer's books.
- School society records and files.
- Stray or pound books.
- Ear mark registers.

Parishes.
- Church society meetings.
- Records of baptisms, marriages and deaths.

Private collections.
- Deeds and land papers.
- Tax collectors lists.
- Papers of lawyers and local officials.
- Business papers such as ledgers, accounts, etc., of merchants.
- Bridge or turnpike companies' records.
- Cemetery inscriptions.
- Fraternal and local societies' records.
- Military papers.
- Pension agent files.
- Ship logs.
- Diaries.
- Letters.

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METHODS OF FILING AND INDEXING.

General Assembly.— The records of the General Assembly from 1636 to 1780 have been published and indexed in fifteen volumes known as Colonial Records and two volumes of State Records. The original volumes are kept in the office of the Secretary of State.

Files of the General Assembly up to 1820 now are in the State Library. A part of these files about 1845, were classified and arranged in one hundred and twenty-two volumes, of which a list has been published in the State Librarian's report of 1900 and the remaining papers are still in packages arranged by session.

For the material bound in volumes by subject an index to each set is being made to consist of entries under name, town and subject. After the indexes to the various sets are completed and copied into typewritten volumes, the entries to all the material except the colonial and revolutionary wars and the militia will be filed in one alphabet. Photostat copies of the typewritten volumes are made for use in the reference room.

The unbound material is being filed in vertical filing cases arranged in accordance with the printed Colonial Records. That is, in a folder for each session will be found first the papers relating to the acts and resolves recorded with reference to volume and page, and second the papers of which no mention is made in the records. A calendar and index is planned for this on the same lines as for the bound archives.

Military indexes will be kept separate from the general archive index as the call for this information warrants distinct treatment.

Files of the General Assembly when acting as a court are not separated from the legislative files except that in the arrangement of the bound archives the subjects, Crimes and misdemeanors, Private controversies, and Court papers were used and indexes for these sets need a few special rules.

Courts.— The records of the Superior Court for all the counties for period 1711 to 1798 are at the Capitol. Files for this period are at the State Library. Records and files of the Superior Court and County Court for Hartford county up to 1820 are at the State Library. The records in bound volumes are cataloged in the general catalog. The files are in vaults arranged by date. It is planned to have these papers arranged in special folders with a form printed on the

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cover on which the name of case and nature of document will be entered. The files will be kept chronologically and a card index will supply the needed alphabetical aid.

Justice court records and files are classified with town material. If of sufficient importance an index can be made.

Probate Courts.— Records are in the office of the judge of probate of each district. Files of fifty-two districts as listed in the State Librarian's report for 1914 are in the State Library. As these documents come into the library from the districts they are collated and classified in printed folders on which is noted the kinds of estate and the included documents. They are then filed in a vault alphabetically under the name of the estate but each district kept as a unit. A card index in one alphabet for all the estates gives the information found on the folders. Receipts are returned to the judges of all documents sent in from the probate courts which include all the information given on the folders and are practically an index in book form of the documents of each district.

Towns and Parishes.— Official records and papers are classified and cataloged under the town. The more important material is indexed as time permits, preference being given to vital records of both town and church.

Private Collections.— Many of these collections are semi-public in nature and usually most useful as source material for town history. They are classified and cataloged under the town unless relating definitely to some subject. For example, deeds, tax lists, cemetery inscriptions, papers of local officials and merchants, and of local societies are kept with the town while papers on the wars, militia or shipping go with these subjects. The classification conforms to the classification of the general library.

Cataloging.— Bound volumes of manuscripts are cataloged in the general catalog of the library and kept in vault 1 adjoining the main Connecticut collection of local history. Collections of loose papers are listed and placed in large manila envelopes. If very valuable they are indexed as promptly as possible, silked and bound, and cataloged for vault 1. Those of secondary interest are kept in the envelopes with the lists and cataloged in a separate catalog for the mezzanine vault, situated conveniently for the working staff. Theoretically the mezzanine vault is a temporary location for unindexed manuscripts but if the material never reaches vault 1, it is still easily located by the mezzanine vault catalog and the lists in the envelopes.

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RULES FOR INDEXING ASSEMBLY FILES.

Revolution.

PUBLIC ACTS.— Enter public acts under the subject only, usually with the first word indicating nature of the documents "Act enabling or directing, etc.," or "Bill for enabling, etc." Follow with brief statement of purpose of the measure. Close with action of Assembly expressed by neg., con. or com. appointed and date of session. "Act" implies that measure is passed. Use "Bill" for those on which no action is recorded, or which are negatived. Location of document follows entry.

No author entry is made for acts and resolves of the General Assembly or Council of Safety as the whole file would properly come under one or the other and this is brought out in the cataloging of the volumes. This leaves all entries under General Assembly and other Connecticut colonial or state bodies subject entries. The acts and resolves of the Continental congress and of states other than Connecticut should have author entries.

Example:

Commissariat.
Resolve for settling accounts of commissaries and commissary general by Pay table, May, 1776. IV:37.

Commissariat.
Committee report in favor of home commissaries adjusting accounts so that colony may settle with Congress; also expenses for riflemen, prisoners, postal service and militia regiments at N. Y. to be laid before Congress, May, 1776. IV:109.

In many cases it is most convenient to enter the public acts under the subject with subhead **Laws, statutes, etc.,** in order to separate these from private petitions and accounts under the same subject. They will then be filed first, the petitions of individuals entered under the inverted name of the person, next the subheads **Accounts,** and **Laws, statutes, etc.,** filed by document number.

Examples:

Embargo.
Adams, Seth, Wilbraham, Mass., pet. for liberty to transport salt and rum bought at Hartford before embargo was laid. Gr. May, 1776. IV:250a-252.

Embargo. Accounts.
Constable Simeon Newell's account of money received for forfeitures for carrying flour out of the state, 1781. XXV:58, 59.

Embargo. Laws, statutes, etc.
Act forbidding exportation of West India goods now in the colony, May, 1766. IV:224.

Public acts, private petitions and accounts will include nearly all the material in legislative files aside from muster rolls and strictly military papers. These latter are mainly from files of the Committee of the pay table often presented

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to the Assembly for settlement of accounts. Other scattering papers are usually evidence to be indexed with the main paper. Military rolls and accounts are placed under the subjects; **Continental army** (date); **Militia** (date); and **State regiments** (date); subdivided by number or name of regiment and company.

Examples:

Continental army, 1777-81. 1st reg't. Rolls.
Pay roll of short levies in Capt. Wm. Richards' co. 1780. XVII:10.

State regiments, 1776. Wadsworth's brig. 2d. bat. 7th co.
Capt. Samuel. Welles' receipt for arms from Hebron, 1776. VI:172.

PRIVATE PETITIONS.— Petitions are entered under the name of petitioner followed by (A) if it contains his autograph, title and name of town if given, pet. sh. and then brief statement. Close with action of Assembly expressed by gr. neg. con. or com. appointed and date.

If several papers accompany the petition which may be included by term "with evidence" use same after pet.

Example:

Mix, Timothy (A) lieut. New Haven, pet. with evidence sh. he lost right hand Oct. 1777, in defense of Ft. Montgomery at which time he was a sergt. He asks for pension. Neg. May, 1786. XXIX:158,160.

Enter petitions from several persons under the name of first mentioned followed by "& others" for main and subject entries. The other petitioners are entered with descriptive phrase as:

Scott, Ezekiel (A) army petition, 1775. I:236b.
Seres, Bartholomew, Stratford militia petition, 1778. X:158b.

Use personal judgment as to fullness of information given in these entries. Where only one or two other petitioners sign and the matter is quite personal it is sometimes desirable to make the entry almost as full as the main one. Where a petition is signed by a large number from a town, society or military company a brief form is sufficient.

Subject entries.— Besides the main entry the petition is entered under one or more subjects. In some cases with name inverted and filed by alphabet, in others without inversion and filed by number of document. This is determined by the nature of the material and depends on the relative value of reading the matter on a subject by the consecutive documents or of finding it by the person concerned.

Examples:

Smallpox.
Groton pet. sh. large number of prisoners brought into the town and spread of smallpox and jail fever among inhabitants. They ask assistance in paying heavy expense incurred. Neg. May, 1779. XIV:234, 235.

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Smallpox.

Pet. of Margaret Doolittle of Chatham sh. her son's service in army and contraction of smallpox on way home from which disease her husband, son and four other children died. She asks aid. Gr. payment of son's expenses, May, 1779. XIV:244, 245.

Pensions and relief for disabled.

Mix, Timothy, lieut. New Haven, pet. with evidence sh. he lost right hand in Oct. 1777 in defense of Ft. Montgomery at which time he was a sergt. He asks for pension. Neg. May, 1786. XXIX:158, 160.

The subject of **Private claims and petitions** is used only for such petitions and claims as are of too general a nature to go under the more specific headings.

Towns as residence of petitioner.— Entry is also made under the town with subhead **Individuals.** If two places of residence are mentioned enter under both. Invert and write like main entry except that the (A) and name of town are omitted. The (A) is also omitted from the subject entries as the inquirer for an autograph looks almost invariably for a name entry.

Example:

New Haven. Individuals.

Mix, Timothy, lieut. pet. with evidence sh. he lost right hand Oct. 1777 in defense of Ft. Montgomery at which time he was a sergt. He asks for pension. Neg. May, 1786. XXIX:158, 160.

In general it may be stated that each petition is entered under the name of the petitioner, under the residence of the petitioner and under one or more subjects.

Exceptions.— Petitions relating to confiscated estates are entered under the owner of the estate with the same entry under **Confiscated estates** and the town with subhead **Estates.** The town should be the town in which the estate is located and if located in more than one town make entries for each.

Example:

Confiscated estates.

Bradley, Esther, New Haven, pet. sh. after her husband Lemuel joined the British she was allowed by the Governor and Council to join him in 1779. Her estate was confiscated and land sold but house and lot still remain property of the state. She asks restoration. Copy of confiscation and commissioners' rept. Gr. such of estate as is still unsold, Oct. 1785. XXIX:2-6.

The above will be found also under Bradley, Esther and under **New Haven. Estates.**

Petitions by an administrator, creditor, purchaser or person interested other than the owner of the estate should be made fully under such person in addition to the entries for the owner.

Example:

Brown, Thomas (A) Hebron, pet. sh. he hired land belonging to confiscated estate of Samuel Peters and now owes the state £21. He asks that he may pay in public securities. Neg. Oct. 1785. XXVIII:346.

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Hebron. Individuals.
Brown, Thomas, pet. sh. he hired land belonging to confiscated estate of Samuel Peters and now owes the state £21. He asks that he may pay in public securities. Neg. Oct. 1785. XXVIII:346.
Peters, Samuel, Hebron, confiscated estate.
Pet. by Thomas Brown sh. he hired land of Peters' estate and now owes the state £21. He asks liberty to pay in public securities. Neg. Oct. 1785 XXVIII:346.
Confiscated estates.
Peters, Samuel, Hebron. Pet. by Thomas Brown, sh. he hired land of Peters' estate and now owes the state £21. He asks liberty to pay in public securities. Neg. Oct. 1785 XXVIII:346.

The town for the above is brought out by the entry for petitioner under **Hebron. Individuals.** As the Peters estate was in the same town as the residence of petitioner no entry is made for **Hebron. Estates.** If the estate is in another town an entry should be made for that town subdivided **Estates.**

The entry under Peters, Samuel, Hebron, confiscated estate, illustrates use of subhead with name entry explained below.

Persons living outside of Connecticut whose estates in Connecticut were confiscated are not entered under name of residence. The town in which estate lay is used instead. However, petitions relating to other subjects than estates from persons living outside are entered under their residence the same as if living in Connecticut.

Examples:
Huntington, Benjamin (A) adm. on Wm. Browne estate in Lyme, pet. sh. sundry small negro children belonging to the estate liable to become a public charge. Resolve that Norwich judge of probate have power to bind out the children, Jan., 1784. XXVII:241.
Browne, Wm. Salem, Mass. confiscated estate.
Adm.'s pet. sh. sundry small negro children belonging to the estate in Lyme liable to become a public charge. Resolve that Norwich judge of probate have power to bind out the children, Jan., 1784. XXVII:241.

The above is entered under **Confiscated estates,** and **Lyme. Estates,** but not under **Salem, Mass. Individuals.**

Petitions relating to taverns are placed under the town with subhead **Taverns,** and name inverted.

Subject headings.— A list of subject headings and cross references should be kept in a separate file. These can only be made as one proceeds with the work and learns what the material is. It is often necessary to revise a number of entries simply because of a change in the form of material in a volume of later date or because of a mass coming under one head and needing subdivision. This is however the experience of catalogers of books and should not be too discouraging. For aid in choosing headings consider the A.L.A. list, Library of

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Congress headings, headings in the general catalog of the library. Also indexes of carefully edited histories such as Hart's American nation. Law dictionaries, the Century digest and law catalogs will help. Have in mind the questions put by the public in the reference room and make the index answer if possible.

Towns.— Town petitions and matters affecting the town as a corporate body are entered under the name of the town for the main entry and arranged by document number. Suitable subheads are used whenever useful.

Examples:

New Haven.
Account of arms impressed by Samuel Martin, June, 1775. VI:257a.

New Haven. British raid, July 1779.
Com. report containing list of sufferers in raid with amount of tax list to be abated. Referred from Oct. to May session and passed. Bill in form, May, 1780. XVIII:264, 265.

Accounts.— Accounts are entered under the subject with subhead **Accounts.** They of course appear under the name of the persons or towns concerned. A reasonable use of cross references will avoid too much duplication. For instance the above account of arms impressed by Samuel Martin in New Haven will be found under Martin and New Haven, but the cross reference **Ordnance stores. Accounts, see also names of towns,** seems justifiable because there is a large mass of small accounts under the towns which hardly warrants duplicate entries under another subject.

Persons.— Individuals names other than petitioners are entered in inverted form followed by (A) for autograph or (M) for mark if given; by military title, rank or profession; name of town and brief descriptive phrase to indicate character of document; and usually date. Civil titles follow the town and entries are filed in natural place. Entries with military titles are filed after the entries without title or with civil title.

Examples:

Babcock, Elihu, Stonington petition, 1776. IV:400b.
Babcock, Elihu, priv. Connecticut line, 1781-82. XXX:7c.
Babcock, Elihu, priv. Coventry, Lexington alarm, 1775. IIB:25b.
Bond, John, seaman, service on brig. Defense, 1776. IX:82.
Bonnel, James (A) Sussex co. N. J. justice. XXXVI:142.
Bonticou, Thomas (A) New Haven, deposition on witnessing the firing on Capt. Solomon Phipps' sloop at New Haven without signal, 1782. XXVII:32.
Williams, Wm. (A) Lebanon selectman. XXX:90,91b.

Fullness of entry depends on the judgment of the indexer but if town, character of document, or word to indicate position of person, and date are given the entry cannot fail to be of use.

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Full names of members of the General Assembly are filled out from authentic rolls of the Senate and House; names of officers in the army, state regiments and militia and in some instances of soldiers, from Heitman's Register and the Connecticut men in the Revolution. Names of prominent historical characters and civil officers of other states from accredited histories and state manuals; also names of persons referred to in more than one document whose identity is clear are entered under the fullest form found. In each case use great care for identification and if there is any doubt give preference to cross references from one form to the other rather than uniting entries.

Family names.— Names found under various spellings are copied on slip exactly as spelled in the document and when filed are collected under a chosen spelling and references made from the other spellings. In selecting the form to be used give preference usually to form found in autographs. Never use for filing a form not found in the documents, even if they all are at variance with the modern spelling. Occasionally a reference from the modern spelling may be desirable. The Index to the New England genealogical register contains many of the Connecticut family names and helps in making selection of accepted spelling. The name as used by the family today has weight and for this consult directories of towns where descendants live.

Examples:

Baldwin, Balden, Baldin, Balding, Baldwain, Baldwen, Baldwind, Baldwine, Baldwing, Baldwings, Balldwin, Bauldwin, Bawldwin, Bolding, Boldwin.

The above shows the spelling found in the documents and is written on a separate slip and filed at the head of the entries for this name. References are made from each of the spellings to the accepted spelling.

Christian Names.— Use the form found in the Century dictionary or some authoritative list and make no reference from other spellings, unless the name is very unusual and found in several forms. In the latter case choose one form to file by and add the other forms in parentheses.

Example:

Tickens, Ticken, Tickings, Tiken, Tuckings, Tykan, Tykins

Tickens, Tias (Tiras, Tius, Tyas, Tyrus) priv. Canterbury, bounty, and supplies, 1777-81. XXX:1j, 2o, 4a, 5f, 6p, 12a, 58.

If the only form of a name found on a document is obviously a corruption, enter under this form, but refer from the probably correct spelling. For example, if the only mention of Sinthey Smith is so spelled enter under this spelling and refer from Smith, Cynthia, but if both spellings are found enter under Smith, Cynthia, and refer from Smith,

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Sinthey. This applies only when the spelling is so unusual as to cause trouble in locating.

Subheads for name entries.— Occasionally the entries under an individual are so numerous some subhead such as **Correspondence, Conduct investigated,** or phrase indicating office may assist in clearing up the filing. When these are used file by document number as for a subject.

Examples:

Eliot, Samuel, jr., Boston agent, accounts of prize ships and stores.
Brig Defense account, 1777. IX:95.
Brig Honour account, IX:200b.
(A) Account of sloop Catharine, Dec. 1777. IX:219.

A few stock expressions such as "com. on military measures," "com. on private petitions" are economical and serve to unite scattering committee entries.

Summary.— Under the name of an individual will be found all references to such person. Under the name of a town or town with suitable subheads will be found all matters affecting the town as a corporate body. Under the town sub-divided **Estates; Individuals;** or **Taverns;** reference to persons inhabiting such town. There is, however, no attempt to list under the town all soldiers or persons mentioned as from such place.

Abbreviations.— The following titles when used on the slip or card entries may be used in the abbreviated form in all instances. When copied on the typewritten pages observe the following rules:

Titles without the name are to be filled out as, the governor, the quartermaster, the general; titles before the name are to be capitalized and abbreviated as, Com'y Jeremiah Wadsworth; titles after the name are to be in small letters and abbreviated as John Pierce, p.m.g.

List:

a.c.i.	assistant commissary of issues	d.q.m.	deputy quartermaster
a.c.p.	assistant commissary of purchases	dep-com'y.	deputy commissary
a.d.q.m.	assistant deputy quartermaster	dep.-gov.	deputy governor
adj.	adjutant	ens.	ensign
ass't.	assistant	gen.	general
brig.-gen.	brigadier general	gov.	governor
brig.-maj.	brigadier major	lieut.	lieutenant
capt.	captain	lieut.-col.	lieutenant colonel
col.	colonel	maj.	major
com'y.	commissary	q.m.gen.	quartermaster general
com'y-gen.	commissary general	sec'y.	secretary
corp.	corporal	sergt.	sergeant
d.c.g.	deputy commissary general	surg.	surgeon
		treas.	treasurer

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In addition to title abbreviations use the following on the card entry and when copying on the typewritten pages fill out the ones not checked with *.

List:

*(A)	autograph	int.	interest
*adm.	administrator	*jr.	junior
b.	bill	*(M)	mark
bat.	battalion	*neg.	negatived
*brig.	brigade	pet.	petition
*co.	company	r.	resolve
co.	county	*reg't.	regiment
*com.	committee	rel.	relating
*con.	continued	rep.	representative
Cong.	Congress	rept.	report
*d.	pence	rev.	revolution
*dept.	department	*s.	shilling
*exr.	executor	*sess.	session
*Ft.	Fort (if used with name of fort)	sh.	showing
		*sr.	senior
*gr.	granted		

Also use in both card and page entries abbreviations for U. S. and the separate states, the usual month and measurement abbreviations, as, Jan. Aug. bbl. bu. lb.; use figures and the signs &, &c, $, and £.

Abbreviations for Christian names to be used on the card or slip entry only when a very well known form as Wm. Thos. If the name in the original document is written Dan, Jos, or Nat copy exactly in all entries as these may be abbreviations of more than one name.

Arrangement of entries.— Use Cutter's Rules for a dictionary catalog whenever they apply. File sr. jr. 2d. 3d. &c. in this order.

(A) or (M) or (?) are disregarded in arrangement except when the entry is otherwise a duplicate and in that case placed after the duplicate entry.

Example:

Adams, John, Hartford justice.
Adams, John (A) Hartford justice.

Entries of persons with military titles are filed after the other entries for the same person.

Towns and lands, Ecclesiastical, Militia &c.

The rules for indexing the Revolution cover in general the material found in all volumes of legislative subjects. Use such subject headings and cross references as apply to the material, and enough subheads under name of towns and societies to make index easy to use, especially in regard to boundaries, settlement, location of meeting house, ministers' salaries and controversies.

Matters affecting two or more towns or societies are entered with equal fullness under each. For example entries

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under **Ashford. Boundary with Union,** are also under **Union. Boundary with Ashford**; and those under **Farmington. Separation of Berlin,** are also under **Berlin. Separation from Farmington.**

Private controversies, Crimes and misdemeanors, Court papers.

Files of the Assembly as a judicial body have been classified as criminal and civil cases. The papers consist of appeals to the Assembly, pleas, indictments, depositions and similar court matter.

CRIMINAL SUITS.— Make the main entry under the name of defendant followed by residence and crime. Use this like a subject heading and enter under it each document arranged by number.

Example:

Gilbert, Samuel, Hebron, counterfeiting.

(A) Pet. sh. he was acquitted of charge of passing counterfeit bill by grand jury but taxed costs. He asks to be freed from costs Oct. 1763. V:203.

—— Testimony of grand jurors that there was no evidence that Gilbert was connected with counterfeiting scheme, Oct. 1763. V:204.

Continue for all the material relative to the case.

Subject and residence entries.— Enter under subject and under town subdivided **Individuals,** name of defendant inverted and follow with brief summary of all the documents on the case with inclusive dates.

Example:

Counterfeiting.

Gilbert, Samuel, Hebron, pet. sh. charge dismissed for lack of evidence but costs taxed. He asks to be freed as case did not come to trial, 1763. V:201, 203-205.

—— Gilbert, Samuel, Hebron, accused by Baxter & Curtis and taxed costs; on evidence that charge was entirely false released from payment, Oct. 1769. V:316-321.

Enter the same under **Hebron. Individuals.**

CIVIL SUITS.— Make entry under each litigant followed by residence and phrase "suit with (name of other party.)" Use this like a subject heading as explained above for criminal suits.

Example:

Coley, Samuel, Milford, suit with Joseph Lockwood.

Notice to Lockwood, 1713. VI:341.

——Coley's pet. sh. that since he was not allowed to avoid the bill given in payment of lands, he may be confirmed in his title. Gr. 1714. VI:342.

Enter the same under Lockwood, Joseph, Fairfield, suit with Samuel Coley.

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Subject entries.— Enter under the subject name of defendant with summary of documents and inclusive dates as in criminal suits.

Example:

Land Titles.

Coley, Samuel, Milford, suit with Joseph Lockwood over title to lands, 1713. VI:340-346.

Towns as residence of litigants.— Make entry under the residence of each similar to subject entry. If they are from one town the entry under the defendant is enough. In the above example an entry would be made for both Milford and Fairfield.

Persons.— Names of individuals not parties to a lawsuit are treated as in the index to Revolution.

TOWN AND CHURCH RECORDS AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

Indexes to material of this character can usually be made on much simpler lines. Often a name index with very brief phrase is sufficient. For vital statistics abbreviations to show birth, baptism, marriage or death are desirable. Subject entries in a small index rarely need much emphasis, but the treatment depends so much on the importance of the documents that fixed rules cannot be given.

General Suggestions.

Accuracy is absolutely necessary in every part of the work. Brevity and clearness are almost as important. As in cataloging it is helpful to know what kind of persons are liable to use the indexes and what information they will require. For instance we use the heading **Seals,** because of inquiries for coats-of-arms; also the heading **Printing. Examples,** for the help of those who wish to look up early broadsides and other printing.

Reference Books.

Connecticut.

Colonial records, 1636-1776. 15v. Hartford, 1850-90.
State records, 1776-1780. 2v. Hartford, 1894-95.
Early revisions, compilations and session laws.
Registers, especially early editions of Green's.
Temporary examiner of public records. Reports, especially of 1904 and 1906.

Hamersley, William.

Connecticut—The origin of her courts and laws. (In Davis, W. T. ed. New England states. c1897. v. 1, p. 472-498).

Robinson, Henry C.

Constitutional history of Connecticut. (In Davis, W. T. ed. New England states. c. 1897. v. 1, p. 448-471).

In general, Connecticut state and town histories and the usual reference books for legal terms, obsolete words and customs. For the handwriting one must depend mainly on experience but Andrew Wright's Court hand restored. London, 1822 may be mentioned.

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Page typewriting.— Typewriting of entries from the slips on to pages for binding and photostating presents different questions of indentation from the slip entries. The following illustrations indicate examples of simple name entries; names with subhead; subject; subject with subhead; town; and town with subhead.

Name Entries

Abbe, Abbee, Abbey, Abby.
" Capt. printer's bill VII:437b
" E. clothing account XXXV:253
" Eleazer, priv. allowed depreciation of wages, 1780 XXX:3d
" " " Connecticut line, 1781-82 ..... XXX:7a
" Shubael (A) com. on settling army accounts XXX:148-152b
" " Windham, appointed to collect clothing in Windham county Dec. 1777. XII:65b, 294a

Name With Subhead.

Allen, Ethan, col. prisoner at Halifax.
Com. report in favor of sending £60 by his brother for relief of Allen and fellow prisoners, Oct. 1776 ..... IV:395
List of prisoners at Halifax jail, 1776 IV:396
" " (A) " receipt for wages while prisoners on L. I. 1777 ..... XII:133

Lexington alarm. **Subject.**
Address to people of Great Britain showing the firing was begun by the British soldiers and asking suspension of judgment till proof be prepared I:119
Com. recommend sending of letters between Gov. Trumbull and Gen. Gage with his narrative of the attack to Continental congress and the printing and distributing of a narrative of the attack through the colony, May, 1775 .. I:120

Subject With Subhead.

Lexington alarm. Accounts.
Account of provisions bought for Connecticut men at Roxbury before appointment of commissaries, April, 1775 ..... IIB:2

Hartford (town). **Town.**
Petition of com. on celebration of repeal of stamp act showing explosion in brick school house and its destruction, Oct. 1766 ..... I:42, 44, 45
Postal route from Woodstock continued, Oct. 1775 ..... I:278

Hartford. Estates. **Town With Subhead.**
Bayard, William, N. Y. confiscated estate. Commissioner's report of sale of estate in Hartford to Samuel Burr and receipt for deed, 1781 ..... XXXIV:147ab
" " N. Y. confiscated estate. John Broom's for supplies furnished dragoons and receipt for deed of Bayard's land in Hartford in payment, 1781 ..... XXXIV:253
Bigelow, John, maj. petition of executors showing a balance due the estate, etc XXXVI:258, 259

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APPENDIX II

Bulletin No 9

Select List

of

MANUSCRIPTS

in the

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

NOTE

This list of Manuscripts of necessity does not and cannot enumerate all of the hundreds of thousands of manuscripts contained in the files of the General Assembly prior to 1820, which have been transferred to the State Library from the office of the Secretary of State, nor those manuscripts in the files from the several Probate Districts which have been deposited in the library, nor many of those in collections from individuals.

GEO. S. GODARD,
State Librarian.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Published by the Library
1920

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A SELECT LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

September 30, 1916

Autographs.

Collection of autographs. 13 doc. Stanley W. Edwards, donor.

Collection of autographs and miscellaneous papers. 23 doc. Mrs. Anson Warner, donor.

Garfield, James. Autograph and accompaning letter by Lucretia R. Garfield. Grace T. Pompilly, donor.

Wells, Charles T., comp. and donor. Collection of autographs and personal letters. 34 doc.

Witchcraft.

Warrant to arrest Bridget Bishop of Salem, Mass. for witchcraft, June 1692. Photographic copy. Lucius B. Barbour, donor.

Sermons.

Boardman, Daniel, New Milford. Two sermons, preached Feb. 5, 1726/7, Mar. 1744; Feb. 12, 1726/7. 14p.T. M. S. Giddings, donor.

Selden, David. Sermon preached in the Congregational church in Middle Haddam, Conn. Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, 1799. 16p.T. Rev. B. F. Case, donor.

Sermon preached at Amenia, New Canaan, Great Barrington and Cornwall, 1773-84. 51p.Tt. Mary R. Woodward, donor.

Walker, George Leon. Ten years in the life of a church, a sermon preached in the First church of Hartford, Mar. 3, 1889. 24 leaves.O. Charles T. Wells, donor.

Shakers.

Shakers. Collection of hymns and spiritual songs. . . . written 1828. 6v. D. and Tt. Enfield Shaker collection,

Census

Connecticut. Census. Third census, by L. Fosdick, for New London, Groton, Preston, Lyme, Colchester, Montville and Waterford, Dec. 27, 1810. 2v.O.

——Census, 1830; Lyme, Lebanon, Colchester, Montville, Bozrah, Salem. unp.F.

——Census, 1840; New London, Waterford, East Lyme, Lyme. unp.F.

——Census, 1850, 11v. 1860, 12v. 1870,12v. F. Contents:—

1850,	v. 1	Hartford county;	Hartford—Enfield.
	v. 2	Hartford county;	Farmington—Windsor
	v. 3	New Haven county;	New Haven—Hamden.
	v. 4	New Haven county;	Madison—Woodbridge.
	v. 5	New London county.	New London—Lisbon.
	v. 6	New London county	Lyme—Waterford.
	v. 7	Fairfield county.	Greenwich—Wilton.
	v. 8	Litchfield county.	
	v. 9	Windham county	
	v. 10	Middlesex county.	
	v. 11	Tolland county.	
1860,	v. 1	Hartford county;	Hartford—East Windsor.
	v. 2	Hartford county	Enfield—Windsor Locks.
	v. 3	New Haven county;	New Haven—Hamden.
	v. 4	New Haven county;	Madison—Woodbridge.
	v. 5	New London county;	New London—Griswold.
	v. 6	New London county;	Groton—Waterford.

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	v. 7 Fairfield county;	Bridgeport—Huntington.
	v. 8 Fairfield county;	New Fairfield—Wilton.
	v. 9 Windham county.	
	v. 10 Litchfield county.	
	v. 11 Middlesex county	
	v. 12 Tolland county	
1870,	v. 1 Hartford county;	Hartford—East Windsor.
	v. 2 Hartford county;	Enfield—Windsor Locks.
	v. 3 New Haven county;	Guilford—Woodbridge.
	v. 4 New Haven county.	New Haven—East Haven.
	v. 5 New London county;	Griswold—Waterford.
	v. 6 New London county;	New London—Franklin.
	v. 7 Fairfield county;	New Canaan—Wilton.
	v. 8 Fairfield county;	Bridgeport—Monroe.
	v. 9 Windham county.	
	v. 10 Litchfield county.	
	v. 11 Middlesex county.	
	v. 12 Tolland county.	

Currency.

Connecticut currency, 1770-1790. unp. F. Contains Connecticut paper currency mounted.

Continental paper money. 270p. pl. Q. Contains original bills. Joseph C. Mitchelson, donor.

Sabin, Ralph J. comp. and donor. Paper money and miscellany. 7 doc.

Taxation, Revenue and Finance.

Connecticut. Auditor and treasurer. Report, 1790-1840. unp.F.

——Comptroller's office. Report of state notes, interest certificates, pay table orders and bills of credit of the state, 1787-1840. 3vF.

——Grand list of the state for the years 1797-1803; 1806-1809; 1811-1840. 2v. ob. F.

——Register of bills of exchange, 1779. Bills dated May 20, 1777 and Apr. 11, 1776. 25 leaves, F.

——Treasurer's office. Ledger, 1781-1782,unp.F.

——Letter book (of John Lawrence) 1777-1790. unp.F.

——Account book of John Talcott, 1673-1728. unp.F. Latter part of book in hand of his son Joseph, afterwards governor.

——Reports, 1790-1818. unp.F.

——Miscellaneous papers; receipts, accounts, bonds, etc. 1768-1800. 70 doc.

Miscellaneous papers on state tax, 1769-1845. 35 doc.

Connecticut. Secretary's office. Cancelled bonds and mortgages. 1733/4-1784. 67 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

——Tax lists and additions, Oct. 1765-May 1788. 40 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

U. S. Office of internal revenue. Ledger of the collector for the seventh division, July 1, 1792 to June 30, 1797. (Connecticut district). 164p.F. Capt. George Case, donor.

Accounts of the naval port of New Haven and New London, 1770-1788. Resoluton of Connecticut Assembly favoring U.S. tariff of 1842 and minority report on free trade. 12 doc.

U.S. Constitution.

Pierce, William Leigh. Manuscript notes on the Proceedings of the Constitutional convention of 1787, written by Maj. William Leigh Pierce. unp.S. Charles E. Jackson, donor.

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Connecticut Constitution.

Connecticut. Constitutional convention, 1818. Journal of a convention of delegates from all the towns in the state of Connecticut. Holden at Hartford on the 4th. Wed. of Aug. 1818. Aug. 26-Sept. 16, 1818. Original mss. (Bound with House of representatives. Journal, May 13, 1779-Mar. 16, 1781; May 12-Nov. 4, 1791).

Connecticut. Constitutional convention, 1902. Stenographic record of the debates and proceedings of the Constitutional convention of the state of Connecticut, Jan. 1, 1902, to May 15, 1902. 9v.Q. Typewritten. Duplicate of copy in Secretary's office.

Connecticut Courts.

Connecticut. County court or inferior court of pleas. Hartford county. Appeals, 1798-1820. 2v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Defaults, 1775-1820. 14v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Executions, 1737-1820. 16v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Files of the court to 1820. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Pensioners of the Revolutionary war, 1820-1832. 2v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Records of trials, Mar. 4, 1706/07-1828. 22v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Taverners, 1800-1816. 174 leaves, F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

Superior court. Fairfield county. Files, Mar. 1711-Jan. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Hartford county. Files, Sept. 1711-Feb. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Executions, 1799-1820. 2v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Records of trials, 1798-1817. 4v.F. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Litchfield county. Files, Aug. 1752-Jan. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Middlesex county. Files, Jan. 1786-Dec. 1797. From Office of secretary of state.

——New Haven county. Files, Mar. 1711-Jan. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——New London county. Files, Sept. 1711-Mar. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Tolland county. Files, Jan. 1787-Feb. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Windham county Files, Sept. 1725-Mar. 1798. From Office of secretary of state.

——Court of assistants. Files of the Court of assistants and county courts, 1706-11. From Office of secretary of state.

——Reasons of courts in divers causes. Opinions, 1788-97. From Office of secretary of state.

Supreme court of errors. Files, Sept. 1784-June 1819. From Office of secretary of state.

Waterbury. District court. District court minutes; kept by Alfred P. Bradstreet, deputy judge, Thomaston. 1883-95. 34v.Q.

Statutes.

Connecticut laws, statutes, etc. Acts and laws, revision of 1784; original manuscript. 456p.F.

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——(colony) Laws, statutes, etc. Book of the general laws for the people within the jurisdiction of Connecticut collected out of the records of the General court. Cambridge, Green, 1673. 71p.F. Bound with this is Caleb Stanley's manuscript copy of Connecticut laws, 1673-1701. 66p. and index. F.

Civil Officers.

Civil officers, appointments and resignations. 8 doc. Legal forms. 18 doc.

Institutions.

Connecticut. State prison. Statements and answers of Amos Pillsbury, warden of the Connecticut state prison, to sundry questions of the Committee on the state prison appointed by the General assembly of 1841. 101p.F.

Societies.

Freemasons. East Haddam, Conn. Secretary's book, Columbia lodge, no. 26, F. & A. M. June 1859-Mar. 1878. unp.D.

Order of the Eastern star. Conn. Twenty-two jewels, with explanatory letter.

Order of the founders and patriots of America. Connecticut society. Minute book, 1896-1914. Deposited by the Society.

Insurance.

Chapman, Silas, jr. comp. and donor. Evolution of insurance policies, 1866-1915. 781 different forms. 9v.F.

Hartford board of fire underwriters. Record of the minutes of the meetings of the board from date of organization Feb. 29, 1864 to Dec. 13, 1898 inclusive. 432p.F.

Tolland county mutual fire insurance co. Policies, 1829-56. v.1-53.F.

——Register of policies, 1829-47; 1852-1901. v.1,pt.1;v.2-15,F.

Education.

Connecticut. Superintendent of common schools. Official records, 1845-1858. unp.F.

Connecticut council of education. Records, 1879-Mar. 29, 1913. 5v. O. & Q. Deposited by S. P. Willard, secretary.

Connecticut state teachers' association. Record book no. 1, 1846-59. 1st-13th annual meetings. 132p.O. Deposited by the Association for use of its officers and such as have written permit from such officers.

——Committee on celebration of birthday of Dr. Henry Barnard. Minutes of meetings. 40 p.O. S. P. Willard, donor.

Postal Service.

U.S. Post-office department. Account of mails sent from Hebron, 1845; received at Hebron, 1844-1845; mails sent from Bradleyville, 1831-1837; received at Bradleyville, 1818-1837. 5v.F.

Railroads.

Hudson river railroad company. Account books of freight service, 1852-1854. 3v.F.

Highways.

Colles, Christopher. Survey of the roads of the U.S.A. n.p. 1789. 17 maps, O. Contains road from New York to Stratford; New York to Poughkeepsie; Poughkeepsie to Albany; Stratford to Poughkeepsie.

Hadlyme turnpike co., Hadlyme, Connecticut. Plan of the road

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from Warner's ferry, eastward. E. S. Comstock, donor.
Records kept by Elijah Comstock, 1834-40. unp.D. E. S. Comstock, donor.
New Milford & Litchfield turnpike co. Records. 2v.F. v.1, 1797-1852; v. 2, 1836-1846. Joseph H. Nettleton, donor.
Shetucket turnpike road. Description of survey through Preston, Griswold & Voluntown to West Greenwich, R. I. 1829.
Washington turnpike co. 14 doc.

Canals.

Farmington canal co. Papers on the canal and the Hampshire & Hampden canal co. and the New Haven & Northampton co. 1827-1887. 40 doc.

Shipping.

Commodore Hull (sloop). Papers consisting of accounts, receipts, bills of lading and trip books, 1824-1830. 155 doc. Daniel N. Morgan, donor.
Flora, (ship). Articles of agreement between master and seamen, Nov. 1, 1816. Charles E. Jackson, donor.
Franklin, (brig). Capt. Hurlburt. Log-book, 1804-1806. Record of a journey from New London to Berbice, British Guiana and other journeys. unp.F. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.
Olive, (brig). Account book. Also passports and bills of lading.
Polly, (sloop). Hial Risley, master. Log book, Nov. 30, 1802-Dec. 12, 1803. unp.F.
Ship book. Account of provisions, &c. shipped on the Draper, Pamelia, Sally and other vessels and stored with William Ellery of Hartford and others. 1796-1804. unp.F.
Union company. Receipts for toll charged by Union company for passing Connecticut river Oct. 25, Nov. 30, 1828. 2 doc.

Surveying.

Burdett, Charles L. Surveying notes on Hartford, Niantic and other places in Connecticut 1881-85. 160p.D.

Weather Reports.

Harrison, B. F. Wallingford weather records, 1855-1907. unp.O.
——Record of rainfall, snow &c. from 1856 to 1891 at Wallingford, Connecticut. unp.D.

Expositions.

Connecticut. Jamestown ter-centinennial exposition, commission, 1907. Report, 1907. unp. pl. por.F. Typewritten. Samuel H. Eddy, president of the commission, donor.

Patents.

U. S. Patent Office. Letters patent to Robert Sugden for improvements in woolen loom signed by James Madison, president and James Monroe, secretary of state, Dec. 2, 1813. 1 doc. Emily R. Sugden, donor.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Connecticut medical society. Proceedings, Oct. 1792-May 1865. 3v.O. and Q. Deposited by the Society for use of its officers and such as have written permits from such officers.

Dentists.

Connecticut. Dental commissioners. Dentists' applications for reg-

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istration Oct.-Dec. 1893. Applications for license, etc., 1893-1901. Deposited by the Commission for use of members and such as have written permit from such members.

Hartford dental society. Records, Feb. 13, 1897-Sept. 14, 1908. 252p.Q. Deposited by the Society for use of officers and such as have written permit from such officers.

Architecture.

Colonial dames of America. Connecticut society. Connecticut colonial houses. 118v. unp.il.Q. (1st ser.)

——Old houses of Connecticut. 52v. unp. il.Q. (2d. ser.) (For list see Connecticut state library. Bulletin No. 7, 1916).

Biography.

Baldwin, Governor Simeon E. Norman Hungerford photographs of the inauguration of Gov. Baldwin. 5 sheets.

Briggs, Andrew. Business accounts, receipts and miscellany, 1839-57. (Cranston, R. I.) 80 doc. and 11 old time receipts. Mary Manwaring, donor.

Buckingham, William A. governor. Autograph letter and commission signed by him.

——Autograph letter on death of wife, 1868. Also two letters of O. S. Ferry, 1866. John H. Perry, donor.

Chapin, Noah, Somers, Connecticut. Diary, Apr. 17, 1775-July 18, 1775. unp. Edwin C. Davis, donor.

Cothren, William. Letters connected with his History of Woodbury, Connecticut, 1844-60. 64 doc.

Crandall, Prudence. Material from Larned collection, consisting of four autograph letters, clippings, notes &c. 1869-1897. 12 items.

Daggett, Isaiah, Andover, Connecticut. Letters, 1784-1833. 9 doc. Miss M. P. Elmore, donor.

Darrow, Andrew W. Capt. Andrew W. Darrow's diary, Watertown, Connecticut Feb.-Dec. 1847; Apr. 1859-July 1872. 2v.F.

Dyer, Eliphalet. Journal of voyage to England, Aug. 22-Oct. 10, 1763; personal accounts and notes as delegate to congress at New York 1765. unp. T.

Elsworth, John. Papers of Titus Hosmer, attorney to John Barrett, Boston, giving account of Elsworth's indebtedness and securities proposed 1765-1778. 4 doc.

Fitch, John. Diary, July 1, 1804-June 23, 1805. 77p. Letter from Hezekiah Ripley, Nov. 8, 1778. 1 doc.

Fitch, John, inventor. Miscellaneous papers and documents presented by Admiral Bunce section, Hartford, Conn., Navy league, U. S., Francis B. Allen, chairman, Frederic Knapp, vice-chairman.

Hale, Robert. Chipman, Richard Manning. Notes respecting an early, perhaps the earliest preacher in Preston, Connecticut. 4p.

Hebard, J. M. & D. B. Account book and memorandum, Jan. 1, 1846-Dec. 1847. (Hartford).

Hitchcock, Lambert. Letters to Mr. Arba Alford relative to visit in Washington, Oct. 29, 1835 and Dec. 6, 1841. 2 doc. Photostated from originals in possession of Maj. H. P. Hitchcock, Hartford.

Johnson, Robert C. Papers, 1788-1806 64 doc. F. 1 vol. Indexed.

Larned, Ellen D. Fifty or more personal note books including weather reports, historical memoranda, accounts, etc., not yet catalogued. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

Mather, Samuel. Family letters and copies of wills and inventories. Deeds of land in East Windsor and Wethersfield. Miscellany, 1600-1813. 112 doc. Lucy Mather, donor.

Matson, William N. Diary, Aug. 1864-July 30, 1876. unp.O.

Olcott, James Bradford. Manchester turf-garden records, 1890-1905. 17v. in 9, T.Tt. & F. v. 1-14 are diaries relating to the turf-

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garden, 1890-1905; v. 15-16 are plat-lists, 1890-1903; v. 17 photographs.

Peters, John S. Collection of papers including six executive messages; legislative roll and lodgings; two commissions; Hebron deeds and historical notes and medical certificates and diplomas. 32 doc.

Platt, Orville H. Papers official and personal during the time he was U. S. Senator. 83 doc. Mrs. O. H. Platt, donor.

——Photographs of State funeral. 6 sheets.

Porter, Ann Lewis. Record of day and Sabbath schools taught by Ann Lewis Porter, 1832-1849, (with names of pupils) in Marcellus; Skaneateles. New York; West Avon, Conn.; Collinsville, Conn.; Canton, Conn.; West Hartford, Conn.; South Carolina and Greensboro, N. C. unp.O.

Putnam, Daniel, col. Letters to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Brinley, and others. 1812-1832. 101 doc. Emily M. Morgan, donor.

Savage, W. W. Journal of a voyage to California, 1849. unp.O. W. F. J. Boardman, donor.

Stone, Hiram. Private journals, Oct. 2, 1853-Oct. 13, 1908. 3v. Personal papers relating to army and church in Kansas. 63 doc. Mrs. Hiram Stone, donor.

Talcott, John. Manuscript letters from Gov. Talcott of Connecticut to Francis Wilks, 1735-1739. 11 doc. F.

Talcott, Joseph. Copies of correspondence with England, 1741. 3 doc.

Thompson, Harry I. artist. Letters and list of portraits painted by him.

Tracy, Hiram A. Journal, May 31-Sept. 20, 1825. Dated at Plainfield. unp. D.

Willis, Samuel. Letter to his wife, dated New York, Sept. 22, 1757, addressed to Samuel Willis, jr. Middletown, Connecticut. Mrs. Cornelia Sexton, donor.

Wright, Charles. Correspondence, 1837-1871. 2 folders. W. F. J. Boardman, donor.

Wyllys, Hezekiah. Autograph copy of valedictory, 1765.

Genealogy, General.

Larned collection of biographical and genealogical letters. About 700. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

Roberts, Richard Hubbard. Genealogical and biographical notes. 264 doc. F. Indexed. Richard Hubbard Roberts, donor.

Genealogy. Families.

Bostock, Thomas, Hertford, England. Deed of land in Gillingham, Kent County to John Poynter, 1650. (Of interest showing spelling of Bostock, Bostick, Bostwick.) Arthur E. Bostwick, donor.

Chester, Abraham. Original will of 1766, unprobated. F. D. Chester, donor.

Goslee Family. Copy of probate records concerning the family of Goslin of Glastonbury, Conn. 22p.F.

Grush, Mrs. Jane (Ellsworth), Ancestral register of Jane Elizabeth Ellsworth Grush. Photostat copy of manuscript.

——Grush family notes. 41,5,21p.Q. Indexed. Photostat copy of manuscript.

Norton, Lewis M. Mills family. 293p.obl.D.mss. Deacon Lewis M. Norton heirs, donors.

Storrs, Frank H. compiler and donor. Genealogical and miscellaneous records, Storrs and Adams families, 1903. 241p.il. por. charts, autographs, Q. Typewritten.

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Webster, Noah, comp. Genealogy of the family of John Webster. unp.F. Typewritten. The above sketch together with a brief genealogical record of Samuel Mims was furnished by Carrie C. Webster Stanton.

Indians.

Connecticut Colony and others. Defendants. Moheagan Indians vs. colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 70p.F. Indexed.

French and Indian War.

Adams, Sherman W. Collection of Connecticut French and Indian war papers, rolls and lists, 1755-1761. 7v.F.

——Collection of Connecticut French and Indian war papers, 1755-1828. v.9.F. Indexed.

Connecticut archives: War, 1675-1774. 10v.F.

Pearne, Wesley, U. Collection, 1759-1800. 38 doc. F. Indexed.

Waterman, Asa. Diary, 1760; French and Indian war. 185p.S. Indexed.

Material collected towards new volume of French and Indian war manuscripts:

Col. Whiting's billeting rolls, 1762. 15 doc.

Receipts, accounts, etc., 1752-1818. 6 doc. Mrs. A. M. Perry, donor.

Letters, 1756. 2 doc. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

Bonds of paymasters, 1757, 1759. 2 doc.

Receipt by Branford men for arms and bounty, Apr. 16, 1759. 1 doc.

Wallingford receipt for wages of Wm. Carter, Jan. 1759. 1 doc.

Chaplains Beckwith and Cook accounts, 1761. 2 doc.

Certificate of Samuel Woodburn's service, in 1754. 1 doc.

Certificate of Nathaniel Ford's service, in 1758. 1 doc.

Assembly resolve granting peddler's license to Samuel Stilson, New Milford, soldier in Crown Point campaign in 1759, May 1766. 1 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

Copies of Gov. Fitch's letter and Proclamation 1756, 1760. 2 doc.

Revolutionary War.

Connecticut archives: revolutionary war, 1763-1789. 37v.F. An index to this set which contains about 15,920 papers from the files of the Assembly and Pay Table has been completed and is now being typed. It is made on the dictionary plan of name, subject and town entries. Under the name of an individual will be found all references to such person. Under the name of a town all matters affecting the town as a corporate body and under the town subdivided Estates, Individuals, or Taverns, and to persons inhabiting such town. There is however no effort to list under the town all soldiers or persons mentioned as from such place.

A similar combined index to all other manuscript material in the State Library relating to the American revolution is being made. It will include the following collections:

Connecticut archives; revolutionary war. Second series, v. 1-6. Contains rolls, lists, receipts, pension papers, etc.

Connecticut. Committee of the pay table. Expense of the Rifle battalions' march through Connecticut with which is included two bills for transportation of General Washington's baggage across Connecticut on his journey to take command of the army, 1775. 54p.F. From State comptroller's office.

——Sick bills, 1775-1776. (Copied by John Jeffrey, a clerk in the Pay table office.) 176p.F. From State comptroller's office.

——Files of vouchers: receipts, orders, bills, etc. From State comptroller's office.

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——County court or inferior court of pleas, Hartford county. Pensioners of the Revolutionary war, 1820-1832. 2v. From Clerk of Hartford county superior court.

——Connecticut infantry. Wadsworth's brigade, Second battalion. Orderly book, Sept. 25-Dec. 24, 1776. 104p. O.

Drake, Samuel A. Collection of revolutionary rolls and lists, 1778-1779. 36 doc. F.

Extracts from town revolutionary records, 1774-1784. 63v.

Ashford	Hartland	Redding
Bolton	Harwinton	Ridgefield
Branford	Hebron	Salisbury
Canaan	Kent	Saybrook
Canterbury	Killingly	Simsbury
Chatham	Killingworth	Southington
Colchester	Lebanon	Stafford
Colebrook	Litchfield	Stamford
Cornwall	Lyme	Stonington
Coventry	Mansfield	Stratford
Danbury	Middletown	Suffield
Derby	Milford	Union
East Haddam	New Hartford	Wallingford
East Windsor	New London	Washington
Enfield	New Milford	Waterbury
Fairfield	Norfolk	Watertown
Farmington	Norwalk	Wethersfield
Goshen	Norwich	Winchester
Groton	Plainfield	Windham
Guilford	Pomfret	Woodbury
Hartford	Preston	Woodstock

Revolutionary War, continued.

Fitch, John. Papers as deputy commissary general of issues; official letter book at Fredericksburg, Fishkill and Danbury, 1778-1780; personal letters, 1778-1781. 160p.+147 doc..

Gilbert, Sylvester. Gilbert papers: revolutionary pensions, 1818-1853; California mining company of 1849; miscellany 1811-1846. 23-78p.F. F. C. Bissell, donor.

Gurley, Jacob B. Collection of naval manuscripts, 1734-1782. 17 doc. F. Evelyn McCurdy, donor.

Osborn, Shadrach. Osborn collection of revolutionary papers, 1777-1782. 98 doc. F. Katherine A. Prichard, donor.

Pratt, John, capt. Military papers, 1778-1794, war office and personal correspondence, 1780-1824. 2v.F. Richard Hubbard Roberts, donor.

Randall, William G. Revolutionary pension papers, 1778-1826. Miscellany, 1794-1828. 112 doc. F.

Savage, Abijah, capt. His company book, Feb. 1, 1780. 236p.Q.

Sherman, John. Pay rolls of the 6th regiment of the Conn. line, 1780. 135p.F. Simeon E. Baldwin, donor. Indexed.

Taylor, Joshua. Record of orders from army headquarters and of trials by court martial, dated Totowa (N. J.) Oct. 26, 1780. 154p.S. Putnam Memorial Campground Commission, donor.

Trumbull, Jonathan, comp. Jonathan Trumbull collection. (Hebard papers,) Revolutionary rolls and lists, 1775-1783. 83 doc. F. Charles Hebard, donor.

Trumbull, Joseph. Abstract of public monies received and issued by Joseph Trumbull, esq., commissary general for the U. S. A., Aug. 19, 1775-June 8, 1778. 58p.F.

Governor Joseph Trumbull collection. Correspondence of Joseph Trumbull, commissary general of the continental army and

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commissioner for board of war, 1764-1778. Correspondence of Jeremiah Wadsworth, deputy and commissary general of the continental army and member of Congress, 1775-1798. Miscellaneous letters and papers, 1760-1867. 590 doc. Mrs. Louis R. Cheney and Mrs. Austin Stickney, donors.

U. S. War department. Report on pension establishment. Photostat copy of section relating to Conn. 160p.O.

Waterbury, David. Col. David Waterbury's order books, June 3, 1775-Sept. 16, 1781. 51+155p.O. Source: Mrs. Gertrude R. Tomlinson.

Brig-Gen. David Waterbury's orderly book, camp near Horseneck, Oct. 1, 1781-Feb. 27, 1782. 111p.obl.S. Source: Mrs. Gertrude R. Tomlinson.

Webb, Charles. Regimental order book of the 19th regiment of foot, Nov. 11, 1775-July 26, 1776. 188p.F. Marblehead historical society, donor.

Windham magazine, accounts and returns, Jan. 9, 1779-Sept. 1, 1779. 39p.F. James Terry, donor.

Material collected towards new volume of Revolutionary war manuscripts: Source material.

Connecticut Militia, 1776. Roll of Capt. Stephen Andrew's co. in Col. Elizur Talcott's reg't 1776. Program of celebration of peace in Durham (?) July 21, 1783. 2 doc.

——1777. Provision returns of Gallup's reg't. of militia (McClellan's) and Starr's matross co. Also Bradley's bread accounts, 1777-1778. 301 doc. Charles E. Jackson, donor.

——1781. Roll of Capt. Wm. Van Deursen's co. on reverse of privateer commission issued to Uriah Rowland by authority of George III. 1 doc. F. F. Starr, donor.

Connecticut. Secretary's office. Miscellaneous revolutionary papers, 1774-1788. 35 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

Lacey, Josiah, Capt. Letter to Oliver Wolcott, jr. enclosing list of 88 men credited for bounty in the office (Pay table?) Aug. 31, 1787. 1 doc.

Page from an orderly book, Nov. 1778-Feb. 1779.

Ticonderoga expedition, Apr.-May 1775. Shadrach Osborn's account with voucher for supplying Capt. Nehemiah Beardsley's co. and Capt. Matthew Mead's co. Aug. 1775. 3 doc.

Trumbull-Lawrence papers. Acts and resolves concerning ammunition and provision, 1775-1783; letters to John Lawrence, 1770-1799; treasurer's office papers, 1769-1788; personal papers and miscellany, 1743-1803. 169 doc.

U. S. Army Md. 1st regiment. Weekly return of First Maryland regiment of foot in the U. S. army. Attested by Hezekiah Foard and Jonathan Silliman, capt. Jan. 5, 1782. Dwight Tracy, donor.

Source material, Pensions.

Papers connected with pensions for revolutionary service, Huntington Seldon, agent, 1832-1853. 13 doc. B. F. Case, donor.

Pensions and bounty land certificates, 1819-1821. 3 doc. W. G. Randall, donor.

Revolutionary pension applications, 1820-1823. Conn. men in Montgomery county, N. Y. 19 doc.

Willington papers relative to revolutionary war pensions, 1775-1835. 39 doc.

Source material, Individuals.

Catlin, Benjamin. Bill of expenses for arresting deserters from Ship Trumbull, Lyme, July 24, 1777. 1 doc.

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Cone, Nathaniel. Remonstrance to General assembly showing service of six sons, insufficient wages paid them and his property taken for public taxes so that he in his 75th year is destitute. Dated East Haddam, Mar. 1787. 1 doc. Robert R. Cone, donor.

King, Alexander. Manuscripts relating to Alexander King, East Windsor, ensign in the Revolution. 12 doc. O. F. King, donor.

Moulton, Gurdon. Order for payment of wages, dated Willington, Mar. 30, 1792. 1 doc.

Norton, Charles. Receipt by Ens. Charles Norton for arms from Durham selectmen, June 1776. 1 doc.

Ranney, Stephen. Manuscript showing service of Stephen Ranney (Rainey). 7 doc. Charles E. Jackson, donor.

Sharp, Thomas. Pass to Stamford or Horseneck to join company there detached from Col. Bradley's regiment, Jan. 1781. 1 doc. W. C. Sharpe, donor.

Waterbury, David. Commission of David Waterbury as brigadier general. Mrs. Gertrude R. Tomlinson, source.

Facsimiles.

Connecticut Militia, 1776. 18th regiment. Photostat copy of enlistment of minute men from Simsbury, June 11, 1776. 1 doc. Original in possession of L. W. Bigelow.

——1782. Coast guards. Pay roll of Capt. Peter Vaill's co. of guards at Guilford, Jan. 1782. Copy. 1 doc.

Continental army, 1776. Burrall's regiment. Photostat copy of roll of Capt. John Steven's co. Col. Charles Burrall's regiment, 1776-1777 and of return of Capt. Jonathan Davis' co. Col. Asa Whitcomb's (Mass.) regiment 1775. 2 doc. Original in possession of Nat. Soc. D.A.R.

——1777-1781. 6th Regiment. Photostat copies of roll of Lieut. Charles Burrit's co. Dec. 9, 1777. Account of clothing for the soldiers, Feb. 1779. 3 doc. Original in possession of Lucius B. Barbour.

Mass. Photostat copy of enlistment of men in Mass. Bay (apparently Springfield names) July 9, 1776. 1 doc.

State regiments 1776. Wadsworth's regiment. Photostat copy of receipts by captains in Col. James Wadsworth's regiment at Boston. Dated Durham, June 24-25, 1776. 1 doc. Original in possession of Morgan G. Bulkeley.

U. S. Library of Congress. Photostat copy of manuscripts in the Library of Congress relating to Conn. militia and revolutionary history. 4 doc. 15 sheets. Contents: List of field officers of the several regiments of militia; Justices of Peace for Windham and Litchfield counties; Sheriffs and king's attorney's, 1769 (?) (This is pages 13-15 of Queries and Answers relative to the State of Colony of Connecticut.)

1775. April. List of men who marched from Mansfield for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm. 3p.

1776. Oct. 9. Officers now in the army recommended for appointments in troops to be raised by Connecticut.

1777. July 7. Arrangement of officers.

——Navy department. Photostat copy of documents 31838-40, 31842-49 in the navy department, relating to Conn. being certificates from the Comptroller's Office, receipts etc. 1775-1834. 11 doc.

——War department. Photostat copy of catalogue of books—revolutionary war records, 192 vol. with subject index. 137p. U.S. War department, donor.

——Photostat copy of catalogue of records of revolutionary war, by states etc. made Nov.-Dec. 1906; Connecticut; being jackets no. 1-264. 20p. U. S. War department, donor.

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Facsimile. Individuals.

Bostwick, Elisha. Commission of Elisha Bostwick, 2nd. lieut. in Capt. Isaac Bostwick's co. 19th regiment Jan. 1, 1776. Contains account of service. 2 sheets. Photograph. G. D. Seymour, donor.

Catlin, Abijah. Photographs of revolutionary papers connected with Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, 1775-1783. 9 doc. Norman Hungerford, donor.

Thomas, James. Photostat copy of commission to James Thomas as surgeon, Sept. 12, 1776. Miss E. A. Slade, donor.

Typewritten and other Copies.

Arnold, A. C. Copy of Mansfield enlistments. 1p.

Copy of entry in account book of Capt. David Tarbox of Hebron. Roll of militia company. 14p. Typewritten.

Cothren's list of revolutionary soldiers from Woodbury.

Folsom, A. A. Copy of names of Israel Putnam's co. 3d reg't 1775.

Haskell, Mrs. George. List of Westerly revolutionary soldiers. 4p. Typewritten.

Lawson, H. M. Copy of two Union papers now owned by H. M. Lawson.

U. S. Pension office. List of militia and other rolls embraced in a volume made up largely of continental troops engaged in the revolutionary war. From Office of the adjutant general.

Wallingford revolutionary papers. Certified copies. 3 doc. O. H. D. Fowler, donor. (Original documents presented by him bound in Conn. archives. Revolution. ser. 2, v.5.)

Typewritten copies. Individuals.

Baldwin, Elijah. Typewritten account of his service. Carrie Baldwin Ackley, donor.

Hurlburt, John. Account of service taken from pension records. 2p. Mrs. Cora S. Rhodaberger, donor.

Kinne, Aaron. Letter by Richard Wheeler concerning the revolutionary service of the Rev. Aaron Kinne. Ada L. & Mary C. Taylor, donors.

Lines, Rufus. Abstract of pension record of Rufus Lines. 2p. Typewritten. Mrs. Amos G. Draper, donor.

Sutliff, Gad & others. Account of service of Gad, Samuel, David, & Samuel, jr. Sutliff as copied from pension records; by Samuel M. Sutliff. 4p.

War of 1812.

Material toward volume of War of 1812 manuscripts:

William Belcher papers, 1811-1814. 5 doc. Sara Thomson Kinney, donor.

Provision return, Ft. Wolcott, Aug. 27, 1812. 1 doc.

Fort Griswold returns, 1813. 5 doc.

Certificate of nationality of Sylvester Woodhouse, seaman, June 3, 1811. 1 doc.

Granby (?) paper pledging the support of several persons to the government in the war, 1814. (?) 1 doc. F. H. Williams, donor.

Copy of return of officers and soldiers of the 24th reg't detached for service at New London. 1 doc.

Copy of muster roll of a company under Capt. William Palmer in the detachment from the 25th reg't 1813. 1 doc.

Copy of remittance of penalty incurred by William Henry Morton of St. Bartholomews in violation of Act of U. S. relative to commercial intercourse with Great Britain, Nov. 4, 1815. Printed form filled out in manuscript. 1 doc. Charles E. Jackson, donor.

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Harrison & Tyler campaign.

Subscription for erection of a "log cabin" in the city of Hartford, 1840. 3 doc.

Civil War.

Barlow, O. Leland. Letters to relatives written from camp, prison etc. Aug. 31, 1862-Apr. 17, 1864. About 87 doc. Diary, Feb. 4, 1863-Oct. 9, 1864. 2v. Edmund Barlow, donor.

Brady, Mathew B. Photographic views of the war for the union taken by the U. S. government photographer during the war. 3v. obl.O. Wm. H. Lockwood, donor.

Buckingham, Wm. A. governor. Letters to John Fitch relative to taking soldiers' votes, 1864-1867. 10 doc.

Conn. Medical examining board, 1861-1865. Records and correspondence, 1861-1865. Dr. G. W. Russell, pres., Dr. P. A. Jewett, Dr. Ashbel Woodward. 440p.F. Indexed.

Conn. artillery. 1st reg't. Paper read by Adjt. Filer at last parade, Oct. 2, 1865. Orders no. 79. Explanatory letter by Maj. S. P. Hatfield to John C. Taylor, regimental historian. 3 doc.

Conn. infantry. 11th reg't. Book of records for the first battalion company (Pomfret), in the 11th reg't. Conn. militia, Sept.. 1841-18(46). unp.O. Edwin T. White, donor.

Diary of unknown soldier, Dec. 2, 1862-Mar. 8, 1863. Probably from Wadsworth's house, Durham. unp.

Dorence Atwater collection. Contents: 14 doc. miscellaneous matter including discharges from army. 73 letters including those from Clara Barton. 19 doc. printed matter. 47 pictures. Clippings and curios. Richard Atwater's statement on Mystery of the conviction and its solution. Poems by Mrs. Frances Gage, 1867.

Greenman, George H. Letter relative to crew of Texana confined in Libby prison, Feb. 1912 with explanatory letter from R. E. Daly, Aug. 1913.

Hart, Charles A. Diary of Charles A. Hart of New Britain, written Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1863, during his service on board the U. S. gunboat Sonoma, of Commander Wilkes' flying squardon in West Indies. unp.S. C. G. Foyle, donor.

Judd, Edwin D. Collection of U. S. army papers. 6 chests, unlisted.

——Stoppages against general officers, May 11, 1862. 60p. T.

Lockwood, William H. comp. and donor. 500 war envelopes collected during the war, 1862-1866.

Marlborough, Conn. Papers giving town votes on bounties and assignment of same to Wm. Finley, 1862-1865. 4 doc.

New Hartford, Conn. Receipts for sums paid families of volunteers, 1862-1865. 5 doc.

Newman, S. C. Historic rolls of the first regiment of the Conn. troops (Heavy artillery) in the war of the great rebellion, 1863. unp.F.

——Historic rolls of the 2d. regiment (Heavy artillery) of the Conn. troops in the war of the great rebellion, 1863. unp.F.

——Historic rolls of the 22d. regiment of the Conn. troops in the war of the great rebellion, 1863. unp.F.

North Carolina. 37th reg't. Company K order book, John Ross, captain. 29p.F. (1861)

Preston, Edward V. Collection of civil war papers, 1861-1865. (not listed). E. V. Preston, donor.

South Windsor. Enrolment of South Windsor, Manuscript volume found in the attic of the late Dea. William Thompson, Melrose, Conn.

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Militia.

Conn. Adjutant-general's office. General orders of Conn. national guard, 1881-1890. 6v.O. Contains manuscript orders.

——Special orders. Co. C, 5th batt'n. C. N. G. 1881-1890. unp.F.

——Special orders. Co. K. 3d reg't. C. N. G. 1881-1885. unp.F.

——Governor. Commission as captain to Daniel White, Oct. 1803. 1 doc.

——Photographic copy of Elijah Manross' commission as lieut. and lieut-col. 1896, 1812. 2 doc.

Connecticut archives; militia, 1678-1788. Ser. 1, 5v. Ser. 2, 16v. Indexed.

Connecticut artillery. 1st regiment. 2d. co. Roll of co. Capt. Hall, Wallingford, 1820. Also Col. Russell Hall's list of absentees, Durham, Meriden and Wallingford, 1821, Dea. Erastus Hubbard donor.

——(Norwich). Record book of rolls, regimental company orders, Sept. 1, 1817-Sept. 30, 1826. unp.

——2nd. regiment. Court martial and regimental orders, issued to John Fitch, lieut-col., 1810-1818. 31 doc.

——Regimental orders addressed to Chester Hunt, surgeon, Windham, Aug. 28, 1816-Sept. 9, 1822. 9 doc.

Connecticut infantry. Granby inspection roll. Revolutionary date (?) 1 doc. Stanley W. Edwards, donor.

——2nd. regiment. 4th co. riflemen. Orderly book, Apr. 13, 1816-Sept. 12, 1836. Isaac W. Brooks, donor.

——5th. regiment. 4th co. Commission to Amos Snow as sergt. Apr. 22, 1793. Signed by Lieut.-col. Zephaniah Swift. 1 doc. Myron A. Maine, donor.

——7th. regiment. 7th co. Record book. S. Denison, clerk. 1826-1837. unp.D.

——19th. regiment. 2d co. Muster roll, Sept. 1795. (Found in East Windsor.) 1 doc. C. B. Whittelsey, donor.

——5th. co. Inspection return, 1811. 1 doc. M. J. Kimball, donor.

——20th. regiment. 1st. co. Hebron. Orderly book, 1844. unp.F. F. C. Bissell, donor

——Norwich light infantry. Inspection return, orders, commissions and miscellany, 1808-1815. 21 doc. C. J. King, donor.

——23d. regiment. Return of Capt. R. Alsop's co. 1792. 1 doc. Francis Parsons, donor.

——3d. co. Book of records, May 5th, 1817 to April, 1833. unp.D. William H. Yeomans, donor.

Connecticut militia. Assembly files concerning appointments, resignations, disputed elections, etc. 1776, 1787, 1789. 79 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

——Military reports and resignations, 1828-1829. 52 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

——Inspection returns, 1797-1801. 7 doc. From State comptroller's office.

——Inspection returns, orders, reports of adjutant-general, papers relating to election of officers, especially the disputed election of Willard Sears as captain of 7th co. 20th regiment, East Haddam. 1813-1843. 32 doc.

——Muster roll of Joseph Denison's co. (Stonington) no date. 1 doc.

——2d. division. 3d. brigade. Military papers consisting of brigade, regimental and company orders and rolls, 1835-1837, belonging to Henry Hart, Saybrook. 21 doc. Samuel Hart, donor.

——3d. brigade. Rolls, returns, regimental orders etc. of the 3d. 18th and 20th regiments. 1803-1824. 108 doc.

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Connecticut national guard. 1st regiment Co. C. Rockville, Conn. Muster and descriptive book, 1872-1880; order book, 1873-1880; record book, 1873-1880; record book of target practice, 1879-1880. 4v. F. and Q.

3d. regiment Co. A. Mystic, Connecticut. Morning report book, 1885; muster and descriptive book, 1871-1882; order book, 1873-1886; record book, 1881-1886; record book of target practice, 1879-1886. 5v.O.Q. & F.

——Co. H. Jewett City, Connecticut. Muster and descriptive book, 1872-1880; order book, 1872-1880; record book, 1872-1880; record book of target practice, 1878-1879. 4v.Q. & F.

——Co. K. Willimantic, Connecticut. Muster and descriptive book, 1879-1884; order book, 1879-1884; record book, 1880-1885; roll book, 1879-1883; roll book, 1882-1885; record book of target practice, 1881-1884. 6v.S.Q. & F.

——4th regiment. Co. A. Bethel, Conn. Muster and descriptive book, 1872-1885; order book, 1880-1885; record book, 1867-1885; roll book, 1881-1884; 4v.S. & F.

——Co. C. Stamford, Conn. Muster and descriptive book, 1872-1879; order book, 1872-1881; record book, 1872-1881; record book of target practice, 1878-1881. 4v.Q. & F.

——Co. F. Greenwich, Conn. Muster and descriptive book, 1869-1879; order book, 1872-1878. 2v.F.

——5th (Independent) battalion, Co. C., Bridgeport, Connecticut. Minutes of meetings, 1881-1889; morning report book, 1885-1889; muster and descriptive book, 1879-1889; order book, 1879-1889; property book, 1884-1888; record book, 1879-1889; roll book, 1884-1885; roll book of 1st sergt., 1887-1890; sick book, 1887-1889; record book of target practice, 1881-1888. 10v. D. Q. & F.

——Co. D. Norwich, Conn. Muster and descriptive book, 1879-1880; order book, 1878-1880; record book, 1879-1881; roll book, 1879-1881; record book of target practice, 1880. 5v. S. Q. & F.

Jabez Langdon papers. Military orders and returns, also order for detachment of seven men for service, addressed to Jabez Langdon, Berlin, July 6, 1813. 1810-1814. 9 doc.

Prichard, Sarah Johnson. comp. and donor. Papers, Militia returns, 1799-1801. 26 doc. F. Indexed.

——Prichard papers supplement. Inspection returns of Waterbury companies, 1796-1821. 15 doc.

Massachusetts.

Roxbury, Mass. Deed of land from William and Dorothy Denison to Nathaniel Brewer, Dec. 10, 1705. 1 doc. Lucius B. Barbour, donor.

Springfield, Mass. Photostat copy of deed from Richard Exell to William Warrener, Sept. 8, 1680. 1 doc.

Connecticut. General.

Boardman collection of papers relating to land transfers, estates, lawsuits and miscellaneous matters. Also letters and accounts of the Seymour and Boardman families, 1661-1835. 5728 doc. Wm. F. J. Boardman, donor.

Brown, Albert Sidney. Pencil drawing of the Charter oak, 1856. Mary A. Brown, donor.

Commissioners of deeds, 1886. Names of persons appointed commissioners of deeds for other states, residing in Connecticut. unp. Q.

Connecticut. Boundary line commission and Mass. Harbor and land commissioners. Detailed manuscript report and survey of the Mass-Conn. boundary line, 1906; official copy. 19 plans F.

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——Council of safety. Journal of the Governor and Council of safety June 7, 1775-Nov. 1783. 4v. Original mss.

——Same 2v. Transcript of original.

——General assembly. Files of the Assembly, 1717-1820. (The calendaring of this material has been begun by Mary B. Brewster.)

——Official rolls of the House of representatives, 1780-1839. 6v. F.

——Records of May session, 1836; begun by Hinman for the record, but written so badly that he caused it to be copied. 150p. F.

——House of representatives. Journal of the House of representatives May 13, 1779-Mar. 16, 1781; May 12-Nov. 4, 1791. Bound with this is: Connecticut. Constitutional convention. Journal of a convention of delegates from all the towns in the state of Connecticut. Holden at Hartford on the 4th Wed. of Aug. 1818. Aug. 26-Sept. 16, 1818. Original mss.

——Journal of the House of representatives Oct. 11, 1781-Feb. 7, 1783. Original mss.

——Public records, Commission and temporary examiner of Connecticut public records; official copy. 5v. Q.

——Secretary's office. Deeds, 1689-1732/3. 7 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

——Miscellaneous papers: court papers, civil and criminal and other Assembly files, 1673-1806. 198 doc. From Office of secretary of state.

Connecticut archives; civil officers, 1669-1754. 3v. F. Indexed.

——College and schools, 1661-1789. 2v. F. Indexed.

——Colonial boundaries, 1662-1827. 3v. F.

——Court papers, 1700-1705. 617 doc. F. Indexed.

——Crimes and misdemeanors, 1663-1788. 6v. F. Indexed.

——Ecclesiastical affairs, 1659-1789. 15v. Indexed

——Finance and currency, 1677-1789. 5v. F.

——Finances, treasurers' accounts, 1709-1752. 2v. F.

——Foreign correspondence, 1661-1748. 2v. F.

——Indians, 1647-1789. 2v. F.

——Industry, 1708-1789. 2v. F.

——Insolvent debtors, 1762-1787. 336 doc. F.

——Lotteries and divorce, 1755-1789. 322 doc. F.

——Miscellaneous, 1662-1789. 3v. F.

——Private controversies, 1642-1716. 6v. Indexed.

——Susquehanna settlers, 1755-1796. Western lands, 1783-1789. 1v. F. Indexed.

——Towns and lands, 1629-1789. 10v. Indexed.

——Trade and maritime affairs, 1668-1789. 2v. F.

——Travel, highways, ferries, bridges, and taverns, 1700-1788. 3v. Indexed.

Larned Ellen D. Miscellaneous historical notes. 68 doc. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

New York (state). Commissioners on the N. Y. & Conn. boundary. Boundary line between the state of N. Y. and the state of Conn. as surveyed and remarked in 1908, 1909 and 1910 under an agreement dated Mar. 12, 1912. 2v. maps. F.

Oliver collection. Letters and papers written in the early life of Connecticut, containing the earliest extant official paper, Gov. Haynes' letter to Mr. Pynchon, 1636. 6 doc.

Papers: legal instruments, etc., with autographs of Conn. men, 1713-1816. 15 doc. John Skinner, source.

Papers: legislative roll and lodgings, May, 1832; Gov. J. C. Smith's speech to the Assembly, Jan. 1815; Deed of land in Montville, Mar. 1795; Deed of land in Winchester, June 1761. 4 doc. John N. Brooks, donor.

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Perry, Oliver H. Letters and memoranda concerning Conn. and N. Y. boundary, 1858-1860. 22 doc. and mss. book. John H. Perry, donor.

Perry collection. Military and legal papers, official and personal, 1707-1829. 54 doc. Mrs. Anna M. Perry, donor.

Terry, James. Collection of Conn. manuscripts, 1714-1832. 103 doc. F. Indexed.

Waite, John T. comp. List of voters, 1879. unp. D.

Winthrop, Robert C. Collection of Conn. manuscripts, 1631-1794. 4v. F. Indexed.

Wyllys, Samuel. Papers. Depositions on cases of witchcraft, assault, theft, drunkenness and other crimes, tried in Conn. 1663-1728. 88 doc. F. Indexed.

Connecticut. Counties.

Middlesex ministerial association. Records consisting of proceedings and minutes of the General association and Consociation, trials, special councils, reports, letters and miscellany. Also records of Middlesex pastoral union, Auxiliary missionary society, etc. 1760-1870. 7v. and 19 Packages.

New Haven Baptist Sabbath school convention. Record book, 1st-7th conventions, 1868-1784. 36p. O.

New London county court. Records, 1661-1667, copied by C. J. Hoadly. Hartford, 1871. 108p. F.

Connecticut Towns.

Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Vital statistics. 4v. O. and F. Entries from 1717-1849.

——Vital statistics, extracts copied by L. B. Barbour. v. 1-4. Lucius B. Barbour, donor.

Barkhamsted.

Barkhamsted, Conn. Town papers, treasurers' drafts, school reports, etc. 1848-1869. 223 doc.

——First Congregational church. Copy of the church records, 1781-1837. 120+51p. F. Made from Correll H. Tiffany's copy of 1909 and indexed in Conn. state library.

Seating for 1823 and 1832. 2 doc. Correll H. Tiffany, donor.

Tiffany, Consider. Address to the Society of Barkhamsted called Episcopalians. n.d. 1p. Correll H. Tiffany, donor.

——Account book of Consider Tiffany, Barkhamsted, 1755-1793. 349p. O. Indexed. Correll H. Tiffany, donor.

Tiffany, Correll H. Barkhamsted, Conn. Copy of the alphabetical list of burials in the Center and Universalist cemeteries, made by C. H. Tiffany. 1909. 37p. F. Typewritten.

Berlin.

Cleaveland, Livingston W. Bibliography. References to Kensington and its ministers, 1712-1912. 19p. Q. Typewritten. Carleton Hazen, donor.

Hazen, Carleton. comp. and donor. Catalogue of the historical exhibit of the Kensington church in connection with the 200th anniversary June 29-July 1, 1912. 11p. Q. Typewritten.

Bolton.

Bolton, Conn. Vital records of Bolton to 1854. unp. Q. Typewritten copy, a duplicate of printer's copy for Bolton-Vernon vital records. Lucius B. Barbour, donor.

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Bristol.

Bristol, Conn. Deeds of land in Bristol, Burlington, Farmington, Watertown and Plymouth to Isaac W. Shelton, 1754-1821. 45 doc. Alice M. Bartholomew, donor.

Farmington, Conn. Justice of the peace. Records of Justice trials held in "Farmington," 1763-1769, by Solomon Whitman; Bristol, 1799-1800 by Simeon Hart. unp. F. From Burlington town clerk.

Lewis, Eli. Account book of Eli Lewis, Bristol, 1789-1811. unp. F.

Shepard, James. Bristol and Claremont: notes on Spofford gravestone records of Claremont, N. H. with special reference to Bristol, Conn. unp. O. James Shepard, donor.

Brookfield.

Brookfield, Conn. Cemetery inscriptions. 3p. Typewritten.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, Conn. School register for district no. 2, 1839-1868; 1879. 2v. F.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Conn. Separate church. Separate church papers, 1748-1784. 29 doc. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

Canton.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes. comp. and donor. Canton street cemetery, Canton, Conn. inscriptions. 7p. Typewritten.

Chester.

Chester, Conn. Records of the proprietors of the two-mile section of Pataconk lands of the town of Saybrook, now included in the town of Chester, 1730/31-1753. 57p. Q. Frederick L'Hommedieu, donor.

——Debating society. Records, Oct. 7, 1818-Jan. 4, 1820. unp. O.

Warner, Ely. Surveying record, Chester, Conn. 1821-1831. unp. S.

Warner, Jonathan. Chester list made by Jonathan Warner, 1819. 125p. S.

Colchester.

Colchester, Conn. Deed from Ebenezer Dible of Colchester to John Bigelo of Hartford, Feb. 26, 1706/7. Recipes of Jonathan Bates. 2 doc. Mary V. Wakeman, donor.

——1st. Cong. soc. Births, marriages, baptisms and deaths, 1732-1783. 76+72p. F. Indexed.

——2d. Cong. soc. Births, marriages, baptisms, and deaths, 1741-1804. 36+39p. F. Indexed.

Colebrook.

Dean, Benjamin A. Colebrook, Congregational church centennial sermon, Dec. 31, 1895. 240p. O. Wilbur Cooper, donor.

Coventry.

Coventry, Conn. Proprietors. Photograph of a map of Coventry, Conn. made in 1708 and recorded in 1714 in Coventry town records, c. 1, 1710-1727. 21x25cm. 1708.

Manning, Calvin. Day book of Calvin Manning, South Coventry, 1819-1867. 362p. F.

Derby.

Derby, Conn. Timber book, Mar. 15, 1825-Dec. 25, 1826. 24p. Daniel N. Morgan, donor.

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Durham.

Durham, Conn. Records of Killingworth proprietors' meetings, together with deeds of lands and survey records, 1708 (?)-1824. 30 doc. Contents: Minutes of proprietors' meetings, Durham, 1722-1783; Lists showing order of Durham lots; Deeds, 1722-1824; Survey bills, notes and miscellany.

East Granby.

East Granby, Conn. Newgate prison. Old ledger and account book 1794-1796, 1806-1814. 3v. F. Kept by Peter Curtis and Pliny Hillyer. Contains also accounts of Granby turnpike co. in 1824.

East Haddam.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes. comp. and donor. North Plain cemetery and Tater Hill cemetery, East Haddam, Conn. Inscriptions. 4p. Typewritten.

Bush, Edward W. Final report on construction of East Haddam bridge, by chief engineer. 16p. blueprint. Q. Submitted Aug. 24, 1914 to East Haddam and Haddam bridge commission. Typewritten.

East Haddam, Conn. East Haddam military enrolments, 1850-1863. unp. D.

——4th school dist. Book of record (by district clerk). unp. F. 1799-1859 vol. called: Book of records of the North school dist. 1st soc. in East Haddam.

——School register, 1841-1858; 1880-1882; 1890-1895. unp. F.

——Records for the treasurer, 1861-1898. unp. F.

Gates, Timothy, jr. surveyor. Map of one of the lots of land of Capt. Samuel Gates, including the first burying yard in East Haddam, 1802. Nathan Hale memorial chap. D.A.R. through Mrs. W. L. Reynolds, regent, donor.

Papers relating to St. Stephen's parish, and school lawsuit, 1827-1880. 32 doc.

East Hartford.

East Hartford, Conn. First Cong. church. Papers numbered 1-156, consisting of certificates of membership in other churches, requests for dismissal, suspensions for conduct, minister's acceptance, etc. 1801-1833. Scattering notices and minutes.

——Records of the First ecclesiastical society: meetings of the inhabitants. 4v. F.

Contents:

v. 1. Meetings of the inhabitants, Aug. 20, 1702, Dec. 17, 1795. (In reverse of this volume is a record of strays and logs from the river, 1716-1754. One entry in 1779.
v. 2. Meetings of the inhabitants, Oct. 19, 1796-Apr. 4, 1836.
v. 3. " " " " Nov. 18, 1833-May 1, 1884.
v. 4. " " " " Aug. 25, 1884-Apr. 20, 1895, (date of dissolution).

——Church records: meetings of the brethren. 2v. F.

Contents:

v. 1 Feb. 1747/8-June 1830. Members, 1748-1832. Baptisms, 1748-1833. Marriages, 1816-1820, 1830, 1831.
v. 2 Meetings of the brethren, June 1830-Feb. 4, 1878.

——Registers. 2v. O. & F. One volume arranged chronologically covers, 1860-1890; the other arranged alphabetically, has entries from 1748-1912.

Gilman, Benjamin. Account book of Benjamin Gilman, East Hartford, Conn., 1774-1786. unp. F. W. F. J. Boardman, donor.

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Williams, Samuel. Collection of military papers, 1824-1860. 41 doc. Mrs. Marietta Williams, donor. (Samuel Williams Collection).

East Haven.

Dodd, Stephen. Collection of East Haven papers, 1796-1855. 2v. F. Indexed.

——Collection of East Haven papers, supplement. 18 doc. James Terry, donor.

East Windsor.

East Windsor, Conn. Bonds for licensed liquor dealers, 1814-1817. Tax lists, 1779-1813. Bills connected with town accounts. 158 doc.

——Deeds, indentures, etc., dealing with East Windsor, Windsor, Ellington. 1731-1812. 10 doc. and 2 photostat copies. Mary A. Birge, donor.

——Proprietors' records, 1717-1854. Mrs. Charles Stiles, donor.

——Justice court. Records, July 1785-June 1791, Joseph Allen, justice of peace. unp. F.

——Records, Feb. 7, 1798-Feb. 7, 1801, kept by Roswell Grant, justice of the peace. unp. D. Contains also Roswell Grant's personal accounts, June 1799-Apr. 12, 1806; and East Windsor, Justice court. Duties on writs, May 1798-May 1801.

Windsorville, Conn. Library book of Franklin library at Ketch Mills, Conn. unp. D. Entries extend from 1832-1849. Windsorville formerly called Ketch Mills.

Ellington.

Ellington, Conn. Book of records of births, marriages, and deaths, 1786. unp. Q. This manuscript volume of Ellington records was copied from the first book of Records of births, marriages and deaths of the town of Ellington and was presented to the Conn. state library, Jan. 14, 1914. Lucius B. Barbour, donor.

Enfield.

Enfield, Conn. Allen family papers consisting of deeds and other legal instruments; minutes of town meetings; letters on Stamford, Vt. claim; papers on distillery and saw mill; militia; Baptists; and Ebenezer Allen's receipts, notes, money orders and tax papers, 1686-1806. 116 doc.

——Surveys of Col. Jabez King's lots, 1822-1846. Miscellany. 5 doc.

Fairfield.

Wheeler, William. Journals. 5v. F. Entries from 1740 to 1845 Mrs. E. H. Schenck, donor.

——Journals. Ser. 2. 6v. D. Entries from 1740 to 1839. Mrs. E. H. Schenck, donor.

Farmington.

Deming, Chauncey. Accounts, business letters, etc. 1802-1823. 72 doc. F. B. Hartranft, donor.

Deming, John. Account book of John and Chauncey Deming, merchants of Farmington, Conn. 1795-1818. unp. F.

Farmington, Conn. Town votes, 1650-1699. 140p. F.

——First Congregational society. Records, 1652-1697; copied by the late Hon. Nathaniel Goodwin of Hartford. Communicated by Daniel Goodwin, esq. 53p. F. Indexed.

Franklin.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. West Farms cemetery inscriptions. 1914. 16 typewritten pages.

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Franklin, Conn. Franklin book of record of marriages, births and deaths. 254p. F. Original first book of vital records for period from 1760 to 1848.

Glastonbury.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. Glastonbury cemetery inscriptions. 92p. Typewritten.

Eastbury, Conn. Copies from the church records belonging to the parish of Eastbury, 1769-1819, begun Aug. 23, 1769, by the Rev. James Eels. 137p. S.

Glastonbury, Conn. Constitution of the military soc. 1812. 5p. O. Mrs. W. S. Goslee, donor.

——Grand levy for 1826. 43p. D. Mrs. W. S. Goslee, donor.

Goshen.

Goshen, Conn. Tax list, 1795. 12p. F. Isaac W. Brooks, donor.

Norton, Lewis M. Goshen statistics and family history. 4v. F. v. 3 and v. 4, index, by Mary E. Brooks. Deacon Lewis M. Norton heirs, donors.

——Papers relating to Goshen, Conn. Norton family, etc. 90 doc. Deacon Lewis M. Norton heirs, donors.

——Lewis M. Norton collection supplement. 5v. 31 doc. Contents: Account books of Capt. John Stanly, Deacon John Stanly, Nathaniel Stanly, William Stanly and Ebenezer Norton. Farmington and Goshen deeds. Mrs. Anna Norton Decker, donor.

Granby.

Case, Noah. Account book, 1815-1848. 36p. F. Entries of 1770 on inside of cover. Susie E. Case, donor.

Case family papers relative to land transfers and estates, Granby and vicinity, 1745/6-1900. 144 doc. Susie E. Case, donor.

Day, Benjamin, surveyor. Plan of land between colony line, Simsbury, Hartland and Westfield. (Granby) Nov. 1753. Replanned by Leo Chapin, Feb. 27, 1772. Mrs. David Ackert, donor.

Godard, George Seymour. Vital records found in the Lee cemetery, North Granby, Conn. Typewritten.

Granby, Conn. School lists, church papers, deeds, accounts and miscellany, 1734-1858. 65 doc. Stanley W. Edwards, donor.

Granby. 1st. Universalist church. Records and papers, 1832-1912. 12 vol. 224 doc.

Granby, Conn. Public library. Records of the proprietors of the Granby public library 1761 and following. unp. F. Stanley W. Edwards, donor.

——Salmon Brook society. Subscription list for books for a sabbath school in the 2d school district in Salmon Brook, society, Apr. 26, 1832. 1 doc. George E. Gompf, donor.

——South Congregational church. Sunday school. Sunday school records, 1898-1912. unp. O.

Granby soldiers' monument association. Records, constitution and members.

Papers: estates of Higley, Strong and Read, deeds and miscellany, Granby and West Granby, 1837-1863. 37 doc. George E. Gompf, donor.

Youths' Temperance soc. in Granby. Constitution, records of secretary, 1832-1834. Stanley W. Edwards, donor.

Greenwich.

Greenwich, Conn. Town records, 1640-1699. 412p. F. Copy.

Mead, Spencer Percival., comp. Abstract of records and tombstones of the town of Greenwich, 1913. pt. 1-2. Q.

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Contents:
pt. 1. Births, marriages and deaths.
pt. 2. Tombstones.
Typewritten.

——Abstract of church records of the town of Greenwich. 1913. 188p. Q. Typewritten.

Selleck, William E. comp. and donor. Collection of deeds, bonds, and other legal papers of the Selleck and Peck families, 1696-1826. 42 doc.

Griswold.

Griswold, Conn. Votes of the town for state officers, papers connected with separation from the town of Preston and miscellany concerning William Clift, 1779-1825. 86 doc.

Groton.

Irish, Peter D. School bills of Peter D. Irish, teacher in Groton, New London and Waterford, Nov. 1824-Apr. 1826. 46 doc.

New London county, Conn. Court house. Assessments of the town of Groton, Conn. Sept. 1768. 15p. Q. This list was copied from the original document loaned by the late Mrs. R. M. Allyn of Ledyard, Conn. Indexed.

Guilford.

Guilford, Conn. Deeds, 1749-1836. 45 doc.

——Lists; general list of the society of North Bristol for the year 1795; Guilford 1st and 4th society's list Aug. 20th, 1797; list of the polls and rateable estate of the 1st and 4th societies in Guilford, Aug. 20, 1797. unp. O.

——Lists; listable polls and rateable estate of the 1st and 4th societies of Guilford, Aug. 20, 1799; Aug. 20, 1803; of North Bristol, Aug. 20, 1811; and of the 3d school society of Guilford Aug. 20, 1814. 4v. obl. S. and O.

——Record of the school rate in the Center district, 1st school soc. collected by Stephen Griswould, 1810. unp. D. W. F. Hopson, donor.

——Town records, 1639-1700, copied by Ralph D. Smyth. 294p.F.

Guilford miscellaneous manuscripts, 1773-1828. 101 doc. F. Indexed.

Papers on church and school matters, 1842-1855. 3 doc. E. C. Starr, donor.

Hamden.

Hamden, Conn. Documents relating to Hamden inhabitants, containing 1 contract of partnership, 1 indenture, 9 deeds, 33 personal letters, 1 poem and 35 miscellaneous papers, accounts, etc. 1709-1841. 80 doc. W. J. Brewster, donor.

Hampton.

Hampton, Conn. 3rd school district, 1st. school society. Records. 1839-1841, 1843, 1848, 1851-1870. unp. D.

Hartford.

Collier and Cutler. Bills receivable and payable, Nov. 1842-Oct. 1843. unp. F.

——Day book, Aug. 29, 1842-Nov. 28, 1843. unp. F.

——Journal, Aug. 29, 1842-Apr. 16, 1844. 79p. F.

——Ledger, Aug. 29, 1842-Apr. 16, 1844. 209 p. F. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.

Hartford, Conn. Records of the division of Hartford commons and layout of the highways therein, 1753. Hartford, 1904. unp. F.

——Town votes, 1635-1716. Copied by C. J. Hoadly, pub and in-

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dexed as Conn. hist. soc. Collections. v.6, 1897.

Hartford Caledonian club. Constitution, by-laws, list of members and minutes of meetings, 1869-1875. 216p. F.

Hartford, Conn. 1st church. Records of deaths taken from church records by Rev. Mr. Dorr, pastor of the 1st Cong. church, 1750-1752; record of burials in the old yard 1752-Feb. 24, 1801; list of monuments in the old burying ground; marriages in Hartford, from the records of Hartford 1st. church, 1698-1771; baptisms from the record book of the 1st. church, 1685-1771. 162+119p. F. Indexed.

——Second church of Christ. Records, 1669-1731; copied by the late Hon. Nathaniel Goodwin of Hartford. Communicated by Daniel Goodwin, esq. 39+38p. F. Indexed.

——Fourth Congregational church. comp. and donor. Records of the Free church, 1831-1882. 244p. F.

Hartford bar papers and certificates, 1738-1840. 116 doc. F. Indexed.

Hartford bridge co. Hartford bridge ledger, 1808-1877; 1873-1877; receipt books of treasurer of bridge for tolls collected, 1810-1822; 1822-1829; 1884-1889. 5v. S and F.

Hartford standard brick co. Records of the Hartford standard brick co. Apr. 30, 1889-Aug. 31, 1893. 70p. Q.

Herford millenary celebration. Photograph of extract from oldest baptismal register of All Saints church, July 1602. Samuel, son of Jhon Stones. 1 doc. Louis R. Cheney, donor.

Hopkins and Ward. Inventory and appraisal of the goods, fixtures, furniture etc. Aug. 29, 1824. 40p. F. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.

Lockwood, William H. comp. and donor. Photographs of the great snow storm, Hartford, Conn. Mar. 12, 1888. unp. obl. O.

Papers: letters by Daniel Clark inviting Mass. churches to council in Hartford, 1659. Town grant to Richard Edwards for warehouse, 1685. Deed from John and Sarah McLean to Anna Goodwin, 1792. Agreement between J. L. Skinner and Michael Olcott, 1808. 4 doc.

Papers relating to Hartford, genealogical and historical. Mary E. Manwaring, donor.

Porter, Solomon, jr. Account books, 1803-1845. 5v. F.

——Bill book, Feb. 1827-Feb. 1831. unp. F.

——Bills payable, June 30, 1836-Aug. 4, 1844; bills receivable, July 15, 1836-Feb. 1, 1845. unp. D.

——Cash books, 1820-1835, 1836-1838. 3v. O. and F.

——Check book, account with Phoenix bank, Jan. 26, 1831-May 13, 1837. unp. F.

——Check book stubs, account with Exchange bank, Feb. 23, 1846-Aug. 20, 1849. 2v. F.

——Day-book, July 7, 1815-1818. unp. F.

——Index to ledger. A-Zp. F.

——Inventories, 1809-1813. unp. F.

——Journals, 1808-1827. 5v. F.

——Ledgers, 1808-1826. 2v. F.

——Letters, May 3, 1813-Aug. 11, 1829. 3v. F.

——Memorandum book, 1819-1822. unp. S.

——Notes payable, 1806-1813. 1831-1835. 2v. O. and D. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.

Sharps' rifle manufacturing co. Hartford, Conn. Arms received and delivered, 1863-1869. unp. F.

Union company, Hartford, Conn. Check book stubs, account with Hartford bank, Aug. 25, 1841-Mar. 4, 1848, June 3, 1853-1861. 3v. F.

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——Copy of accounts exhibited to Hartford county court and to General assembly, Feb. 2, 1807-May 20, 1827. 15p. F.
——Journal, July 17, 1801-May 28, 1849. 89p. F.
——Ledger, July 17, 1801-May 28, 1849. 47p. F. Index.
——Ledger, Dec. 5, 1801-May 31, 1824. 32p. F. Index.
——Receipt book stubs, no. 5-575, Aug. 1801-Oct. 1818. 2v. F.
——Record book of directors' meetings, June 11, 1811-May 31, 1862. unp. F.
——Stock book journal, July 17, 1801-May 20, 1828. 29p. F.
——Stock book ledger, July 17, 1801-May 20, 1828. 58p. F. Index. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.
Wadsworth, Elisha. Account book, 1772-1801. About 182p.
Ward, R. B. and W. A. Account book, 1834-1848. 375p. F. (Cover title: invoices).
——Bills payable, Sept. 1834-June 1849. unp. O.
——Cash books, July 1, 1834-Nov. 29, 1845. 2v. F.
——Check stubs, Hartford bank account, Sept. 2, 1834-Mar. 26, 1840; Aug. 29, 1842-Mar. 1850. 5v. F.
——Inventory, 1841, 1845. 2v. F.
——Journal, July 15, 1834-June 30, 1838. 242p. F.
——Ledger, Aug. 1834-Nov. 1845. 558p. F. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.
Wright, George E. comp. Hartford bridge papers. Suit with East Hartford. Deeds. Papers relating to transfer of Stephen Jumel's stock. Bills and accounts, 1818-1820. Elevations of causeway. Certificates of shares of Hartford bridge company. 300 doc.

Hartland.

Hartland, Conn. Church records. 191p. Typewritten.
Gaines, David N. comp. and donor. Key to East Hartland homesteads. 35+3p. F. Typewritten.
Tiffany, Correll H. comp. and donor. Key to West Hartland homesteads. 50p. F. Typewritten.
——West Hartland, Conn. A documentary history of her homesteads, 1760-1916. unp. O.

Hebron.

Bolton, Conn. Congregational church. Articles of faith and covenant adopted by the church in Bolton. 5p. O. Bound with this is: Profession of faith and covenant as adopted by the church (in Hebron) and used by Dr. Amos. Bassett who was settled in 1794 and dismissed in 1824. Copied by Orlean B. Porter for Anna Porter, Hebron, Mar. 28, 1825.
Bushnell, Daniel. Account book, Hebron, 1814-1817. 8p. F.
Hebron, Conn. Militia enrolled in Hebron between the age of eighteen and forty-five, July 28, 1861. unp.
Porter, Jasper. Sunday diary kept by Deacon Jasper Porter. The diary consists of sermon texts and notes, and names of preachers at the Hebron church. 2v. O. One vol. covers dates May 22, 1825-Jan. 8, 1829; the other Sept. 25, 1825-Dec. 28, 1828.
Post, Charles H. Daily blotter kept by Charles H. Post, merchant, Hebron. Apr. 1832-Jan. 1833. unp. F.
Store records, Columbia, 1835-1836; Hebron, 1837-1838. unp. F.
White, Aaron. Journal of Aaron White, Hebron. 45p. F. Entries range from 1794-1835.
White, Orrin C. 1803-1867. Index of names for a journal by Dr. Orrin C. White, Hebron, Conn. unp. F.
——Ledger of Dr. Orrin C. White, Hebron, Conn. 1829-1831. 95p. F.
——Journals of Dr. Orrin C. White, Hebron, Conn. 1829-1838. 3v. F.

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Huntington.

Morgan, Daniel N. comp. and donor. Collection consisting of accounts, deeds, post office papers, tax books and miscellany, 1793-1833. 67 doc.

Killingworth.

Willcoks, John vs. Benjamin Stoon; writ, Sept. 4, 1764. 1 doc. George H. Hefflon, donor.

Lebanon.

First Congregational church. Record of votes by the Proprietors of the North meeting house in Lebanon, from the 15th day of Dec. 1806 to Apr. 18, 1835. unp. O.

Lisbon.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. Versailles station cemetery—Lisbon, Conn. inscriptions. 1914. 3p. Typewritten.

Lisbon, Conn. First church. Record of ecclestiastical council, Dec. 4, 1804. Letter by Alice Safford relating spiritual experience, Sept. 3, 1805. 2 doc. Elizabeth Brewster Davis, donor.

Litchfield.

Bradley, Aaron. Journal of Aaron Bradley, blacksmith, Litchfield, 1788-1796. 80p. F.

Litchfield, Conn. Private lists of registered voters by A. B. Shumway, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1900; republican caucus and primary enrollments, 1903; and other voting papers. 12v. and papers.

Sherman, Roger Minot. Manuscript notes of the Litchfield law school lectures, written by the Hon. Roger Minot Sherman during his attendance at the school under the tuition of Hon. Tapping Reeve, 1794. 708p. O.

Lyme.

Hadlyme, Conn. Subscription list for Bible cause, 1836. School bill. 2 doc.

Hadlyme temperance soc. Book of records belonging to Hadlyme temperance soc. Oct. 1828-1841. 85p. O.

Lyme, Conn. Miscellaneous papers, 1823-1854. 24 doc.

——Tax lists, 1781-1793. 5v. O. Indexed. Charles N. Smith, donor.

——Town day book, 1810-1827. unp. F.

Madison.

Scranton, T. S. Record of the improvement of the public square in Madison, Conn. 1854-1889. Note book and typewriten article.

Mansfield.

Bennet, Eleazer. Eleazer Bennet's diurnal, Mansfield, Conn. 1806-1827. 172p. F.

Davis' review and bibliographer's journal; a monthly journal devoted to the interests of bookbuyers. v. 1, no. 1, Aug. 1856. 8p. O. C. H. Davis, ed. and proprietor.

Mansfield, Conn. Original grant of town of Mansfield, Oct. 20, 1703. Signed by J. Winthrop, governor. (Framed).

Warrant for arrest of Timothy Bugbee, for theft, 1772. 1 doc.

Marlborough.

Marlborough, Conn. Plat of society as incorporated, 1747. 1 doc. Mary Hall, donor.

Middletown.

Middletown, Conn. Land records and deeds, 1680-1773. 5 doc.

Middletown atheneum. List of members, 1852-1856. 1v. F.

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Middletown female Bible society, Middletown, Conn. Treasurer's account book, Aug. 4, 1824-Sept. 1847. unp. D.
Middletown Franklin society. Records, 1829-1831. 1v. F.
Middletown young men's lyceum. Records, 1834-1850. 5v. O.
Smith, Eddy N. Collection of Middletown papers consisting of Miller family deeds, legal instruments, notes and tax receipts, letters, miscellaneous printed matter, railroad papers, shipping and miscellaneous papers, 1755-1857. 214 doc.

Montville.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. Family burying ground, Montville, Conn. inscriptions. 1913. 3p. Typewritten.

New Britain.

New Britain, Conn. Assessment list of taxable property lying in the school district no. 3, made from the town assessment list of 1855-1864.

New Fairfield.

New Fairfield, Conn. Deeds, mortgages and miscellaneous papers, 1771-1849. 54 doc. Sophia Penfield, M.D., donor.
——South Congregational church. Records. 2v. F. Indexed.
Contents:
v. 1. Births, baptisms, marriages and church communicants, 1742-1870.
v. 2. Society meetings, 1755-1900.

New Haven.

Alling, Caleb. Papers relating to land in New Haven and Hamden, 1722/3-1799; church and miscellaneous papers, 1798-1830; military and revolutionary orders and rolls, 1747-1819. 60 doc. Edward B. Alling, donor.
Huntington, Asa. Note to Naphtali Daggett, May 30, 1799. 1 doc.
New Haven, Conn. Deeds, business papers, letters, etc., 1763-1846. 52 doc.
——Deeds of Isaac Dickerman, Jonathan Ives and others (New Haven and Hamden, Mass.) 1677-1815. 36 doc.
——Notes in favor of John Hotchkiss, 1761-1777. 30 doc. Isaac W. Brooks, donor.
——Town records, 1649-1662, copied by F. B. Dexter. New Haven, 1875. 561p. F.
——First M. E. church. Papers relating to early history of the church, 1808-1863. 22 doc.

New London.

New London, Conn. John Hallam's obligation to pay 90 pieces of eight left at his house in New London by pirates, 1699. Deed from David Rogers to Eliphalet Lester, 1774. 2 doc.
Trott, Stanley G. Mortgage of property with inventory of goods attached, made out to Isaac Thompson as security for notes, Nov. 26, 1839. 14p. Andrew E. Warner, donor.

Newington.

Welles, Origen. List of teachers and scholars in the Cong. S. S. May 17, 1840. Prepared by Dea. Origen Welles, supt. 1839-1843. 5p. Typewritten. E. S. Welles, donor.
——The names of some persons in Newington, Conn. 1800-1850. Copied from a manuscript in the possession of the late Dr. De-Forest Willard of Phila. 3p. F. Typewritten. E. S. Welles, donor.
——Penmanship samplers. 1797. E. S. Welles, donor.

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Norwich.

Backus, Elijah and Otis, Joseph. Store ledgers of Elijah Backus and Joseph Otis, 1761-1785. Norwich, Conn. 2v. F. John Austin Starkweather collection.

Chandler, Charles Church. Book of accounts, 1705-1706. Norwich, Conn. 150p. F. John Austin Starkweather collection.

Norwich, Conn. Record of highway laid out through land of Francis Smith, Apr. 5, 1756. Recorded Mar. 28, 1757. 1 doc.

——Young men's institute. Secretary's reports, 1862 and 1863. unp. O.

Plymouth.

Plymouth, Conn. Papers relating to the schools in Plymouth, 1812-1865. 11 doc. and 2 pam.

——School districts no. 10-13. Proceedings of school districts, no. 10-13, 1791-1853.

——School district no. 13. Register of school district no. 13, 1847-1849.

Pomfret.

Pomfret, Conn. Grosvenor and Ingals' papers, containing deeds, legal instruments, town accounts, etc., 1732-1845. 69 doc.

——Selectmen's accounts, 1781-1848. 237p. F. Pages 1-11 contain revolutionary items for years 1781-1783.

——Justice court. Records, June, 1792-Jan. 1811; Lemuel Ingals, justice of peace. 173p. O.

Preston.

(Allen, Jacob?) Sermon note book, Oct. 31, 1851-Jan. 1, 1861. unp. F.

Prentiss, W. S. Letter to Capt. Appleton Meech concerning Preston water privilege and works, dated Norwich, Apr. 19, 1832. 1 doc.

Preston, Conn. Stray or pound book, Nov. 19, 1734-Sept. 25, 1810. unp. O.

——Town papers, legal papers, marriage certificates, etc., 1772-1861. 230 doc.

——Treasury book, 1770-1784. unp. O.

——5th school district. Register of the fifth school district, Preston, 1859-1862. unp. F.

——2d school society. Records of school meetings, 1825, 1844, 1850, also miscellaneous bills. unp. O.

——Register, 1841-1844. unp. F.

Ridgefield.

Ridgefield, Conn. Tax list. Abatements on list of 1779. Dated 1781. Letter, Record of land taken from John Olmstead's land, 1753. 3 doc.

Rocky Hill.

Rocky Hill, Conn. Miscellaneous school papers: accounts, receipts, etc., 1847-1854. 150 (?) doc. John R. Robbins, donor.

——North school district. Record book North school district, Stepney society, Oct. 1822-Aug. 1848. unp. F. Contains also Minutes of the perambulation of the line between the North and Center school districts, also the west and north lines of North district, taken Nov. 1847. John R. Robbins, donor.

——School register, May 1765-July 1867; also some leaves of a register, year not given (Susan C. Robbins and James Warner, teachers). John R. Robbins, donor.

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Saybrook.

Denison, H. P. Sketch of Phineas Pratt, writer of records of the Second church of Christ in Saybrook, Conn.

L'Hommedieu, Frederick, comp. and donor. Transcripts of vital statistics taken from the Saybrook town records, 1643-1835. 1912. Typewritten.

Saybrook, Conn. Deed from Ann Pratt to Beamont Clark, Jan. 30, 1775; Commission to Hezekiah Lane as judge of probate, May 26, 1794. 2 doc. Joseph B. Manning, donor.

——Records of the proprietors' meetings of Potapauge quarter. 181p. F. Frederick L'Hommedieu, donor.

——Saybrook land records prior to 1700. Copied by John Marvin, town clerk.. 40+330p. F. Indexed.

——Town acts, 1667-1727, copied by Frederick L'Hommedieu. 247p. F. Saybrook, 1903.

——Second church of Christ. List of members . . . Feb. 24, 1808. Account of expense supplying the table and other expenses, 1807-1843. Labeled Phineas Pratt's book, 1807. Bertha Denison, donor.

Scotland.

Scotland, Conn. Rate bills, 1770-1788, belonging originally to Rev. Dr. Coggswell. 6 pamphlets. H. P. Johnston, donor.

Sharon.

St. John, Daniel. Letter, 1844. 1 doc. Mary R. Woodward, donor.

Simsbury.

Simsbury, Conn. Baptist church. Record of meetings of Baptist church society, with articles of faith, Nov. 1764, Feb. 1772. 8p. Lemuel Dewey, donor.

Somers.

Somers, Conn. School district, no. 3. Records, Jan. 15, 1864-June 26, 1897.

South Windsor.

Vibberts, C. W. comp. and donor. Miscellaneous papers, 1832-1869. 15 doc.

Southington.

Southington, Conn. Tax book, 1826. unp. D.

Stamford.

Epenetus Webb estate. Petition for sale of land for debt, 1762. 2 doc.

Gaylor, Jennie. Record of sermons (texts, etc.,) preached at the Congregational church at North Stamford, Conn. 1863-1866. unp. D.

Stamford, Conn. Town records, 1641-1699. 355p. F. Copy.

Stonington.

Denison papers: family and miscellaneous papers, 1698-1820. 27 doc.

Mystic Bridge, Conn. Records of the Union Temperance League beginning Jan. 29, 1859. 59p. Q.

Stratford.

Stratford, Conn. Deed, Mary Porter to John Porter, 1748/9. 1 doc.

——Stratford town orders, 1871-1874. unp. F.

——Stray or pound books, 1738-1757. 2v. nar. F.

——Miscellaneous papers: land records and legal documents, 1677-1804. 146 doc. Indexed.

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Suffield.

Deeds of land in Suffield to Harold Higley and others; also miscellaneous papers, 1812-1874. 20 doc. George E. Gompf, donor.

Hubbard, Ebenezer. Petition relative to debt incurred through bond, 1772. 1 doc.

Thompson.

Thompson, Conn. Deeds and legal papers connected with Alpheus Russell estate, 1843-1844. 5 doc. Ellen D. Larned heirs, donors.

——Deeds of land in Thompson, 1726/7-1814. 7 doc. L. T. Tingier, donor.

——Notice by committee on highways to selectmen, 1801. 1 doc.

Tolland.

Baker, Alvan. Account book kept from 1799 to 1837, Tolland, Conn. unp. D.

Independent order of Good templars. Tolland lodge, no. 65. Manuscript records, 1867-1871. 30 items. Edward E. Fuller, donor.

Union.

Hammond, Charles. Church history and records, genealogical notes and revolutionary matter, respecting the town of Union, Conn. 191p. O. Indexed.

——Copies of documents from the records and archives of Conn. and Massachusetts respecting the town of Union, Conn. 122p. O. Indexed.

——Copies of state archives, revolutionary matter and description of lots, respecting the town of Union, Conn. 141p. O. Indexed.

——Extracts from original documents concerning the church history and the land purchased of the families of Union, Conn. 124p. O. Indexed.

——Genealogy of the families of Union, Conn. 312p. O. Indexed.

——Record of marriages and deaths. Copied from the ancient records of the town of Union, Conn. in 1862. 120p. O. Indexed.

——Records of the original proprietors of the town of Union, Conn. Copied from the first drafts in 1866. 252p. O. Indexed.

Lawson, Harvey M. comp. and donor. Papers relating to the town of Union, Conn. 1751-1862. 5v. F. Indexed.

——Supplement to Lawson collection. 15 doc.

Pearl, Timothy, surveyor. Plat of Union lots, Sept. 1808-Dec. 1909. H. M. Lawson, donor.

Union, Conn. Board of school visitors record, Oct. 6, 1873-Oct. 3, 1898. 90p. F. Union town clerk, donor.

——Part of proprietors' records. n. d. 3p.

——School society accounts, Sept. 30, 1814-Oct. 2, 1871. unp. O. Union town clerk, donor.

——School society meetings, Oct. 31, 1796-Feb. 24, 1857. unp. O. Union town clerk, donor.

——Selectmen's accounts, Feb. 17, 1790-Oct. 4, 1828. unp. F. Union town clerk, donor.

——Selectmen's journal, Jan. 6, 1830-Sept. 30, 1881. unp. F. Union town clerk, donor.

——Town deposit fund record, Oct. 2, 1837-Oct. 1, 1875. unp. F. Union town clerk, donor.

——Town meetings, Dec. 5, 1757-Sept. 30, 1850. 3v.

Contents:

v. 1. Dec. 5, 1757-Jan. 1790 with account of strays, scattering, 1795-1803.

v. 2. Dec. 16, 1790-Apr. 23, 1827.

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v. 3. Sept. 22, 1827-Sept. 30, 1850 with certificates of tax notifications and abatements, Oct. 2, 1848-Sept. 27, 1864. Union town clerk, donor.

——Justice court. Justice court records, Solomon Wales, justice, Nov. 22, 1782-Apr. 22, 1802. unp. Q.

——2d. school district. Records, Oct. 21, 1839-June 12, 1909. 2v. D. and O. Union town clerk, donor.

Vernon.

Vernon, Conn. List of voters in the town of Vernon, Nov. 8, 1864. 6p. O. Attest: Moses B. Bull, town clerk. Manuscript additions.

——Charitable soc. Constitution and records, 1827-1892; and names of persons belonging to the Female soc. of Vernon, Conn. 1814-1824. unp. O.

——(North Bolton.) Church of Christ. Church records, 1762-1824. 171p. F.

Voluntown.

Voluntown, Conn. Letter by James Alexander to James Treat concerning boundaries, July 1824. Survey of track known as Potter place, Jan. 1842 by W. C. Stanton. 2 doc.

——Original layout of town of Voluntown. (on deerskin?)

Wallingford.

Wallingford, Conn. Resolution deferring execution against town in favor of state, 1783. 1 doc.

Warren.

Conn. General assembly. Bill for in form for separating Warren from Kent, 1786. 1 doc.

Warren, Conn. Town deposit mortgage deeds, 1837-1861. Deeds for highways, 1795-1893. Deed for 1st cemetery, 1796. Certified statement of Longpoint survey, 1800. 44 doc. Noble B. Strong, donor.

——Congregational church. Society records of East Greenwich in Kent (now Warren), 1750-1823. Includes records of school society and certificates of members of Baptist and Episcopal societies. unp. F.

——M. E. church. Records and papers of the Warren M. E. church, Salmon Brownson fund, and of the schools. Miscellany. 1785-1914. Sermons by Rev. Peter Starr, 1774-1787. 81 doc. 4 pamphlets. Noble B. Strong, donor.

Washington.

Boyd, Helen Shove. Inscriptions on stones in "Averill-Baldwin cemetery," New Preston, Conn. Copied Oct. 1910. Typewritten Edward Steele Boyd, donor.

Waterford.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. Family burying ground, Waterford, Conn. inscriptions. 1913. 1p. Typewritten.

Watertown.

Watertown, Conn. Guernseytown district school. School register; record of attendance, deportment and scholarship Apr. 22, 1857-Mar. 7, 1861; Apr. 22, 1861-Mar. 11, 1863; May 4, 1863-June 1865. 3v. O. The Misses Beardsley, donors.

West Hartford.

Barbour, Lucius Barnes, comp. and donor. Cadwell-Carter-Gilbert-Edgerton cemetery, Quaker Lane, West Hartford, Conn. inscriptions. 1914. 1p. Typewritten.

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Wethersfield.

Boardman, William Francis Joseph, comp. and donor. An exact copy of an original manuscript owned by W. F. J. Boardman of a list of deaths and burials in the town of Wethersfield, Conn. from Jan. 9, 1775 to June 6, 1808; the dates from Aug. 11, 1779 to June 1782 and from Feb. 15, 1784 to June 26, 1786 are missing from the original. 48p. O.

Original subscriptions for building the Rev. James Lockwood's house in Wethersfield, 1767. unp. F.

Tillotson, Edward Sweetser. Vital statistics, Wethersfield, Conn. 1636-1851; copied from the original records for William F. J. Boardman. 1900. 340p. F.

Wethersfield, Conn. Births, marriages and deaths, 1635-1748, as compiled from books 1 and 2 of the Wethersfield records. 21+12p. F. Indexed.

——Deeds, 1658-1746. 17 doc. Jane C. Francis, donor. (W. F. J. Boardman collection.)

——Records of burials. 1775-1808. 22+29p. F. Indexed. W. F. J. Boardman, donor.

Windham.

Hewett, Thomas H. Day book, of Thomas H. Hewett, Windham, Conn. 1849-1860. 140 F.

Hunt, Chester. Account book of Chester Hunt, deputy sheriff, Windham, Conn. 1839-1842. 180p. F.

——Account books of Dr. Chester Hunt of Windham, Conn., for medical attendance and personal accounts. 1815-16, 1816-18, 1824-26, 1846, 1852-54, 1854-55. 8v. F. O. and D. First part of account book for 1846 contains a storekeeper's accounts, Oct.-Nov. 1845.

Miscellaneous papers, 1738-1844. 21 doc.

Windham, Conn. List of voters, Mar. 1868. Report on raising money, for the First ecclesiastical society, June 1829. Abstract of lists, Oct. 1828. Broadside containing list of Windham representatives, 1700-1806 and advertisement of Norwich channel lottery, June 1, 1805. 4 doc.

——Rate books, 1807-1828. 7v. D. Contents: First society: Minister's rate, Feb. 1818 and Oct. 1829; Subscription list for minister's salary, Nov. 1828. Second society: List of polls and rateable estate, Aug. 1807. First school district: tax for new burial ground, 1826. South center school district: rate, Nov. 1824. Center district: tax for highways, May 1828.

——First Congregational church. Rate book for the support of the ministry and schools, 1768-1789 and for raising men for the Continental army, 1782. 165+18p. D. Indexed.

Windsor.

Papers: Note of John Egleston to Timothy Thrall, 1752. Return of addition to tax list, 1775. Account book from house near Bissell ferry, South Windsor. 3 doc.

Windsor, Conn. Selectmen's book. Begun, Dec. 17, 1792. unp. F.

Woodbury.

Farmers' mutual fire insurance co. of Woodbury, Conn. Record book of the secretary, 1873-1879.

Hitchcock, Solomon G. and Bristol, Mrs. M. A. (Betts.) Historical sketches found in parish register of the St. Paul's church, Woodbury, Conn. Copied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Boyd. 37p. Q. Typewritten. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Boyd, donors.

Papers: miscellaneous, 1754-1776. 6 doc.

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Records of Democratic party, in Woodbury, 1858-1880. unp. D.
Subscription signed by 43 persons to form an artillery co. 1865. 1 doc.
Woodbury, Conn. St. Paul's Episcopal church. Society records, 1784-1798; copied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Boyd. 32p. Q. Typewritten. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Boyd, donors.

Woodstock.

Bradford papers containing deeds and legal instruments, arbitration of Perin estate, and accounts of Carpenter Bradford and others, 1723-1846. 134 doc.
——Plan of home lots of early settlers. 43x53cm.
——Vital statistics, 1686-1830. 2v. Copied and presented by L. B. Barbour.

Connecticut Western land. Pennsylvania.

Delaware Indians. Original deed to Conn. inhabitants of land on the Delaware river called Lackawack, 1755. 6p. F. William C. Gilman, donor.
Great Britain. Decree of William and Mary restoring Penn. to William Penn, 1693. 1 doc.
Deed from John Bishop to George Pomeroy, Oct. 1795. Recorded in Gore land records. 1 doc.
Resolution on monument for survivors of Wyoming massacre, 1839. 1 doc.

Connecticut Western land. Ohio.

Griswold, Mrs. Huldah, claimant. Papers relating to claim of Mrs. Huldah Griswold, Meriden, to land in Ohio, 1754-1835. 16 doc. A. M. Dyer, donor.

New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J. Deed by assignees of Reed and Pellit to Hezekiah Howell, 1768. 1 doc. L. D. Chandler, donor.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga. Mayor (Charlton.) Address to the citizens and inhabitants of the U. S. Jan. 12, 1820. Accompanying letter by C. E. Jackson, Aug. 26, 1914. Charles E. Jackson, donor.

Wisconsin.

Porter, Asa (?) Record of land holdings in Wisconsin, 1859-1860. unp. F. Henrietta Porter and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, donors.

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HARTFORD MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Dyer & Brooks, Hartford, Architects

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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT NO. 41

REPORT

OF THE

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS

For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1916

PRINTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUTE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1916

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PUBLICATION

APPROVED BY

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Chas. M. Gaines, Printer

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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

Hartford, November 25, 1916.

To His Excellency,
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Governor.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the third report of the Examiner of Public Records made to the State Librarian under the provisions of Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911, which act made the supervision of the public records of our State a part of the work of the State Librarian.

In his first report Mr. Barbour, who entered upon his duties as Examiner of Public Records July 5, 1911, confined his attention to the condition of records, vaults and safes in the offices of the several town clerks and judges of probate throughout the State, based upon personal observation during the fifteen months preceding September 30, 1912, during which time he personally visited and inspected each of these offices.

In his second report for the two years ended September 30, 1914, he confined his attention more especially to the erection of new vaults; the purchase of new safes; the installation of metal equipments; the restoration, repairing, binding, copying and publication of records; the depositing in the State Library of official papers not in current use; and the testing of inks and typewriter ribbons, as directed by the General Assembly of 1913.

In the following report for the two years ended September 30, 1916, in addition to the usual items, he has, as required by the General Assembly of 1915, reported upon the progress being made in compiling general indexes to the land records in the several towns and specified standard papers for use in the public records of the State. The revised annotated list of Connecticut towns and probate districts which are printed as appendices to the report will be found of service.

It is a pleasure to note the increasing interest in public records and the general desire not only to make these records permanent and easily accessible but to house them in places where they will be safe.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. S. Godard

State Librarian.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

STATE LIBRARY.

HARTFORD, September 30, 1916.

To

George S. Godard, State Librarian,
State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.

In compliance with the Public Acts of 1911, Chapter 58, Section 2, I herewith present my third report as Examiner of Public Records for the two years ended September 30, 1916, it being the ninth report on the Public Records of this State.

FIRES.

During the past few years, since the appointment of the Examiner of Public Records, four important fires have occurred which threatened the destruction of the Public Records in as many towns.

On April 22, 1912, a fire practically destroyed the old City Hall in Waterbury in which the Town and City records were kept. The vault withstood the heat and no valuable records were lost. The only damage was to a few city records by water. This building has been replaced with a beautiful and thoroughly modern, fireproof building on another site.

On the last day of February, 1915, the Town Hall in Milford, a large wooden structure in which were kept the Town and Probate Records, was totally destroyed. The vault withstood the tremendous heat so well that the ancient pewter communion cups of the church which were kept in it were unharmed and no records were lost. A new Town Hall of brick is now being constructed on the same site.

At the suggestion of the Examiner of Public Records, a thoroughly modern and well constructed vault was constructed in 1914 in the Town Hall of Harwinton. On July 4, 1915, the

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building was entirely destroyed by fire, but the contents of the vault were unharmed.

A slight fire occurred on December 15, 1915, in the Town Hall of Canton in Collinsville. It is a matter of good fortune that this fire was not serious, as a great heat might have ignited the wooden fittings with which this vault is equipped. The Examiner recommended several years ago that these fittings be replaced with metal ones.

The first three vaults above mentioned were equipped with metal fittings.

SAFES AND CABINET-SAFES.

During the past few years a number of cabinet-safes or safe-cabinets, which their manufacturers claim of sufficient strength and fire resisting qualities to replace the heavy wall type of safe, have been brought to my notice. The only one of these which has received the approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Laboratories has been thoroughly investigated.

On October 10, 1914, in company with Mr. Thomas C. Quinn, Supervisor of Public Records in the State of New York, and other officials in New York State and City appointed for this purpose, the Examiner of Public Records witnessed an exhaustive test of this product at their factory. Conditions through which such an article would pass in a conflagration were duplicated in the best possible manner and the contents of the cabinet were unharmed. The entire party concurred in opinion that the test was successful, and it is the belief of the Examiner of Public Records that this product or any other

> product, similarly constructed, of any other manufacturer which shall have received the approval of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Laboratories, may be used for the safeguarding of public records of this State, subject to the approval of the*

Examiner of Public Records.

The heavy type safe, with at least five inch wall, is recommended for use for records in this State where a reasonable doubt for their safety exists.

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* See concluding paragraph of the Report of Thomas C. Quinn, Supervisor of Public Records in the State of New York, dated November 24, 1914, to Hon. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education. The care and custody of Public Records in that State comes under the jurisdiction of the University.

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INKS AND RIBBONS.

Due to the many brands and qualities of ink prepared by the same manufacturer, sufficient attention has not been given by some public officials to the particular ink specified for use on the Public Records of this State. In many towns the Examiner has been assured that the ink used was on the list because it had the manufacturer's name on it, and the original container was shown as proof. In many cases a *writing fluid* was used, but the ink specified for use was a *writing and copying ink* of the same manufacturer.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Acts of 1913, Chapter 170, Section 3, the following list comprises all of the inks and typewriter ribbons recommended for use on the Public Records of this State, and is repeated as of this date:

Inks.

Carter's Record Ink,
Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink,
David's Combined Writing and Copying Ink,
Stafford's Special Writing and Copying Ink.

Ribbons.

American Brand (Storms)
Blue Ribbon Brand (New England Carbon)
Carnation (Miller-Bryant-Pierce)
Charter Oak (Plimpton)
Commercial Brand (New England Carbon)
Commercial Brand (Ohashi)
Criterion (M. F. Donovan)
Crown Brand (Crown Ribbon and Carbon)
De Fi (De Fi Mfg. Co.)
Director (Carter)
Du-Ra-Bul (Republic-Dodge)
Elk Brand (Miller-Bryant-Pierce)
Eureka (Mittag & Volger)
Ideal (Carter)
Kee Lox (Kee Lox)
Non-Filling (Ault & Wiborg)
Panama (Manifold Supplies)
Rainbow Non-Filling (Columbia Ribbon & Carbon)
"Remtico" Paragon Brand (Remington)
"Remtico" Regal Brand (Remington)
Silk Gauze (Columbia Ribbon & Carbon)
Standard Brand (Ohashi)
Star Brand (Webster)
Tagger (Mittag & Volger)
Underwood (Underwood)

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The ribbons on the foregoing list are authorized for use in this State in accordance with the Act above mentioned, and are also here repeated as of this date. The trade names, with the manufacturers' names in parentheses, are given.

PAPERS.

In accordance with Section 2, Chapter 176 of the Public Acts of 1915, the following papers, which are of a standard mill-brand with dated watermark, are recommended for the Public Records of this State:

Brown's Linen Ledger,
Byron Weston Company's Linen Ledger,
Parson's Scotch Linen Ledger,
Whiting's Linen Ledger.

GENERAL INDEX OF LAND RECORDS.

In accordance with the requirements of Chapter 127 of the Public Acts of 1915, the work of compiling a General Index of Land Records is in progress or has been completed in most of the towns of the State. Appendix A of this report shows the progress made in this work.

Due to different conditions, such as the number of volumes to be indexed, assistance available for the purpose, and other reasons, no uniform method of indexing has been insisted on by this office. It has been the policy of the Examiner of Public Records to suggest a method when requested, but in cases where a definite method exists in the mind of the compiler of the index, to assist him in his own method, if the one he has chosen is suited to local conditions.

The method of indexing most universally adopted by the towns, the smaller ones in particular, is posting in chronological and semi-alphabetical order from the pages of the original volumes direct to an index book especially prepared for the needs of the town. This method is recommended generally for a series of not over twenty or twenty-five volumes.

A second method, that of taking memoranda on cards or slips of paper with a view to an absolutely alphabetical arrangement for the series or between dates or volumes to be copied in

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an index volume of either sewn or loose leaves, has been adopted in some places.

The permanent card index system is being employed in some offices with success. This system is not generally recommended, however, except where the series is a large one and in offices where plenty of clerical assistance is available.

All these methods make the volumes easily accessible and are in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Act requiring their compilation.

PROBATE FILES.

A complete list of the Probate Districts, which have availed themselves of the privilege and authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909, to deposit their files in the State Library, is given in Appendix B of this report.

APPENDICES.

Numerous requests for the information published in the Report of the Temporary Examiner of Public Records for 1904 relating to Towns and Probate Districts, dates of incorporation and corporate limits, have made it advisable to correct these lists to date, which has been done in the appendices of this report.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The accompanying illustrations show the several new buildings erected or remodeled during the past two years in the State. Records are housed in each of these and the provisions made for them are elaborate and in thorough keeping with the structures themselves. These buildings are fitting additions to the long list of beautiful public buildings in this State of which the people of Connecticut may well be proud.

CONCLUSION.

The work of installing vaults and safes, the repairing, rebinding and retouching, where necessary, of volumes, is being attended to in the several offices as routine work. It is my pleasure to report improvement and progress, during the last two years,

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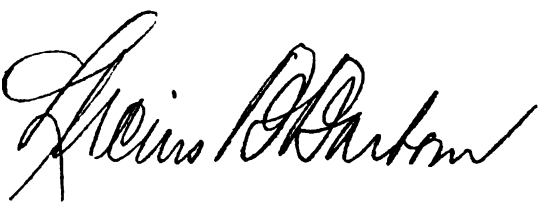
in every office of the State. It has been the desire of the Examiner to excite in each town, where none existed, a pride in its records and the manner in which they are kept, and he feels amply repaid for the effort.

Respectfully submitted,



Examiner of Public Records.

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APPENDIX A.

LIST OF TOWNS.

1916.

Showing Probate Districts In Which They Are Or Have Been Included.

(To avoid frequent repetition the names of districts are printed in capitals and the names of towns in lower case letters. The asterisk (*) denotes that a general index of land records is being compiled. The double asterisk (**) denotes that it has been completed.)

Andover*—Incorporated May, 1848, from Hebron and Coventry.
In HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.

Ansonia**—Incorporated May, 1889, from Derby.
In DERBY since incorporation.

Ashford—Named October, 1710.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until June 4, 1830; since then in ASHFORD.

Avon*—Incorporated May, 1830, from Farmington.
In FARMINGTON until May session, 1844; since then in AVON.

Barkhamsted*—Named May session, 1732; incorporated October, 1779.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May 27, 1825; then in NEW HARTFORD until June 5, 1834; since then in BARKHAMSTED.

Beacon Falls**—Incorporated May, 1871, from Bethany.
In NAUGATUCK since its incorporation.

Berlin*—Incorporated May, 1785, from Farmington, Wethersfield, and Middletown.
In FARMINGTON, HARTFORD, and MIDDLETOWN, partly in each, until June 2, 1824; since then in BERLIN.

Bethany*—Incorporated May, 1832, from Woodbridge.
In NEW HAVEN until July 4, 1854; since then in BETHANY.

Bethel*—Incorporated May, 1855, from Danbury.
In DANBURY until July 4, 1859; since then in BETHEL.

Bethlehem—Incorporated May, 1787.
In WOODBURY since its incorporation.

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Bloomfield*—Incorporated May, 1835, from Windsor.
In HARTFORD since its incorporation.

Bolton—Incorporated October, 1720.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1789; then in HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.

Bozrah*—Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich.
In NORWICH until June 3, 1843; since then in BOZRAH.

Branford*—Settled in 1644, under New Haven jurisdiction.
In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until June 21, 1850, except that the Society of Northford was in WALLINGFORD from May session, 1776, until its incorporation in North Branford in May, 1831; since then in BRANFORD.

Bridgeport**—Incorporated May, 1821, from Stratford.
In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgewater*—Incorporated May, 1856, from New Milford.
In NEW MILFORD since its incorporation.

Bristol**—Incorporated May, 1785, from Farmington.
In FARMINGTON until June 4, 1830; since then in BRISTOL.

Brookfield*—Incorporated May, 1788, from Danbury, New Milford, and Newtown.
In DANBURY until May session, 1820; then in NEWTOWN until June 19, 1850; since then in BROOKFIELD.

Brookhaven—See Setauket.

Brooklyn*—Incorporated May, 1786, from Pomfret and Canterbury.
In POMFRET and PLAINFIELD, partly in each, the part taken from Canterbury being in PLAINFIELD, until June 4, 1833; since then in BROOKLYN.

Burlington*—Incorporated May, 1806, from Bristol.
In FARMINGTON until June 3, 1834; since then in BURLINGTON.

Canaan*—Incorporated October, 1739.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in SHARON until June 6, 1846; since then in CANAAN.

Canterbury—Incorporated October, 1703, from Plainfield.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until May 27, 1835; since then in CANTERBURY.

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NEW LONDON MUNICIPAL BUILDING

James Sweeney, New London, Architect

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Canton**—Incorporated May, 1806, from Simsbury.
In SIMSBURY until June 7, 1841; since then in CANTON.

Chaplin—Incorporated May, 1822, from Mansfield and Hampton.
In WINDHAM until June 7, 1850; since then in CHAPLIN.

Chatham—Incorporated October, 1767, from Middletown.
In MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, the part south of Salmon River being in EAST HADDAM, until June 1, 1824; since then in CHATHAM. Name changed to East Hampton, October, 1915.

Cheshire—Incorporated May, 1780, from Wallingford.
In WALLINGFORD until May 27, 1829; since then in CHESHIRE.

Chester—Incorporated May, 1836, from Saybrook.
In SAYBROOK since its incorporation.

Clinton*—Incorporated May, 1838, from Killingworth.
In CLINTON (the old district) until June 1, 1842; then in KILLINGWORTH until July 5, 1862; since then in CLINTON (the new district).

Colchester*—Named October, 1699.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1708; then in HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832; since then in COLCHESTER.

Colebrook*—Named May session, 1732; incorporated October, 1779.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1779; then in NORFOLK until May 31, 1838; since then in WINCHESTER.

Columbia*—Incorporated May, 1804, from Lebanon.
In WINDHAM until May session, 1808; then in HEBRON until June 27, 1851; since then in ANDOVER.

Conway—Incorporated May session, 1841, from Chatham. Name changed to Portland during the same session of the legislature. (See Portland.)

Cornwall*—Incorporated May, 1740.
Probably in HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then probably in LITCHFIELD until June 15, 1847; since then in CORNWALL. (Cornwall was annexed to Hartford County, May session, 1738. It is not named in the act constituting Litchfield Probate District, October session, 1742, but in the edition of the Colony Laws printed in 1750 it is named as being in Litchfield district.)

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Coventry*—Named October, 1711.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1789; then in HEBRON until June 19, 1849; since then in COVENTRY.

Cromwell*—Incorporated May, 1851, from Middletown.
In MIDDLETOWN since its incorporation.

Danbury**—Named October, 1687.
In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1744; since then in DANBURY.

Darien**—Incorporated May, 1820, from Stamford.
In STAMFORD since its incorporation.

Derby**—Named May, 1675.
In NEW HAVEN until July 4, 1858; since then in DERBY.

Durham*—Incorporated May, 1708.
In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1752; since then in MIDDLETOWN.

East Granby**—Incorporated June, 1858, from Granby and Windsor Locks.
In GRANBY until July 4, 1865; since then in EAST GRANBY.

East Haddam**—Incorporated May, 1734, from Haddam.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; since then in EAST HADDAM, except that a small part of the town was in CHATHAM from May session, 1830, to June 2, 1831.

East Hampton (N. Y.)—In Connecticut from 1658 to 1664.
Probably under jurisdiction of the Particular Court.

East Hampton*—Incorporated, as Chatham, October, 1767, from Middletown.
In MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, the part south of Salmon River being in EAST HADDAM until June 1, 1824; since then in CHATHAM.

East Hartford**—Incorporated October, 1783, from Hartford.
In EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1797; then in HARTFORD until May, 1887; since then in EAST HARTFORD.

East Haven*—Incorporated May, 1785, from New Haven.
In NEW HAVEN until August, 1868; then in EAST HAVEN until January 3, 1883; since then in NEW HAVEN.

East Lyme**—Incorporated May, 1839, from Lyme and Waterford.
In NEW LONDON until June 2, 1843; since then in EAST LYME.

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East Windsor*—Incorporated May, 1768, from Windsor.
In HARTFORD and STAFFORD, partly in each, the Parish of Ellington being in STAFFORD, until May session, 1782; since then in EAST WINDSOR, except that the small portion of Ellington Parish lying east of a meridian line drawn from the northwest corner of Tolland remained in STAFFORD.

Eastford—Incorporated May, 1847, from Ashford.
In ASHFORD until June 21, 1849; since then in EASTFORD.

Easton*—Incorporated May, 1845, from Weston.
In WESTON until July 22, 1875; then in EASTON until March 4, 1878; since then in BRIDGEPORT.

Ellington**—Incorporated May, 1786, from East Windsor.
In EAST WINDSOR and STAFFORD, partly in each, "that part lying east of a meridian line drawn from the northwest corner of Tolland" being in STAFFORD, until May 31, 1826; since then in ELLINGTON.

Enfield*—Named and granted by Massachusetts, May, 1683; annexed to Connecticut, May, 1749.
In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton, Mass.) until May, 1749; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May 26, 1831; since then in ENFIELD.

Essex*—Incorporated May, 1854, from Old Saybrook.
In OLD SAYBROOK until July 4, 1859; since then in ESSEX.

Fairfield**—Settled, 1639; named, 1645.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; since then in FAIRFIELD.

Farmington**—Incorporated December, 1645.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Court until May session, 1666; then in HARTFORD until January, 1769; since then in FARMINGTON.

Franklin*—Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich.
In NORWICH since its incorporation.

Glastonbury*—Incorporated May, 1690, from Wethersfield.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1782; then in EAST WINDSOR until May session, 1797; since then in HARTFORD.

Goshen*—Incorporated October, 1739.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until May 13, 1895; since then in TORRINGTON.

Granby**—Incorporated October, 1786, from Simsbury.
In SIMSBURY until May session, 1807; since then in GRANBY.

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Greenwich**—Settled 1640.

The settlement was made under authority of the New Haven Colony, but in 1642 the inhabitants claimed the protection of the Dutch government at New Netherlands, and so remained until 1656, when they returned to the New Haven Colony. In 1662 they submitted to the authority of the Connecticut Colony. Probably in NEW HAVEN from 1656 until 1662; then probably under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; then in STAMFORD until July 4, 1853; since then in GREENWICH.

Griswold**—Incorporated October, 1815, from Preston.

In NORWICH since its incorporation.

Groton**—Incorporated May, 1705, from New London.

In NEW LONDON until October session, 1766; then in STONINGTON until May 25, 1839; since then in GROTON.

Guilford**—Settled 1639.

In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; since then in GUILFORD.

Haddam*—Incorporated October, 1668.

In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May session, 1752; then in MIDDLETOWN, except that the part lying east of the Connecticut River was annexed to CHATHAM June 1, 1824, until June 3, 1830; since then in HADDAM.

Hamden*—Incorporated May, 1786, from New Haven.

In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.

Hampton*—Incorporated October, 1786, from Windham, Pomfret, Brooklyn, Canterbury, and Mansfield.

In WINDHAM until June 2, 1826; since then in HAMPTON.

Hartford**—Settled 1635.

Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Court until May session, 1666; since then in HARTFORD.

Hartland*—Incorporated May, 1761.

In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1807; then in GRANBY until June 3, 1836; since then in HARTLAND.

Harwinton—Incorporated October, 1737.

In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until May 27, 1835; since then in HARWINTON.

Hebron*—Incorporated May, 1708.

In HARTFORD until October session, 1741; then in EAST HADDAM until May session, 1789; since then in HEBRON.

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Huntington (N. Y.)—In Connecticut from 1660 to 1664.
Probably under jurisdiction of the Particular Court.

Huntington*—Incorporated January, 1789, from Stratford.
In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; then in BRIDGEPORT, except that the "first voting district" was annexed to DERBY March 25, 1880, until May, 1889; since then in HUNTINGTON.

Kent—Incorporated October, 1739.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in LITCHFIELD and SHARON, partly in each, the Society of East Greenwich remaining in LITCHFIELD, and being incorporated into the town of Warren in 1786, and the remainder of the town being in SHARON, until May session, 1787; then in NEW MILFORD until May 26, 1831; since then in KENT.

Killingly*—Incorporated May, 1708.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD, except that the two north societies were annexed to POMFRET, May session, 1752, until June 4, 1830; since then in KILLINGLY.

Killingworth*—Named May, 1667.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1780; then in SAYBROOK until June 3, 1834; then in KILLINGWORTH until May 28, 1838; then in CLINTON until June 1, 1842; since then in KILLINGWORTH.

Lebanon*—Incorporated October, 1700.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until June 2, 1826, except that the part of the parish of Andover belonging to Lebanon was in HEBRON from May session, 1790, until about 1820; since then in LEBANON.

Ledyard*—Incorporated May, 1836, from Groton.
In STONINGTON until June 6, 1837; since then in LEDYARD.

Lisbon*—Incorporated May, 1786, from Norwich.
In NORWICH since its incorporation.

Litchfield**—Incorporated May, 1719.
In WOODBURY until October session, 1742; since then in LITCHFIELD.

Lyme*—Named May, 1667.
In NEW LONDON until June 4, 1830; then in LYME (the old district) until July 24, 1868; then in OLD LYME until July 5, 1869; since then in LYME (the new district).

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Madison*—Incorporated May, 1826, from Guilford.
In GUILFORD until May 22, 1834; since then in MADISON.

Manchester**—Incorporated May, 1823, from East Hartford.
In HARTFORD until June 22, 1850; since then in MANCHESTER.

Mansfield*—Incorporated May, 1702, from Windham.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May 30, 1831; since then in MANSFIELD.

Marlborough*—Incorporated October, 1803, from Colchester, Glastonbury, and Hebron.
In EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832; then in COLCHESTER until June 11, 1846; since then in MARLBOROUGH.

Meriden*—Incorporated May, 1806, from Wallingford.
In WALLINGFORD until June 3, 1836; since then in MERIDEN.

Middlebury*—Incorporated 1807, from Waterbury.
In WATERBURY since its incorporation.

Middlefield—Incorporated May, 1866, from Middletown.
In MIDDLETOWN since its incorporation.

Middletown**—Incorporated September, 1651.
Under jurisdiction of the Particular Court until May session, 1666; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1752, except that the part included in the parish of Middle Haddam was in EAST HADDAM from October session, 1741, until May session, 1752, and the part south of Salmon River was in EAST HADDAM from May session, 1742; then in MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, until October session, 1767, when the part south of Salmon River which had been in EAST HADDAM was incorporated as Chatham; since then in MIDDLETOWN.

Milford*—Settled 1639.
In NEW HAVEN until May 22, 1832; since then in MILFORD.

Monroe*—Incorporated May, 1823, from Huntington.
In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.

Montville*—Incorporated October, 1786, from New London.
In NEW LONDON until June 27, 1851; since then in MONTVILLE.

Morris*—Incorporated May, 1859, from Litchfield.
In LITCHFIELD since its incorporation.

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WATERBURY CITY HALL

Cass Gilbert, New York, Architect

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Mortlake—Never was incorporated as a distinct town, although it was frequently spoken of as such. It became a part of Pomfret.
In WINDHAM until May session, 1752; after that in POMFRET.

Naugatuck**—Incorporated May, 1844, from Waterbury, Bethany, and Oxford.
In WATERBURY until July 4, 1863; since then in NAUGATUCK.

New Britain**—Incorporated May, 1850, from Berlin.
In BERLIN since its incorporation.

New Canaan**—Incorporated May, 1801, from Norwalk and Stamford.
In FAIRFIELD and STAMFORD, partly in each, until May session, 1802; since then in NORWALK.

New Fairfield*—Incorporated 1740.
In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1744; since then in DANBURY, except that the north society was in NEW MILFORD from May session, 1787, until it was incorporated as the town of Sherman in October, 1802.

New Hartford**—Incorporated October, 1738.
In HARTFORD until January, 1769; then in FARMINGTON until October session, 1808; then in SIMSBURY until May 27, 1825; since then in NEW HARTFORD.

New Haven**—Settled 1638.
In NEW HAVEN since its settlement.

New London**—Settled 1646.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; since then in NEW LONDON.

New Milford*—Incorporated October, 1712.
In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1719; then in WOODBURY until May session, 1787; since then in NEW MILFORD.

Newington*—Incorporated July 11, 1871, from Wethersfield.
In HARTFORD since its incorporation.

Newtown*—Incorporated October, 1711.
In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1744; then in DANBURY until May session, 1820; since then in NEWTOWN.

Norfolk*—Incorporated October, 1758.
In LITCHFIELD until May session, 1779; since then in NORFOLK.

North Branford*—Incorporated May, 1831, from Branford.
In GUILFORD and WALLINGFORD, partly in each, since its incorporation, the Society of Northford being in WALLINGFORD.

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North Canaan*—Incorporated May, 1858, from Canaan.
In CANAAN since its incorporation.

North Haven—Incorporated October, 1786, from New Haven.
In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.

North Stonington*—Incorporated May, 1807, from Stonington.
In STONINGTON until June 4, 1835; since then in NORTH STONINGTON.

Norwalk**—Incorporated September, 1651.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1802; since then in NORWALK.

Norwich**—Settled 1660.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; then in NEW LONDON until October, 1748; since then in NORWICH.

Old Lyme—Incorporated as South Lyme May, 1855, from Lyme; name changed in 1857.
In LYME (the old district) until July 24, 1868; since then in OLD LYME.

Old Saybrook*—Incorporated May, 1852, from Saybrook.
In SAYBROOK until July 4, 1853; since then in OLD SAYBROOK.

Orange**—Incorporated May, 1822, from Milford and New Haven.
In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.

Oxford*—Incorporated October, 1798, from Derby and Southbury.
In NEW HAVEN until June 4, 1846; since then in OXFORD.

Plainfield*—Incorporated May, 1699.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; since then in PLAINFIELD.

Plainville*—Incorporated May, 1869, from Farmington.
In FARMINGTON until May, 1909; since then in PLAINVILLE.

Plymouth*—Incorporated May, 1795, from Watertown.
In WATERBURY until May 31, 1833; since then in PLYMOUTH.

Pomfret*—Named 1713.
In NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until May session, 1752; since then in POMFRET.

Portland**—Incorporated May, 1841, from Chatham.
In CHATHAM until April 22, 1913; since then in PORTLAND. Contains the records of CHATHAM previous to January 6, 1915.

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Preston*—Named October, 1687.
In NEW LONDON until October, 1748; since then in NORWICH.

Prospect*—Incorporated May, 1827, from Cheshire and Waterbury.
In WALLINGFORD until May 27, 1829; since then in CHESHIRE.

Putnam**—Incorporated May, 1855, from Thompson, Pomfret, and Killingly.
In THOMPSON until July 5, 1856; since then in PUTNAM.

Redding*—Incorporated May, 1767, from Fairfield.
In FAIRFIELD until January session, 1782; then in DANBURY until May 24, 1839; since then in REDDING.

Ridgefield*—Incorporated October, 1709.
In FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; then in Stamford until October session, 1746; then in DANBURY until June 10, 1841; since then in RIDGEFIELD.

Rocky Hill*—Incorporated May, 1843, from Wethersfield.
In HARTFORD since its incorporation.

Roxbury*—Incorporated October, 1796, from Woodbury.
In WOODBURY until June 6, 1842; since then in ROXBURY.

Rye (N. Y.)—In Connecticut from 1665 to 1683.
Probably under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; then probably in FAIRFIELD until 1683.

Salem*—Incorporated May, 1819, from Colchester, Lyme, and Montville.
In NEW LONDON and EAST HADDAM, partly in each, the part taken from Lyme being in NEW LONDON until July 9, 1841; the part taken from Montville being in NEW LONDON from June 3, 1824, until July 9, 1841 (previous to June 3, 1824, it had apparently been overlooked and not assigned to any probate district); the part taken from Colchester being in EAST HADDAM until May 29, 1832, then in COLCHESTER until July 9, 1841. In SALEM since July 9, 1841.

Salisbury*—Incorporated October, 1741.
In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; then in SHARON until June 16, 1847; since then in SALISBURY.

Saybrook*—Settled 1635, and was a separate colony until it united with Connecticut in 1644.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Courts from 1644 until May session, 1666; then in NEW LONDON until October session, 1719; then in GUILFORD until May session, 1780; since then in SAYBROOK.

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Scotland—Incorporated May, 1857, from Windham.
In WINDHAM since its incorporation.

Setauket (now Brookhaven, N. Y.)—In Connecticut from 1661 to 1664.
Probably under jurisdiction of the Particular Court.

Seymour**—Incorporated May, 1850, from Derby.
In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation. By recent legislation it was annexed to Derby in 1899.

Sharon*—Incorporated October, 1739.
In NEW HAVEN until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until October session, 1755; since then in SHARON.

Sherman*—Incorporated October session, 1802, from New Fairfield.
In NEW MILFORD until June 4, 1846; since then in SHERMAN.

Simsbury*—Named May session, 1670.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; since then in SIMSBURY.

Somers*—Incorporated 1734. In Massachusetts until 1749.
In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton) until 1749; then in HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until May 31, 1826; then in ELLINGTON until June 3, 1834; since then in SOMERS.

South Lyme—Incorporated May, 1855, from Lyme. Name changed to Old Lyme in 1857.
In LYME until after the change of name.

South Windsor**—Incorporated May, 1845, from East Windsor.
In EAST WINDSOR since its incorporation.

Southampton (N. Y.)—In Connecticut from 1645 to 1664.
Probably under jurisdiction of the Particular Court.

Southbury*—Incorporated May, 1787, from Woodbury.
In WOODBURY since its incorporation.

Southington**—Incorporated October, 1779, from Farmington.
In FARMINGTON until May 24, 1825; since then in SOUTHINGTON.

Southold (N. Y.)—Settled 1640. In Connecticut, New Haven Colony, until 1664.
In NEW HAVEN.

Sprague*—Incorporated May, 1861, from Lisbon and Franklin.
In NORWICH since its incorporation.

Stafford*—Settled 1719.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; since then in STAFFORD.

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Stamford**—Settled 1640.
In NEW HAVEN until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1728; since then in STAMFORD.

Sterling*—Incorporated May, 1794, from Voluntown.
In PLAINFIELD until June 17, 1852; since then in STERLING.

Stonington*—Incorporated October, 1658, by Massachusetts.
Was for some years claimed by both Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the location of its early probate records is doubtful; perhaps a part will be found in Massachusetts and a part in the records of Particular Courts in Connecticut; then in NEW LONDON until October session, 1766; since then in STONINGTON.

Stratford**—Settled 1639.
Under jurisdiction of the Particular Courts until May session, 1666; then in FAIRFIELD until May session, 1782; since then in STRATFORD.

Suffield*—Incorporated by Massachusetts, May, 1674; annexed to Connecticut, May, 1749.
In HAMPSHIRE COUNTY (Northampton, Mass.) until May, 1749; then in HARTFORD, except that the part lying west of the mountain was annexed to GRANBY, May session, 1807, until May session, 1821; since then in SUFFIELD.

Thomaston—Incorporated May, 1875, from Plymouth.
In WATERBURY until June, 1882; since then in THOMASTON.

Thompson**—Incorporated May, 1785, from Killingly.
In POMFRET until May 25, 1832; since then in THOMPSON.

Tolland—Named May, 1715.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until June 4, 1830; since then in TOLLAND.

Torrington**—Incorporated October, 1740.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1742; then in LITCHFIELD until June 16, 1847; since then in TORRINGTON.

Trumbull*—Incorporated October, 1797, from Stratford.
In STRATFORD until June 4, 1840; since then in BRIDGEPORT.

Union—Incorporated October, 1734.
In WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until May session, 1759; since then in STAFFORD.

Vernon**—Incorporated October, 1808, from Bolton.
In HEBRON until May session, 1814; then in STAFFORD until May 31, 1826; since then in ELLINGTON.

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Voluntown*—Named May, 1708.
In NEW LONDON until May session, 1726; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1747; then in PLAINFIELD until June 4, 1830; then in VOLUNTOWN until April 3, 1889; since then in NORWICH.

Wallingford*—Named May, 1670.
In NEW HAVEN until May session, 1776; since then in WALLINGFORD.

Warren*—Incorporated May, 1786, from Kent.
In LITCHFIELD since its incorporation.

Washington*—Incorporated January, 1779, from Woodbury, Litchfield, Kent, and New Milford.
In LITCHFIELD and WOODBURY, partly in each, the parts taken from Woodbury and New Milford and known as the Society of Judea being in WOODBURY, until May 22, 1832; since then in WASHINGTON.

Waterbury**—Named May, 1686.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; then in WOODBURY until May session, 1779; since then in WATERBURY.

Waterford*—Incorporated October, 1801, from New London.
In NEW LONDON since its incorporation.

Watertown—Incorporated May, 1780, from Waterbury.
In WATERBURY until June 3, 1834; since then in WATERTOWN.

West Hartford**—Incorporated May, 1854, from Hartford.
In HARTFORD since its incorporation.

Westbrook*—Incorporated May, 1840, from Saybrook.
In SAYBROOK until July 4, 1853; then in OLD SAYBROOK until July 4, 1854; since then in WESTBROOK.

Westmoreland (Penn.)—Incorporated January, 1774.
Probably in LITCHFIELD until May session, 1775; then made a distinct district by the name of WESTMORELAND.

Weston*—Incorporated October, 1787, from Fairfield.
In FAIRFIELD until May 22, 1832; then in WESTON until July 22, 1875; since then in WESTPORT.

Westport*—Incorporated May, 1835, from Fairfield, Norwalk, and Weston.
In WESTPORT since its incorporation.

Wethersfield*—Settled 1635.
Under the jurisdiction of the Particular Court until May session, 1666; since then in HARTFORD.

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Willington*—Incorporated May, 1727.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1759; then in STAFFORD until June 4, 1830; since then in TOLLAND.

Wilton*—Incorporated May, 1802, from Norwalk.
In NORWALK since its incorporation.

Winchester**—Named 1733. Incorporated May, 1771.
In HARTFORD until May session, 1769; then in SIMSBURY until May session, 1779; then in NORFOLK until May 31, 1838; since then in WINCHESTER.

Windham*—Incorporated May, 1692.
In HARTFORD until October session, 1719; since then in WINDHAM.

Windsor*—Settled 1637.
In HARTFORD until July 4, 1855, except that Ellington Parish, which was included in East Windsor at the incorporation of that town, was set off to STAFFORD, May session, 1759; since then in WINDSOR.

Windsor Locks*—Incorporated May, 1854, from Windsor.
In HARTFORD since its incorporation.

Wolcott*—Incorporated May, 1796, from Waterbury and Southington.
In WATERBURY since its incorporation.

Woodbridge*—Incorporated January, 1784, from New Haven and Milford.
In NEW HAVEN since its incorporation.

Woodbury*—Named May, 1674.
In FAIRFIELD until October session, 1719; since then in WOODBURY.

Woodstock*—Incorporated by Massachusetts March, 1690; annexed to Connecticut May, 1749.
Probably in SUFFOLK COUNTY (Boston, Mass.) until 1731; then in WORCESTER COUNTY until May, 1749; then in WINDHAM until May session, 1752; then in POMFRET until May 30, 1831; since then in WOODSTOCK.

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APPENDIX B.

LIST OF PROBATE DISTRICTS.

1916.

(To avoid frequent repetition the names of districts are printed in capitals and the names of towns in lower case letters. The asterisk (*) denotes that the original files of the district have been deposited in the State Library under the authority granted in Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909.)

ANDOVER*—Includes Andover, Bolton, and Columbia.
Constituted June 27, 1851, from HEBRON.
Contains the records of HEBRON from May session, 1789, to June 27, 1851.

ASHFORD*—Includes Ashford.
Constituted June 4, 1830, from POMFRET.

AVON*—Includes Avon.
Constituted May session, 1844, from FARMINGTON.

BARKHAMSTED*—Includes Barkhamsted.
Constituted June 5, 1834, from NEW HARTFORD.
Contains the records of NEW HARTFORD from May 27, 1825, to June 5, 1834.

BERLIN—Includes Berlin and New Britain.
Constituted June 2, 1824, from FARMINGTON, HARTFORD, and MIDDLETOWN.

BETHANY*—Includes Bethany.
Constituted July 4, 1854, from NEW HAVEN.

BETHEL—Includes Bethel.
Constituted July 4, 1859, from DANBURY.

BOZRAH*—Includes Bozrah.
Constituted June 3, 1843, from NORWICH.

BRANFORD—Includes Branford.
Constituted June 21, 1850, from GUILFORD.

BRIDGEPORT—Includes Bridgeport, Easton, Monroe, and Trumbull.
Constituted June 4, 1840, from STRATFORD.
Contains the records of STRATFORD from May session, 1782, to June 4, 1840; and the records of EASTON, which include the records of WESTON.

BRISTOL—Includes Bristol.
Constituted June 4, 1830, from FARMINGTON.

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEW HAVEN

Allen & Williams, New Haven, Architects

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BROOKFIELD—Includes Brookfield.
Constituted June 19, 1850, from NEWTOWN.

BROOKLYN*—Includes Brooklyn.
Constituted June 4, 1833, from POMFRET and PLAINFIELD.

BURLINGTON*—Includes Burlington.
Constituted June 3, 1834, from FARMINGTON.

CANAAN*—Includes Canaan and North Canaan.
Constituted June 6, 1846, from SHARON.

CANTERBURY—Includes Canterbury.
Constituted May 27, 1835, from PLAINFIELD.

CANTON*—Includes Canton.
Constituted June 7, 1841, from SIMSBURY.

CHAPLIN*—Includes Chaplin.
Constituted June 7, 1850, from WINDHAM.

CHATHAM—Includes Chatham.
Constituted June 1, 1824, from MIDDLETOWN and EAST HADDAM.
The records of CHATHAM, previous to January 6, 1915, are in PORTLAND.

CHESHIRE*—Includes Cheshire and Prospect.
Constituted May 27, 1829, from WALLINGFORD.

CLINTON—Included Clinton and Killingworth.
Constituted May 28, 1838, by change of name from KILLINGWORTH; name changed back to KILLINGWORTH June 1, 1842.

CLINTON—Includes Clinton.
Constituted July 5, 1862, from KILLINGWORTH.

COLCHESTER*—Includes Colchester.
Constituted May 29, 1832, from EAST HADDAM.
Contains the records of EAST HADDAM from October session, 1741, to May 29, 1832.

CORNWALL—Includes Cornwall.
Constituted June 15, 1847, from LITCHFIELD.

COVENTRY—Includes Coventry.
Constituted June 19, 1849, from HEBRON.

DANBURY—Includes Danbury and New Fairfield.
Constituted May session, 1744, from FAIRFIELD.

DERBY—Includes Ansonia and Derby.
Constituted July 4, 1858, from NEW HAVEN.

EAST GRANBY—Includes East Granby.
Constituted July 4, 1865, from GRANBY.

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EAST HADDAM—Includes East Haddam.
Constituted October session, 1741, from HARTFORD.
The records of EAST HADDAM previous to May 29, 1832, are in COLCHESTER.

EAST HARTFORD—Includes East Hartford.
Constituted May, 1887, from HARTFORD.

EAST HAVEN—Included East Haven.
Constituted August, 1868, from NEW HAVEN.
Annexed to NEW HAVEN, January 3, 1883. The records of EAST HAVEN are at NEW HAVEN.

EAST LYME*—Includes East Lyme.
Constituted June 2, 1843, from NEW LONDON.

EAST WINDSOR—Includes East Windsor and South Windsor.
Constituted May session, 1782, from HARTFORD and STAFFORD.

EASTFORD*—Includes Eastford.
Constituted June 21, 1849, from ASHFORD.

EASTON*—Included Easton.
Constituted July 22, 1875, from WESTON.
Contained the records of WESTON from May 22, 1832, to July 22, 1875.
EASTON was annexed to BRIDGEPORT March 4, 1878, and the records of EASTON, including the records of WESTON to July 22, 1875, are in BRIDGEPORT.

ELLINGTON—Includes Ellington and Vernon.
Constituted May 31, 1826, from EAST WINDSOR and STAFFORD.

ENFIELD—Includes Enfield.
Constituted May 26, 1831, from EAST WINDSOR.

ESSEX—Includes Essex.
Constituted July 4, 1859, from OLD SAYBROOK.
Contains the records of OLD SAYBROOK from July 4, 1853, to July 4, 1859.

FAIRFIELD—Includes Fairfield.
Constituted May session, 1666, as a County Court; the records in the probate office, however, contain some probate proceedings as early as 1649.

FARMINGTON*—Includes Farmington.
Constituted January, 1769, from HARTFORD.

GRANBY*—Includes Granby.
Constituted May session, 1807, from SIMSBURY and HARTFORD.

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GREENWICH—Includes Greenwich.
Constituted July 4, 1853, from STAMFORD.

GROTON—Includes Groton.
Constituted May 25, 1839, from STONINGTON.

GUILFORD—Includes Guilford and North Branford, except the Society of Northford.
Constituted October session, 1719, from NEW HAVEN and NEW LONDON.

HADDAM*—Includes Haddam.
Constituted June 3, 1830, from MIDDLETOWN and CHATHAM.

HAMPTON*—Includes Hampton.
Constituted June 2, 1836, from WINDHAM.

HARTFORD*—Includes Bloomfield, Glastonbury, Hartford, Newington, Rocky Hill, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor Locks.
Constituted May session, 1666, as a County Court.

HARTLAND—Includes Hartland.
Constituted June 3, 1836, from GRANBY.

HARWINTON—Includes Harwinton.
Constituted May 27, 1835, from LITCHFIELD.

HEBRON—Includes Hebron.
Constituted May session, 1789, from WINDHAM, EAST HADDAM, and EAST WINDSOR.
The records of HEBRON previous to June 27, 1851, are in ANDOVER.

HUNTINGTON—Includes Huntington.
Constituted May, 1889, from BRIDGEPORT and DERBY.

KENT*—Includes Kent.
Constituted May 26, 1831, from NEW MILFORD.

KILLINGLY*—Includes Killingly.
Constituted June 4, 1830, from POMFRET and PLAINFIELD.

KILLINGWORTH*—Includes Killingworth.
Constituted June 3, 1834, from SAYBROOK.
Name changed to CLINTON, May 28, 1838, and changed back to KILLINGWORTH, June 1, 1842.

LEBANON*—Includes Lebanon.
Constituted June 2, 1826, from WINDHAM.

LEDYARD—Includes Ledyard.
Constituted June 6, 1837, from STONINGTON.

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LITCHFIELD—Includes Litchfield, Morris, and Warren.
Constituted October session, 1742, from HARTFORD, WOODBURY, and NEW HAVEN.

LYME—Included in 1868 and Old Lyme (South Lyme).
Constituted June 4, 1830, from NEW LONDON.
Name changed to OLD LYME, July 24, 1868. (See OLD LYME.)

LYME*—Includes Lyme.
Constituted July 5, 1869, from OLD LYME.

MADISON—Includes Madison.
Constituted May 22, 1834, from GUILFORD.

MANCHESTER—Includes Manchester.
Constituted June 22, 1850, from HARTFORD.

MANSFIELD*—Includes Mansfield.
Constituted May 30, 1831, from WINDHAM.

MARLBOROUGH*—Includes Marlborough.
Constituted June 11, 1846, from COLCHESTER.

MERIDEN—Includes Meriden.
Constituted June 3, 1836, from WALLINGFORD.

MIDDLETOWN*—Includes Cromwell, Durham, Middlefield, and Middletown.
Constituted May session, 1752, from HARTFORD, GUILFORD, and EAST HADDAM.

MILFORD—Includes Milford.
Constituted May 22, 1832, from NEW HAVEN.

MONTVILLE—Includes Montville.
Constituted June 27, 1851, from NEW LONDON.

NAUGATUCK—Includes Beacon Falls and Naugatuck.
Constituted July 4, 1863, from WATERBURY.

NEW HARTFORD*—Includes New Hartford.
Constituted May 27, 1825, from SIMSBURY.
The records of NEW HARTFORD previous to June 5, 1834, are in BARKHAMSTED.

NEW HAVEN—Includes East Haven, Hamden, New Haven, North Haven, Orange, Seymour, and Woodbridge.
Constituted May session, 1666, as a County Court, soon after the union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. Probate proceedings of the towns comprising the New Haven Colony before the union with Connecticut are to be found with that Colony's records or with the records of the town where the deceased resided.

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NEW LONDON*—Includes New London and Waterford.
Constituted May session, 1666, as a County Court.

NEW MILFORD—Includes Bridgewater and New Milford.
Constituted May session, 1787, from WOODBURY, SHARON, and DANBURY.

NEWTOWN—Includes Newtown.
Constituted May session, 1820, from DANBURY.

NORFOLK—Includes Norfolk.
Constituted May session, 1779, from SIMSBURY and LITCHFIELD.

NORTH STONINGTON—Includes North Stonington.
Constituted June 4, 1835, from STONINGTON.

NORWALK—Includes New Canaan, Norwalk, and Wilton.
Constituted May session, 1802, from FAIRFIELD and STAMFORD.

NORWICH*—Includes Franklin, Griswold, Lisbon, Norwich, Preston, Sprague, and Voluntown.
Constituted October, 1748, from NEW LONDON.
Contains the records of VOLUNTOWN.

OLD LYME*—Includes Old Lyme.
Name changed from LYME to OLD LYME July 5, 1869.
Contains the records of LYME from June 4, 1830, to July 24, 1868.

OLD SAYBROOK*—Includes Old Saybrook.
Constituted July 4, 1853, from SAYBROOK.
The records of OLD SAYBROOK previous to July 4, 1859, are in ESSEX.

OXFORD*—Includes Oxford.
Constituted June 4, 1846, from NEW HAVEN.

PLAINFIELD—Includes Plainfield.
Constituted May session, 1747, from WINDHAM.

PLAINVILLE—Includes Plainville.
Constituted May, 1909, from FARMINGTON.

PLYMOUTH—Includes Plymouth.
Constituted May 31, 1833, from WATERBURY.

POMFRET*—Includes Pomfret.
Constituted May session, 1752, from WINDHAM and PLAINFIELD.
The records of POMFRET were burned January 5, 1754.

PORTLAND—Includes Portland.
Constituted April 22, 1913, from CHATHAM.
Contains the records of the district of CHATHAM previous to January 6, 1915.

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PUTNAM—Includes Putnam.
Constituted July 5, 1856, from THOMPSON.

REDDING—Includes Redding.
Constituted May 24, 1839, from DANBURY.

RIDGEFIELD—Includes Ridgefield.
Constituted June 10, 1841, from DANBURY.

ROXBURY—Includes Roxbury.
Constituted June 6, 1842, from WOODBURY.

SALEM*—Includes Salem.
Constituted July 9, 1841, from COLCHESTER and NEW LONDON.

SALISBURY—Includes Salisbury.
Constituted June 16, 1847, from SHARON.

SAYBROOK*—Includes Chester and Saybrook.
Constituted May session, 1780, from GUILFORD.

SHARON—Includes Sharon.
Constituted October session, 1755, from LITCHFIELD.

SHERMAN*—Includes Sherman.
Constituted June 4, 1846, from NEW MILFORD.

SIMSBURY*—Includes Simsbury.
Constituted May session, 1769, from HARTFORD.

SOMERS*—Includes Somers.
Constituted June 3, 1834, from ELLINGTON.

SOUTHINGTON—Includes Southington.
Constituted May 24, 1825, from FARMINGTON.

STAFFORD*—Includes Stafford and Union.
Constituted May session, 1759, from HARTFORD and POMFRET.

STAMFORD—Includes Darien and Stamford.
Constituted May session, 1728, from FAIRFIELD.

STERLING—Includes Sterling.
Constituted June 17, 1852, from PLAINFIELD.

STONINGTON*—Includes Stonington.
Constituted October session, 1766, from NEW LONDON.

STRATFORD—Includes Stratford.
Constituted May session, 1782, from FAIRFIELD.
The records of STRATFORD previous to June 4, 1840, are in BRIDGEPORT.

SUFFIELD*—Includes Suffield.
Constituted May session, 1821, from HARTFORD and GRANBY.

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THOMASTON—Includes Thomaston.
Constituted June, 1882, from WATERBURY.

THOMPSON*—Includes Thompson.
Constituted May 25, 1832, from POMFRET.

TOLLAND*—Includes Tolland and Willington.
Constituted June 4, 1830, from STAFFORD.

TORRINGTON*—Includes Goshen and Torrington.
Constituted June 16, 1847, from LITCHFIELD.

VOLUNTOWN*—Included Voluntown.
Constituted June 4, 1830, from PLAINFIELD.
VOLUNTOWN was annexed to NORWICH April 3, 1889. The records of VOLUNTOWN are in NORWICH.

WALLINGFORD—Includes the Society of Northford in North Branford and Wallingford.
Constituted May session, 1776, from NEW HAVEN and GUILFORD.

WASHINGTON—Includes Washington.
Constituted May 22, 1832, from LITCHFIELD and WOODBURY.

WATERBURY—Includes Middlebury, Waterbury, and Wolcott.
Constituted May session, 1779, from WOODBURY.

WATERTOWN—Includes Watertown.
Constituted June 3, 1834, from WATERBURY.

WESTBROOK*—Includes Westbrook.
Constituted July 4, 1854, from OLD SAYBROOK.

WESTMORELAND—Included Westmoreland.
Constituted May session, 1775, probably from LITCHFIELD.
The decree of Trenton, December 30, 1782, declared that Westmoreland was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

WESTON*—Included in 1875, Easton and Weston.
Constituted May 22, 1832, from FAIRFIELD.
Weston was annexed to WESTPORT and the town of Easton constituted as the district of EASTON July 22, 1875. The records of WESTON were to remain in EASTON, and with the EASTON records are now in BRIDGEPORT.

WESTPORT—Includes Weston and Westport.
Constituted May session, 1835, at the time of the incorporation of the town of Westport. The territory was taken from FAIRFIELD, NORWALK and WESTON.

WINCHESTER—Includes Colebrook and Winchester.
Constituted May 31, 1838, from NORFOLK.

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WINDHAM—Includes Scotland and Windham.
Constituted October session, 1719, from HARTFORD and NEW LONDON.

WINDSOR—Includes Windsor.
Constituted July 4, 1855, from HARTFORD.

WOODBURY*—Includes Bethlehem, Southbury, and Woodbury.
Constituted October session, 1719, from HARTFORD, FAIRFIELD, and NEW HAVEN.

WOODSTOCK*—Includes Woodstock.
Constituted May 30, 1831, from POMFRET.

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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT NO. 60

REPORT

OF THE

STATE PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

GOVERNOR

For the Two Fiscal Years ended September 30, 1916

PRINTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATUTE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1916

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PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Printed by
THE WILSON H. LEE CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 11, 1916.

To His Excellency, MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor of the State of Connecticut.

In accordance with Chapter 265, Public Acts of 1915, and on behalf of the Commissioners appointed under Chapter 230, Public Acts of 1913, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the biennial report of the State Park Commission for the two years ended September 30, 1916.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,
President of the Commission.

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CONNECTICUT
STATE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor.

HERMAN H. CHAPMAN, New Haven,	Term	ends	Sept. 1, 1917
EDWARD H. WILKINS, Middletown,	"	"	Sept. 1, 1917
EDWARD E. BRADLEY, New Haven,	"	"	Sept. 1, 1919
LUCIUS F. ROBINSON, Hartford,	"	"	Sept. 1, 1919
JOHN E. CALHOUN, Cornwall,	"	"	Sept. 1, 1921
FAYETTE L. WRIGHT, Pomfret,	"	"	Sept. 1, 1921

Ex-officio.

WALTER O. FILLEY, New Haven, . . State Forester.

Officers, Sept. 30, 1916.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY, New Haven, Conn.,	President.
EDWARD H. WILKINS, Middletown, Conn.,	Sec'y & Treas.

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ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1915 CONCERNING THE STATE PARK COMMISSION.

Public Acts, Chapter 265.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter 230 of the public acts of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows: Said commission shall annually choose one of its members to be chairman and may from time to time appoint a clerk and such other employees, including engineers, architects and custodians, as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Said commission may determine the duties and compensation of such appointees. Said commission shall have a suitable office where its maps, plans, documents, records and accounts shall be kept, subject to public inspection at reasonable times. On or before the thirty-first day of December, 1916, and biennially thereafter, said commission shall make a report of its proceedings to the governor, with a statement of its receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 2. The state park commission is authorized to take, by condemnation, land for the public purposes for which said commission is authorized to acquire land under the provisions of section four of chapter 230 of the public acts of 1913, and if said commission cannot agree with the owner or owners of any land which it shall decide the interests of the state require for such purposes, as to the compensation to be paid therefor, the amount of damages for such taking shall be determined by three appraisers to be appointed by the superior court for the county in which such land is situtated, or any judge thereof, on application of said commission after reasonable notice of such application shall have been given to such owner or owners.

SEC. 3. Said appraisers shall notify all parties in interest of the time and place of hearing, and shall make return in writing of their appraisal and award to the clerk of the superior court, who shall record the same; and the amount of such award shall be paid upon order of the comptroller within sixty days after the filing of such award, or, in case of an appeal, after the final award, out of any appropriated funds available therefor, to the person or persons entitled thereto, or held on deposit to the order of such person or persons by the treasurer of the state. Either party may, within sixty days, appeal to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, to set aside such award, and to order a new hearing

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because of any irregularity or improper conduct connected with such hearing or appraisal.

SEC. 4. The fees of the appraisers shall be paid from the funds aforesaid; and the lands embraced in the application shall not be occupied by said commission, nor taken for such public purposes until the compensation therefor as finally awarded shall have been paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, or deposited to his or their order.

SEC. 5. All the owners of different tracts of land which are contiguous or which are to be included in the same park or recreation space may be joined in one application, if convenient, and the court or judge may appoint a single board of appraisers to determine and award the compensation to be paid to the owners of each tract in the same report of their findings.

Approved May 18, 1915.

SPECIAL ACTS, (346); An act concerning Mount Tom State Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The tract of land in the towns of Morris and Washington known as Mount Tom Park which was received by gift of Charles H. Senff and accepted by the general assembly under the provisions of an act accepting from Charles H. Senff a gift of land for the purpose of a state park, approved August 23, 1911, is hereby placed in charge of the state park commission. All authority and duties imposed upon the state forester by said act are hereby transferred to the state park commission.

SEC. 2. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be placed at the disposal of the state park commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said act.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall take effect when an agreement in writing, signed by all of the heirs of Charles H. Senff, stating that said heirs agree to the provisions hereof, and that the passage of this act is not to constitute a breach of the conditions named in the deed of gift of said land, is placed on file in the office of the comptroller.

Approved May 20, 1915.

SPECIAL ACTS, (351); (Appropriating various funds).

For the State Park Commission.

Expenses	$5,000
Purchase of land	20,000

Approved May 19, 1915.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The State Park Commission was created by act of the General Assembly approved June 7, 1913, following the recommendations of a special commission raised by the General Assembly at its session in 1911. Its first report was based upon its study for a year and a half of the problems before it, and attempted to present for consideration of the General Assembly a comprehensive picture of the physical situation and a tentative plan for the establishment by the State of permanent public reservations. In the succeeding two years, the Commission has endeavored, with the resources at its command, to develop into tangible shape the plans which were then tentatively outlined. While appropriations from the State Treasury have enabled it to accomplish comparatively little in the actual acquisition of park areas, it has gained much in experience from handling the practical questions involved. It is now confident that its experience and its formulated policy warrant the State in entrusting to it the power and resources which the development of a comprehensive system of State reservations requires.

The accompanying report of the Commission's Field Secretary fairly presents the policy of the Commission and presents in detail what the Commission has done and, in so far as seems consistent with the public interest, what acquisitions are in contemplation, should the General Assembly act favorably upon the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission respectfully submits that the time has arrived for the State to devote a substantial amount toward the consummation of its plans. In the matter of State reservations, Connecticut has lagged behind its sister States. It is inevitable that this State in the end will follow their example. Economy, aside from other considerations, demands action. The industrial growth of the State and its community concentration, due to universal rapid transit, while accentuating the need of conserving to the public its natural beauties, at the same time are constantly rendering such conservation more expensive. Access to the State's lakes and mountains and acquaintance with its great natural beauties, heretofore restricted to a favored few, has suddenly become possible to the multitude and a duty devolves upon the State to secure to the public against the exclusions of private ownership the use and enjoyment of some portion of these things.

In meeting the demands for municipal parks and playgrounds, our cities are spending millions for facilities which a few years back would have cost little. Reservation for the public of the

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best examples of mountain, lake and seashore, must be the work of the State and not of its municipalities. The time is rapidly approaching when the public demand for such reservations will be imperative. The Commission believes that an expenditure by the State in the next decade of four or five million dollars for this purpose would establish for all time that which in the end the public will demand and the cost of which, if deferred, will grow apace. The reasons for your Commission's recommendations have been so fully presented in the previous reports of the Commission and its Field Secretary that it is unnecessary to repeat them in this report. The following considerations, however, are urged:

The scheme of park reservations as planned by the Commission involves, by way of maintenance charges, a tax burden so small as to be negligible.

The property values which may be withdrawn from local taxation will be comparatively small and such withdrawal will be largely compensated by the enhancement of neighboring values.

Both from the experience of other States and from direct assurances, the Commission is confident that the commitment of the State to a policy of park development under responsible and permanent trusteeship will secure from public-spirited citizens co-operation and assistance in substantial form.

The entire cost of acquiring properties for permanent reservation should not fall upon the payers of current taxes. The proposed system of public reservations creates a permanent asset whose value and usefulness will increase so long as Connecticut is habitable, and a proper business policy requires that the burden of its cost be spread over a series of years. The Commission respectfully suggests that this cost should be met by an issue of State Park bonds to run—say for thirty years, involving a relatively small annual appropriation to cover interest and sinking fund charges.

With confidence that the adoption and consummation of its plans will serve the highest interest of the State and will receive the commendation of the public, the Commission earnestly bespeaks the support of the General Assembly in the furtherance thereof.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD E. BRADLEY,
JOHN E. CALHOUN,
HERMAN H. CHAPMAN,
WALTER O. FILLEY,
LUCIUS F. ROBINSON,
EDWARD H. WILKINS,
FAYETTE L. WRIGHT,
State Park Commissioners.

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REPORT OF FIELD SECRETARY.

To the Connecticut State Park Commission;

Gentlemen,

Two years ago, after some six months of preliminary field work, I had the honor of preparing for you the first report of your findings on the subject of State Parks for Connecticut. The occasion seemed to call for a simple statement of unquestioned facts, with some discussion of their probable relation, and the deduction of a few general principles to be observed in planning a system of such Parks.

Whether evident or not, it was my purpose in that report to rigidly exclude everything in the nature of a personal opinion, which at that time I did not feel qualified to express. The training of a civil engineer emphasizes the need for distinguishing clearly between matters of fact and matters of opinion, but when it comes to constructive work of any sort designed for permanent or future use, facts alone are insufficient, and the engineer, like folks, must rely in part on opinion. He must then further attempt to classify and distinguish between right opinion and wrong opinion, in which, also like folks, he is not uniformly successful. I have read somewhere that a man might not know the way to Athens, and yet, having a right opinion about the matter, would reach that city as surely as if he possessed absolute knowledge. However that may be, it is certainly as true to-day as when Socrates first uttered it, if he did.

It is to-day a demonstrated fact that State control is a necessity for the proper development of our highway system; only yesterday that was a matter of opinion, and while opinion must still govern the details of surface and construction, it will to-morrow give way to the recorded facts of past experience. A personal opinion is much more likely to be right if it is based upon facts, and if I now venture to express an opinion, it is proper first to recount some of the more personal facts upon which it is based, that you and others may judge of its rightness.

Thirty years ago I first camped on Lake Washining, the larger of the Twin Lakes, in Salisbury. The island in the middle was entirely wild and open to all. A few farm houses on the surrounding slopes rather added to the picture, whose background is the Taconic Range, but such a thing as a summer cottage I am unable to recall. Trains stopped at the old picnic grounds in the

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midst of a pine forest, and many specials brought hundreds of people there for a single day of boating, bathing or fishing, with dancing or roller skating in a large open hall or rink. Now a row of cottages occupies the old camp site and also the picnic grove, whose transient parties were objectionable to the better class of prospective cottagers, and prevented the building development desired. The island has passed through a whole cycle of development, but is now included in a single holding. It may still be looked at, but it no longer looks natural, and the strange architectural growths sprouting on the hillsides about the lake are no doubt things of beauty to the individual owners, but they do not fit in the picture, which in its earlier condition was unmatched elsewhere in the whole State.

Twenty-nine years ago, disguised as a Sheff freshman, I journeyed from New Haven to Savin Rock on a pleasant Saturday afternoon. Journeyed is right, it took over an hour, even with bells on the horses, but a car ran every half hour, so a good many people were there, perhaps five hundred of them. There were two or three peanut stands, several thirst producers, or relievers, as you prefer, and one wild and wicked merry-go-round. Two years ago I heard a special State Commission, after careful investigation, report to a joint Committee of the Assembly on the condition at Savin Rock. The Commission recommended that about forty acres of new land be formed by filling in some of the adjacent portions of Long Island Sound, and estimated that the usual crowd of 40,000 could thus be increased to 60,000 without any greater average discomfort. It may be seen, since I omit the estimated cost, that I am not in the least assailing that plan; I am trying merely to show in a few words the desperate character of the problem at Savin Rock, which is still unsolved.

In 1892 I entered an engineering office in New Haven, and for thirteen years we feverishly planned and built trolley lines and bits of "State road," and watched the holiday crowds grow. In those early days we occasionally saw on the streets of New Haven a queer looking sort of high-seated buggy, proceeding without a horse, and the thing that still sticks in my mind is the peculiar look on the faces of the occupants. And the reason that look sticks is because I now have to wear it myself whenever I need to cross one of those same streets. Since that time the State has expended ten or twelve millions connecting up those scattered bits of "State road", and we are not through yet.

In 1905 I got a little sleepy and backed off into a quiet spot for a nap. So, being either too busy or too sleepy, like most of the rest, I failed to pay much attention to the matter of State Parks until early in 1914. Then I took a walk along the Connecticut shore, rubbed my eyes, and cogitated, or at least made the attempt. I began to hear testimony from others, who, like myself, "used to" go clam-digging, picnicing, or camping, along the

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shore, on the river, or among the lakes and mountains, but had been driven out from this or that familiar spot all over the State. I found whole lakes and mountain tops in the possession of individuals who had bought and paid for them, and could enjoy them only by excluding everybody else. I found the shore of Long Island Sound an almost endless row of individual vagaries, nondescript caricatures of habitations, alternating with miles of sea walls, land walls and hedges, behind which towered huge piles of granite, brick or concrete, which I judged also to be habitations, though the casual democratic eye might frequently conclude otherwise.

I tried to imagine the changes of the next thirty years, and still future thirties, and very gradually I began to perceive that natural scenic beauty and the unrestricted private ownership of land are things apart, and quite incompatible. That is, the small landowner fairly clogs the landscape with his wooden dreams, and the big one walls it up.

Then I turned to the libraries and halls of record, and discovered that while I had been working or sleeping, somebody had been really thinking; that up in Massachusetts they have spent about twenty millions in providing samples of natural beauty for everybody; over in New York the Palisades Park alone now comprises twenty-six thousand acres and the State Forests in the Catskills and the Adirondacks cover a million and a half acres, half the size of our State. Enough? No, the people of New York State on Nov. 7th, 1916, voted to issue bonds to the amount of seven and a half millions to extend the State Forests, and two and a half millions to extend the Palisades Park. This affirmative vote secures to the Palisades Park also private subscriptions amounting to two and a half millions more, making a total of twelve and a half millions this year, and over thirty millions devoted to State Parks and Forests in New York State.

Lining up these facts and sighting ahead over their tops, I have formed the personal opinion that to-morrow will see State Parks in Connecticut as necessary as State Highways are to-day. And, remember, that which is only personal opinion in Connecticut is already demonstrated fact in Massachusetts and New York.

Whether that opinion is right, I cannot say, but if it is, how much longer ought we in Connecticut to continue the policy of watchful waiting?

We have formed the habit, in the Land of Steady Habits, of sleeping peacefully for nineteen months out of the twenty-four, presumably in the interests of economy. We are now yawning and stretching, preparing to get up and take a quick look around, distribute the accumulated savings of the nineteen months just passed, and sink back into restful slumber, secure in the conviction that we cannot possibly appropriate as much in five months as

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we might be tempted to in ten. Is that really the Connecticut ideal of economy?

It is true that we have always got along somehow without these new-fangled notions; it is true that we still have "plenty of wild land in Connecticut;" it is true that many other matters are pressing, and perhaps more immediately necessary. Is it not also true that we are merely putting off the evil day, shirking our plain duty to the future, and doubling the ultimate cost of a necessary and inevitable work?

One other fact deserves mention here. The State Parks have already been likened somewhat to the State Highways, but one important difference exists, which should not be overlooked. Engineers have long talked and dreamed of a "permanent way," but with the traffic changes which have taken place and those which may yet occur, the permanent way, in a literal sense, is still a dream. We have not yet, with the millions expended, been able to build any such, and the maintenance of our best attempts runs into large figures. On the other hand, a wise selection of sites for Park purposes, and their careful acquisition by purchase constitutes an investment by the State which is unparalleled in permanence, and which nothing short of National disaster can substantially impair. So long as the State of Connecticut survives the clash of human progress, and perhaps even after that, the lands now or to be purchased will increase in value, rather than the contrary. They will never wear out, and when Nature goes out of fashion, mankind will be obsolete.

We have paid with bond issues for improvements which are not and cannot yet be permanent, and we are trying to solve the Park problem with the remnants of current revenues. Is this the Connecticut ideal of financial propriety?

Policy of the Commission.

It should be the fixed policy of the Park Commission to secure the greatest possible value for each dollar of the public funds expended, with the least possible disturbance of the private interests involved.

If it were possible to lay down fixed rules by which to achieve this laudable purpose, our labors would be greatly lightened, but there seems to be yet no Complete Manual for State Park Commissions, and in the absence of absolute knowledge we must rely largely on opinion, which is generally unsafe as soon as it becomes fixed.

It may be said, then, that the policy of the Commission, in its multifarious details, like the Park system itself, should have a natural growth rather than an arbitrary and precise definition.

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It has been said, forcibly but not irreverently, that when God Almighty wants to make a squash, He does it in three months, but for an oak tree, He takes a hundred years.

However, it is quite possible, and perhaps necessary, to formulate certain working principles which may serve until we can make better. Furthermore, lacking the means to do very much, we must still continue to talk.

The purchase of land for park purposes by the State of Connecticut is rather widely differentiated from an ordinary transfer of title between individuals, and the new conditions introduced require some special consideration. Perhaps the first and most notable difference is that the State has plenty of time. For park purposes, the State can proceed slowly, and for any given site complete realization may require a lifetime of systematic effort, according to some definite and preconceived plan, which itself might require adaptation to changing conditions in the course of such a period. If prices of single holdings advance meanwhile, the State is also growing richer meanwhile. So long as the State grows in wealth and population, the land itself, which cannot be appreciably added to, must in general command a higher price; but there is no reason to suppose that such increase in price can proceed faster than the cause which produces it. Local causes may somewhat disturb the operation of this principle in particular cases, but in State-wide application it should be fairly safe. Care must be taken here to distinguish between individual holdings in a given park project, and individual selected sites in the Park system of the State, to which such a principle does not apply. Such examples of natural beauty may be compared to the great works of art of the old masters, whose price is greatly affected by their rarity and our inability to reproduce them at any cost. The growth of wealth and cultivation of taste in America has enormously increased the market valuation of such works of art in the rest of the world, and the influence of such growth in the rest of the States around us on the market valuation of our own choicest sites must continue to be precisely similar in its effect. For these reasons delay in beginning is likely to be expensive, and again at a later stage, may be the wisest course.

If here and there an owner puts a valuation upon his holdings which seems to the Commission to be unreasonable or manifestly in excess of surrounding valuations, the course of action admits of at least two alternatives. If the tract is so situated in relation to preceding purchases as not to be immediately necessary, and if no costly buildings or improvements are being added to it, the State can wait. In such case, however, there is room for argument if the property should not pay a tax on at least the price offered by the Commission. This does not mean that the State should be able to purchase any tract of land at its assessed valuation, because, for one reason, natural scenic beauty is not yet the basis upon

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which taxes are assessed; but it does mean that the State has in the power of taxation a remedy which might find application, and which the individual lacks.

If use of the tract seems immediately essential to the public, or if new buildings upon it are proposed or begun, it might become necessary to resort to the power of eminent domain, granted by the Assembly of 1915. This power, which the public hates and resents when used by a corporation even in the name of public necessity, a feeling sometimes reflected in heavy awards by sympathetic appraisers, is now to be used only for the public benefit, in an effort to reduce the public expenditure. It should never be invoked unless the conditions are such that public opinion will support its use, but it should be used fearlessly when such conditions arise.

It was at first surmised, and your experience has already confirmed that surmise, that in certain cases, especially in the first tracts to be acquired in a given project, the indirect method of purchase, through agents not known to represent the State, would most fairly establish the current or market value, and furnish the most reliable basis for judgment of other values in the vicinity; but this method seldom admits of general application where many holdings are involved.

The taking of options is another common method in ordinary practice, which for the State seems less frequently desirable than was at first supposed. An owner will seldom grant an option on terms as favorable as he would name for spot cash, and the very word sometimes suggests a large development of some unknown sort and a potent reason for holding on. In view of the other great powers entrusted to the Commission, the power to take options was perhaps wisely withheld.

The great thing, which may be developed into a policy, is to select the best sites, determine as nearly as may be their natural boundaries, and then with all available means check any further building or private development within their limits. The increasing wealth of the State may confidently be relied upon to cover the normal or average rise in value of the remaining holdings, but it can never keep pace with the mason and carpenter.

It is only too apparent that any intelligent application of these or any other principles involves an adequate supply of funds, without which all possible courses of action reduce to the single one of inaction.

Values, Real and Sentimental.

A volume or two could easily be written under this head, and many volumes have been, most of which I have not read. Few

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words are so loosely used, or so little understood; and with no sort of pretension to a real knowledge of the subject, a few words seem to be called for concerning the real value of natural scenic beauty. Without attempting to defend the use or misuse of that term, I will use it here simply to mean the smallest number of dollars necessary to acquire a good legal title to the land which contains or commands the natural beauty referred to.

The various factors which determine such real value will include the degree of rarity of that special feature, its location, its possible utility for commercial purposes, the owner's tastes and his ability to gratify them, the number of possible purchasers, and the temporary purchasing power of the dollar itself. There may be others, but the complexity of the problem is sufficiently apparent.

In the case of an ordinary farm, or a city lot, where possible purchasers are many, and the market is free, it is commonly held that a public auction and actual sale to the highest bidder sufficiently establishes the real value, and this method is frequently also the court of last resort in the case of works of art, or personal property, but the difficulty and absurdity of thus attempting to establish the real value of Niagara Falls or the Grand Canyon should require no demonstration.

Yet I have often been told that any other notion of real value is purely sentimental, imaginary and non-existent.

An artist friend of mine affirms the existence of certain materialists, who, "if they could have their way, would scrape this green earth down to the bare brown dirt, run it all into gold dollars, and have them all raked up into neat little piles, with every man sitting on his own pile, making faces at his neighbor." I trust my friend has overstated this, but my own acquaintance is still limited, and I do occasionally meet one of the family.

We are now beholding, with every manifestation of horror and amazement, the rapid and uncontrollable shrinkage of that little gold dollar. It looks like the same old dollar, but it will buy only about fifty cents worth of chicken feed, and we may yet have something to learn about real value.

In my own opinion, the only land which possesses real value for the purposes of a State Park is that which contains or commands some striking feature of natural beauty or historic association, and that opinion, while it is not fixed, will have to serve me until someone advances a better one.

In many minds the word park is so closely associated with the word city, that a very considerable effort is required to substitute the new idea contained in the two words "State Park." Now the city park must of necessity be located in or near the city, and the chances for including much natural beauty are comparatively few. Nature usually has to be assisted by art, which also costs money, and must always be relatively puny in its effects. The idea of the

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State Park is much more closely allied to the idea of the National Park, and the Act of 1913 repeatedly enumerates the purposes of public recreation, preservation of natural beauty, or historic association, and for purposes purely of recreation, the decided preference shown by the public for places of natural beauty, when free choice is possible, admits of no doubt.

It is my own opinion that the only means of establishing real values of such property in Connecticut must continue to be either by agreement between the owner and purchaser, or, in the lack of such agreement, by the agreement of disinterested appraisers. A State Park Commission would seem to constitute just such a body of disinterested appraisers, and in Massachusetts the various Commissions in charge of State Parks are clothed with authority to do their own appraising and to take, in the name of the State, any lands required at the price fixed by such appraisal. They are somehow supposed to be exceptionally qualified by their previous experience, and to be personally disinterested. An aggrieved owner has, of course, the usual redress in the courts. But Massachusetts is so radical. Here in Connecticut we much prefer to make a separate affair of every case as it arises, with a new set of appraisers, who are likely to be entirely free from prejudice if they know nothing about the matter.

The State Park Commission of Connecticut, however, stands in an unusual position in having the whole State under consideration, and its rapidly increasing knowledge of comparative values, with the confidence born of that knowledge, and its ability to act or wait patiently, will soon give it an immeasurable advantage over the individual, or even the professional dealer in real estate.

For the State Park Commission, the question is not then "Is that such a price as I would pay as an individual for that property, with the expectation of a future profitable sale," but rather, "Will the Park system of the State ever be complete or satisfactory without that property, and, if not, is there any likelihood that the price now asked can ever be reduced?" It must be evident, also, that once the choice of site is made, there should be no hesitation in using all available funds in purchases which will arrest further development, at the lowest prices obtainable, with the certainty that such action alone will be the truest economy.

The full force of the foregoing principles will not be recognized by the holders of selected sites until the Commission, by consistent and long-continued action shall have demonstrated its unusual powers, but it is not too early for the Commission to formulate and assert such principles, or, if you please, opinions.

If these principles are sound, or the opinions right, they furnish a practical aid in the difficult task of selecting the first sites for acquisition; namely, those which, desirable in themselves, seem most in danger of immediate further development, and include

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within their boundaries a considerable proportion of undeveloped holdings which are now for sale at prices within the limits of the funds available. Among such sites, further preference may be given to those which possess unique or extremely rare features, or to those which will in the shortest time be available to the greatest number.

In accordance with these principles, a list of nine selected sites has been prepared for your approval, upon which it is recommended that purchases should be begun or continued as soon as the necessary funds are secured. A general statement of these sites is submitted herewith under another head.

Lands Acquired.

SHERWOOD ISLAND WESTPORT

The first purchase of land under the Act of 1913 was recorded in the Town of Westport on Dec. 22, 1914, and secured to the State of Connecticut about five acres of salt meadow and beach sand at the easterly end of the tract known as Sherwood Island, which is here separated from the mainland only by a small tidal creek. Across this creek, to the east, is a small tract of two or three acres held by the Town of Westport as a public beach, known as Greens Farms Park, or the old Indian burying ground. This Town Park includes an attractive bit of sandy bluff twenty-five or thirty feet above high water, and three hundred feet or more of good bathing beach. It is connected with the highway by a short drive along the creek, at a point a quarter of a mile south from the Greens Farms R. R. Station. In addition to the first tract, four other purchases have been made, all of the same character, that is, without any upland, but securing frontage on the Sound. The total frontage of the State's present holdings is about eighteen hundred feet, and the acreage as shown by the deeds about fourteen and three-quarters. These purchases are not all contiguous, and all efforts to obtain the intervening holdings have so far been unsuccessful.

Large tracts of undeveloped and desirable upland lie directly to the west, but the funds available have been entirely inadequate to meet the prices at which such land is now held. The name of W. H. Burr, of Westport, will remain inseparably linked with the first purchases on Sherwood Island, as they passed to the State through his local knowledge and good offices, and he is thus the grantor of record. The name of Miss Edith Kendall, of New York, also deserves mention, as that of one who willingly transferred her holding of four acres to the State upon the basis of actual cost to her.

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HURD PARK, EAST HAMPTON

About eight miles below Middletown and two miles below Middle Haddam, in the Town of East Hampton (formerly Chatham), six purchases of land have been made, covering 455 acres, with about 6,000 feet of frontage on the Connecticut River. The tracts are not all contiguous, but no serious obstacles to further acquisitions are apparent, and the satisfactory completion of this project seems assured.

The character of the topography is unusually rough and broken, due to the rock formation, which is principally an eruptive granite gneiss with many irregular pegmatite veins, some of which have been worked for feldspar. The river bank is steep and high, running up sharply from the narrow flood terrace for a hundred feet or more and then sloping more gently back to heights of three or four hundred feet. The surface is mostly wooded, mixed hardwoods prevailing, in all stages of growth. Some of the higher points are in open pasture and yield many fine views of the river and surrounding country. Some of the more striking natural features include Split Rock, a bare ledge above the tree tops, with a nearly vertical cleft two or three feet wide, visible for miles below on the river, and a well-known landmark to river men; Flat Rock, a natural landing on the river bank, and Hurd Brook, a small stream which has cut for itself a deep gorge on its way to the river, still shaded by a fine growth of old hemlock, as it should be. This spot is locally known as Glen Hurd, and has long been a favorite with picnic parties on the river. The name of Brook and Park is taken from the Hurd family, who came here from Massachusetts about the time of the first settlement of Middle Haddam, which was in 1710. Marks of their occupancy still remain in the form of an old dock on the river front and two small dams on the brook. A number of sturdy old white oaks must certainly date back to an early period of the settlement, but their enormous lateral branches tell the forester that they are not survivors of the first growth.

The first purchase of 150 acres, including the brook and dock, was made from Mr. Russel Dart, a lineal descendant of Jacob Hurd, whose summer home is at Middle Haddam, and in recognition of the name chosen by the Commission, Mr. Dart gave the sum of two thousand dollars to be used at the discretion of the Commission in such betterments and restorations as he had himself long planned to make. With this fund the greater part of the old road leading from the highway to the dock, nearly a mile, has been repaired, 10,000 red and white pines have been planted on a slope facing the river which had recently been cut over, the dams on the brook are being restored, and the old dock improved for the convenience of small boats.

Hurd Park is designed principally as a river park, but the

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highway which forms the eastern boundary is gradually being improved by the State, and will no doubt eventually connect with the river settlements below. It is at present in good condition from Middle Haddam nearly to the Park. The river frontage secured is the first step in preserving the natural beauty of the lower river, and should be not looked upon as an isolated unit, but as a part of a comprehensive and far-reaching plan.

MT. TOM, LITCHFIELD, MORRIS AND WASHINGTON

The Act of 1915 concerning Mt. Tom State Park is not yet in effect, owing to the fact that one or more of the heirs of Mr. Senff are located in Bavaria, and the state of war existing in Europe has so far made it impossible to get the signatures required. The original gift is therefore still in charge of the State Forester, but as the intention of the Act is clear, it may be here considered as a part of the State Park system. Though the State accepted the gift by special Act of the Assembly in 1911, the donor, Mr. Charles H. Senff of new York, being then living, the deed of conveyance had not been signed by him at the time of his death, during the summer of that year, and his intention was carried into effect by his widow, Gustavia A. Senff, in April, 1913. The deed recites clearly that Mrs. Senff personally had paid into the estate the sum at which the Mt. Tom property was appraised, and it is at least open to question whether the other heirs are concerned in any way. The gift was actually from Mrs. Senff, acting on behalf of her late husband, and so far as known to me, was the first gift to the State of land valued chiefly for its natural beauty. It would be interesting, were it possible, to trace the subtle influence of Mr. Senff's thought upon the Assembly which in 1913 established the present Park Commission.

The tract consists of about 180 acres of woodland, lying in the three towns of Litchfield, Morris and Washington, and includes the summit of Mt. Tom. The deed of gift expressly provides that the State shall keep the lands in perpetuity as a State Park and Forest Reserve, and shall maintain in good repair the observation tower on the summit, or shall erect in its place a structure at least equally as good as the present tower, which may be used for the same purpose, and keep the same in good repair in perpetuity, and if these conditions are not observed, the entire grant is to revert to the devisees of Mr. Senff, or their heirs.

The tower referred to is a braced and anchored four post wooden structure with an open platform twenty-five feet above the ground, built in 1888 from the design of Prof. H. S. Munroe of Columbia College, a resident of Litchfield, with the financial assistance of other residents. The design is still good, but the wood is weak, and the structure should be replaced by one of a more permanent type.

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The summit of Mt. Tom is 1,325 feet above sea level, or 125 feet higher than the Massachusetts mountain of the same name, which is also a State Park. The view from the tower on a clear day is very fine and includes the blue peaks of the Taconics, thirty miles north and west and partly in Massachusetts. An old highway leads over the western flank, but is not in good condition and the summit is best reached on foot either from Morris Station (Shepaug R. R.) on the south, or from Mr. Tom Pond on the north, in either case about one mile, with a rise of four or five hundred feet and a very good trail through the woods. The topographic map shows the Pond as about fifty acres in area, though it appears rather larger on the ground. It is fed almost entirely by springs, and is deep and clear. A number of summer cottages line the southern and eastern shores, with the highway on the north and west which will eventually be improved by the State to connect Litchfield and New Milford.

In 1915 the Park Commission acquired by purchase about twenty acres adjoining the Senff tract and having 330 feet frontage on the Pond. Several good springs occur on this tract, and the site is well suited for camping purposes, though more frontage on the Pond is much needed.

Considerable time will be required here to reach satisfactory natural boundaries, but there has been yet no expensive private development. No trustworthy maps even of the Senff gift are obtainable, and a survey of the whole territory is much needed. The forest growth on the mountain is of good size, but seriously damaged by recent fires and the chestnut blight.

Recent Acquisitions.

Since the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1916, with which this report is supposed to end, the purchase of a seventy acre tract in the Town of Washington has secured to the public another fine lookout point on the summit of Mt. Bushnell, overlooking Lake Waramaug from the south, and a remarkable spring discovered and improved by the late Mr. Dayton Burnham in the vertical face of a granite ledge. This tract has long been open and enjoyed by the public through the courtesy of the owner, to whom its acquisition by the State would no doubt have been pleasing. A fuller description must be left to a future report.

A half acre with lake frontage and a small cottage has been added to the holdings at Mt. Tom.

Nine other tracts in five towns are at present under consideration, among which may be mentioned the well-known summit of the Haystack, in Norfolk. The current appropriation covers the prices at which these tracts are held, but if they are all acquired little will be left, and if some still more favorable opportunity

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should arise, the Commission would be powerless to meet it. They are all desirable, and the prices asked not unreasonable, but under the circumstances the action of the Commission must be slow.

Use of the Lands Acquired.

All of the sites upon which acquisitions have begun have long been local favorites and more or less used by the public, and such use has naturally continued. No special effort has been made to encourage a wider use, as it has been felt that in the fragmentary and incomplete condition of the various projects, the result might be disappointing to the public, and might unnecessarily complicate the work of further acquisition. Sherwood Island, especially, is yet unfitted for anything but the most local use. Hurd Park contains many attractive camping sites, and several small parties have been in for short periods. The twenty acre purchase at Mt. Tom has been used by campers for several years, and was occupied for five weeks during the past season by the Waterbury Council, Boy Scouts of America, some 350 boys in all having been in camp for varying short periods, with an average of about 80 at all times. The camp was a model one in many respects, and the success of this first large camp on a State Park was very encouraging to the Commission. The boys devoted a half hour each day to the improvement of the site, cutting brush, draining swamps, and generally trimming and clearing up around the camp. Swimming, woodcraft and the care of the forest, map-making, first aid to the injured, etc., were among the many useful subjects taught, and perhaps the lesson of greatest value was that all useful knowledge is not to be had from the study of books in a schoolroom. Mr. C. F. Northrup, their Scout Executive, has applied for, and been granted, similar privileges for the season of 1917, and is planning for ten weeks instead of five, with tents for a hundred boys. Extensive improvements, including road and dock building, have been proposed by Mr. Northrup, at the Scouts' expense, and approved by the Commission. The White Memorial Foundation, of Litchfield, has contributed, through the Park Commission, the sum of two hundred dollars toward these improvements.

The Hartford Council, B. S. A., has carefully considered Hurd Park for the camp of 1917, but decided that the river was unsuitable for the swimming lessons which are an important feature of such camps. The impurity of the water and the swift tidal currents which might be dangerous for small beginners, were the objections specified.

It is to be regretted that the State cannot at once meet this application with a choice of several suitable sites. The Hartford Council has been using a small lot of about one acre on Columbia

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Lake, in the town of that name, where the rental is high, and little real freedom possible. The Boy Scouts will soon be the natural guardians of our parks and forests, and the rapid growth of the movement is one of the most hopeful signs of these dubious times. Every acquisition of State lands will be helpful to the Scouts, but their special requirements for large camp sites should receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

No general rules or regulations for the use of the State Parks have yet been framed, and so far the conditions do not seem to demand it. It has been found in the past sufficiently difficult to frame good laws to correct existing abuses, and the experience of the Commission has not yet suggested the rules which may be required, nor those which can be enforced.

For a considerable period, under present conditions, some temporary or trivial damage to the State Parks is likely to occur; rubbish may be strewed, trees cut or injured, or fires started, but nobody is going to do any serious harm to the land itself, and it is doubtful if the mere posting of rules would do much to prevent minor injuries. In general, those who most need such rules are the least likely to heed them unless the police are at hand. The only possible reliance for the possible abuses at present must lie in the weight of public opinion, which must be duly shocked before it begins to work.

Development and Maintenance.

For a city park, in constant and daily use by large numbers of people of all sorts, the problems of development and maintenance are complicated and expensive. In the case of the State Parks, it may be quite otherwise, provided we will only work with Nature instead of against her, and if the Parks themselves are sufficiently large and numerous.

We have already learned that natural scenic beauty is held at a high figure in Connecticut, and for a long time to come it will be much safer to use all available funds in buying more, rather than in tinkering with what we already have. Art, much art, and good art, is urgently needed in a city park, but only the highest art, in a State Park, can avoid the artificial. It will pay to go slow in development.

Maintenance is a little different. How much maintenance does the Connecticut farmer allow for his woodlot? To judge by appearances, not much. Suppose we admit that he allows somewhat too little, and that the State Parks will require somewhat more. Much or little, where shall it come from?

Certain sites recommended for purchase by the State are now producers of revenue, in some cases, large revenue, and it has even been suggested that under State control such sites might

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eventually pay a return upon their first cost. The people of Connecticut are, or have been, noted for thrift, and we like to think that a thing "pays." Now the State Park system is going to pay, and pay enormously, but the dividends will not accrue directly, in gold dollars, to the State Treasury. The State Highways have paid over and over, in the increased value of real estate due to their construction, and if this added value cannot be reduced to precise figures it is none the less real, and the State has benefited accordingly. It is possible that there are localities in the State where the establishment of a State Park would work an injury to neighboring holdings, but it is extremely unlikely that such sites will need to be chosen by the Commission, and it may be fearlessly asserted that a comprehensive system of State Parks is going to benefit the State as a whole. If that is true, then the State as a whole should manifestly bear the burden of the first cost, which after all is trifling compared to the assessed valuation of the real estate benefited.

But it is also a fair proposition that after the first cost has been met, the burden of maintenance should be borne largely, if not entirely, by those who use the Parks. The people of Connecticut are not paupers; they are abundantly able to pay for their recreation, and are fully accustomed to doing so. They cannot, however, take the first step and provide the lands necessary as individuals, and must for this purpose act collectively, through their duly elected representatives. It is not proposed to charge an admittance to the Parks, but the purpose of public recreation, included in the Act of 1913, is a broad one, and may justly be held to include more than a stroll through a shady path or an admiring look at a sheet of water. Not all of our fellow-citizens take to that sort of thing, and the Park Commission must take people as they are, rather than as some of them think the rest should be.

From the various forms of recreation to which the public is at present accustomed, a considerable revenue results to the owners of the land used for such purposes, and there is no apparent reason for the State to interfere with established and harmless customs, or to overlook the revenue, which should eventually be so adjusted as to meet the maintenance cost of the whole system. It is of course understood that no source of revenue should be considered which would work any injury to or disfigure the Parks themselves, whose natural beauty and benefit to all must be carefully protected by the Commission. The general principle is stated here only as an opinion, which is open to discussion.

Legislation Recommended.

If the principle above stated is approved, then the Park Commission should be vested with the authority, which it now lacks,

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to lease for limited periods, and for specified purposes, such portions of the State Parks as it may find to be suitable, and to collect and administer the resulting revenues, and to use such funds in the maintenance or improvement of the whole system. The problems already before the Commission plainly foreshadow the need for additional power of this kind.

The purchases at Hurd Park include two small dwelling houses fronting on the highway nearly a mile from the river. They are not in themselves objectionable, but must be subject to control of the Commission to insure their remaining so. They were occupied at the time of purchase by tenants who were allowed to remain, and the small rentals received have been paid into the State Treasury. They needed some minor repairs, and there were and still are in Hurd Park some boundary fences which must be repaired and maintained, but no funds for such purposes have been provided. Small parcels of improved land are sometimes unavoidably included within Park boundaries which should be kept in such condition and yield a revenue, at least for some time to come, and pasturage should frequently be continued on open lands, as the State Parks would be too monotonous if all wooded, and many fine vistas lost.

The Waterbury Boy Scouts already desire a guarantee of some sort that they may continue to camp at Mt. Tom, with the privilege of storing ice and erecting a cook house, and perhaps an open eating shed, which would furnish a needed shelter for the public in the summer showers which have been known to occur. They are ready to do these things and others at their own expense, and to pay a reasonable rental for such privileges, on a short term lease which will assure them of a fair return upon the first cost, but the Commission has yet no power to grant such exclusive rights.

The sites recommended for acquisition will introduce similar problems on a much larger scale and in the lack of the power to grant or continue existing leases their solution would be extremely troublesome and perhaps detrimental to the work of the Commission as a whole.

The plans for the White Mountain National Forest now cover some 700,000 acres in Maine and New Hampshire, of which 300,000 acres have been acquired. While the principal purpose of this project is entirely different from that of the Parks, the Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, has power to lease tracts of five acres or less for periods of thirty years or less, and the erection of camps, cottages, stores or hotels, is permitted and encouraged. The property remains to a certain necessary extent under the control of the Forest Service, but the restrictions are few and reasonable. In both the National Parks and National Forests of the West similar privileges are now being offered, and great additional benefit is thus derived, in addition to substantial revenues.

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Sites Recommended for Acquisition.

Reference has already been made to nine selected sites which have especial claims for early action. Upon some of the principal holdings I have been able to obtain from the owners a definite price at which the State may acquire the property. In other cases it has been so far impossible to get such prices, and in a certain few inadvisable even to try. But in all cases a fair approximation to the probable cost has been attained, and it is believed that the total sum named will be sufficient to cover the work which can advantageously be done in the coming two-year period.

It is obviously inexpedient to name and describe each site at the present time, as to do so might seriously interfere with its later acquisition, but it may be said that the list includes three sites on Long Island Sound, three on the Connecticut River, and three classed as Lake Shore and Mountain. The total acreage is estimated as about 8,500, and the estimated cost is $1,150,000. The water frontage of all kinds includes more than seventeen miles.

Of these nine sites, the acquisitions recommended would in two cases reach the natural boundaries and complete the project at once, while the other seven would require further acquisitions but would in all cases furnish facilities for immediate use by the public. Most of them are located within easy reach of the larger centers of population, and nearly all are at a critical stage of development, so that delay is likely to add rapidly to their cost. They are all extremely desirable in themselves, at least one in each class having some claim to be considered the finest example of its kind in the State.

Where prices have been set by the owners, it has been distinctly understood that no obligation was incurred, either by the owner to sell, or by the State to purchase, at the price named. The reluctance of an owner to set a price on property of such value, with the chances of a sale so problematical, may be readily imagined, and it is certain that the Commission could in general secure lower prices were the funds required known to be actually available. It has been fairly evident, however, that no such appropriation would be made until some actual facts were secured, and the difficulty of the problem plainly shown. It may be confidently asserted, that if the Park system is to fulfill the purpose of protecting and opening to the public the principal examples of natural beauty in the State, the expenditures required will have to be on the scale here indicated, or a higher one.

Administration.

During the initial period of acquisition, with the possible revenues still largely prospective, the general administration expenses

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of the Commission must continue to be borne by the State, and should be considered as properly a part of the cost of acquisition. It is evident that the program recommended would require a substantial increase in the appropriation for expenses.

The greatest need exists for accurate detailed maps, which will necessitate field work over considerable areas, including for each site as purchases begin, the whole territory within the chosen natural boundaries. To delay this work until many purchases have been made will surely lead to confusion and loss, of both time and money. Neither field work nor title searching can be economically done in small bits at different times, and without such trustworthy maps the work of the Commission and the cost to the State will be much increased. The experience of the State Highway Commissioner, who was at first obliged to rely on local engineers in all parts of the State, should serve to prevent the repetition of that costly error. No criticism of Connecticut engineers is intended, but their practice is not and cannot be uniform, either in the field or drafting room, and it is also desirable to have on file the original field notes, together with the men who made them, at least for a time.

A small force consisting of Chief and two or three assistants should be permanently employed by the Commission and kept steadily at work in the field or drafting room. At least one of these should possess the training of a practical Forester, and they should all be men with the bark on, the kind of bark that sheds sun, rain or wind, and is fly and mosquito proof. Their equipment should include camping gear for living on the job, and a suitable go-cart for moving it around. A permanent headquarters with drafting room and an assistant to stay inside would also soon become necessary. The working maps should be on sheets of uniform size, on the scale of one inch to a hundred feet, and should include all details of boundaries, ownership, buildings and improvements of any sort. Topography should be indicated by contours at five foot intervals, and soil conditions and forestation noted. The making of such maps is usually felt to be unnecessary and much too expensive until actual experience has demonstrated that the lack of them is far more expensive, and the undertaking of this important work cannot be too strongly urged. The first year's expense would be increased by initial cost of field and office equipment.

Legal expenses in connection with the taking of title must also be met, and the Commission, either in Committees, or as a whole, would need to spend somewhat more time and money in the field.

For all these expenses connected with the acquisitions recommended, and for the two years beginning Oct. 1, 1917, the sum of $25,000 is estimated to be required.

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Tower on Mt. Tom.

The Act of 1915 transferring the care of the Mt. Tom State Park to this Commission, and carrying an appropriation of $1,500 for the maintenance required by the terms of the Senff gift, has not yet become effective, owing to the impossibility of securing the signatures of those heirs who are not in this country. If their consent is considered essential to the transfer of the charge, then a separate bill carrying the appropriation only should be recommended to the Assembly of 1917. By the terms of the gift, the old tower must be maintained or replaced, and it has passed the point where repairs would be economical or satisfactory, while further neglect will jeopardize the tenure of the land.

I believe the situation justifies the erection of a permanent structure of stone, for many reasons. First of all, the State should in this case make suitable recognition of the generosity of both Mr. and Mrs. Senff, and to barely fulfill the conditions imposed and accepted does not accomplish this object. The obligation of perpetual maintenance unmistakably suggests the most permanent type of construction, and where the amount involved is so small it seems unworthy the dignity of the State to use any other material than stone. A skeleton steel tower would be pathetically out of place on this wild mountain top and must be forever painted and repainted or else soon replaced. A good supply of the native stone occurs near the summit, in loose blocks which will require little working, and the structure built of these rough natural blocks will appear almost a part of the mountain.

A preliminary plan, with an estimate of quantities has been made, of circular type, 16 feet in diameter and thirty feet high, with roofed and glass-enclosed observation room, and interior spiral stairway of reinforced concrete. The total cost should not exceed $3,000, and a special appropriation of such an amount should be recommended.

The tower should be centered on the triangulation point used by the Geological Survey and would thus be of service in marking and permanently establishing that point.

Progress Noted.

I have tried to sum up in a few pages such results of our two years work as are most tangible and evident, but it may well be that such results are less important than those at which we can only guess.

During that period the question "What is it for?" has mostly passed into a shake of the head and the comment "It ought to be done, but it's too late now; you'll never get the money," which may be considered a distinct advance. In time it will

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become apparent that late as the present undoubtedly is, the future is almost certain to be later; and that the Park Commission is not really trying to "get" any money at all, but is using its best endeavors to save the still greater costs involved in that word "later," which are now plainly foreshadowed by incontrovertible facts.

If the reiteration of those facts is becoming tedious, I must crave indulgence by reason of its apparent necessity.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT M. TURNER.

Northfield, Conn.,
December 11th, 1916.

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